

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair today, but cooler tonight.

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Vol. 3—No. 122.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1910.

MAINE SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS

Election Law Amendment Gives Minor Parties Right to Appoint Poll. Full Count Assured.

By W. W. LERMOND, Secretary, Socialist Party in Maine.

(Special to The Call.) THOMASTON, Me., May 1.—The greatest political victory that the Socialists of Maine have yet gained is the passage of an amendment to our state election laws, granting minor parties election clerks. This will insure us a fair and full count of our vote in all places where the Socialists are alive enough to select one of their number to serve as such clerk.

The ease with which this measure was obtained from a legislature as black as the asps of Aspidochelone, with not a single Socialist white spot, should encourage the comrades in other states to go and do likewise.

It proves that we can get favorable legislation long before we capture lawmaking bodies.

Several years ago we also got a bill through, giving titles and towns the privilege of operating wood and coal yards and other public utilities.

At our last state election the initiative and referendum was adopted by a small popular vote.

But this year we shall make a strong fight to break into the legislature, and confidently expect to elect two or three representatives. The comrades in Yarmouth, in Cumberland county, already have a candidate in the field—Comrade Pitts, who came within a few votes of being elected as a member of the board of selectmen at their town meeting this spring.

The comrades in Lubec elected E. O'Donnell as a member of the school board over the joint candidate of the Republicans and Democrats. They should have little trouble in electing a Socialist to the legislature from the Lubec district.

In the 70's Maine was carried by the Greenbackers, and there are not wanting signs that the mighty giant, the "plain common people," is once more awaking.

This is, first and foremost, a farming state, and the farmers are well organized in the Granite. That they are becoming very much dissatisfied with present conditions and seeking relief from the exactions and exploitation of the railroads, trusts and commission merchants is shown by their recent action in organizing a co-operative company, called the "Producers and Consumers' Exchange," with a store in Boston.

We realize the great importance of reaching the farmers of this state with our Socialist message, thus saving them many years of wandering in the wilderness of reform and half-way measures, and to this end have issued "Farmer" leaflets and a special "Farmer" edition of 10,000 copies of our state official bulletin, "The Maine Comrade," and mailed bundles for free distribution to the 430 local granges of this state, and with most encouraging results.

With potatoes—their leading crop—selling at twenty-five cents a bushel, while everything they have to buy is sky-high and soaring higher, and nothing in sight but a mortgage with which to settle last year's fertilizer bill, is it any wonder that the farmers of Aroostook are deserting the old parties, and coming in droves to the Socialist party?

Two old locals have recently been reorganized in northern Aroostook, with others reported on the way.

National Organizer John W. Brown has become a citizen of Maine, his home being in East Surry, and has joined the Ellsworth local, and is busy at work lecturing and organizing locals in Hancock county.

Percy F. Morse, Socialist candidate for mayor of Portland and recently elected financial secretary and organizer of Local Portland, has rolled up his sleeves and gone to work in earnest to put Portland in the same class with Milwaukee. Keep your eye on Portland!

County conventions are now being held in several counties, full county tickets nominated and delegates elected to the state convention, to be held in G. A. R. Hall, at Augusta, May 2. As is our custom, we have chosen, by a referendum vote of the party membership, our candidates for governor and state auditor; also state secretary and state organizer, previous to the holding of the state convention.

Robert V. Hunter, of Freeport, ex-national committeeman, has been nominated as our candidate for governor. He is one of the rank and file, working at his trade in the shoe shop at Freeport. L. E. Bramhall, of Camden, has been nominated for the office of state auditor. L. E. Lermond, re-elected state secretary, and "our little Comrade," Grace V. Silver,

MAYOR AND POLICE AID STRIKEBREAKERS

(Special to The Call.)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 1.—Under the instructions of the mayor, the police force of the city is being used to protect scabs imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore to take the jobs of fifty men who struck at the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company on Friday for higher wages.

Instead of considering the demands of the strikers, the company began importing strikebreakers to fill the places of the men who walked out.

Sympathizers with the strikers when the strikebreakers arrived at the depot became angry, and in several instances, it is said, they attacked the scabs as they alighted from the railroad depot. With the instinct of a true lackey of the capitalistic class, the mayor reinforced the regular police by swearing in fifty extras to assist the American Smelting and Refining Company in its efforts to defeat the workers.

Rather than preventing disorder, the policemen did what the workers expected them to do, they encouraged and promoted it. Several men were injured in the clashes that took place around the factory and many arrests were made.

When the other employees saw the brutality of the hoodlums who were hired to "beat up" the strikers, they walked out at noon yesterday in support of the fifty men originally affected. The plant is now paralyzed completely.

What moves the company in conjunction with the police are planning to make is not known.

IDENTIFIED BODY AS THAT OF HIS SISTER

Tenderloin Unfortunate's Remains Are Claimed by Brother—To Be Buried in Boston.

The body of a girl known in the Tenderloin as Irene Miller, which has been in the morgue awaiting identification, was identified yesterday by W. P. Todd, of Dorchester, Mass., as Margaret Ellen Todd, his sister. When the girl's body was first taken to the morgue from Bellevue Hospital, where she died from the effects of alcohol and drugs, according to the hospital physicians, it was said that she had the name "Margaret W. Todd, Boston, Mass.," tattooed on her left leg. Other Boston families, however, though, in spite of the mark, that the body might be that of some other Boston girl who had disappeared.

Arthur Taylor reached the morgue from Boston yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He thought possibly the body might be that of his sister, Edna Taylor, who, he said, had left Boston with Margaret Todd two years ago. His sister, he said, he had found was known in New York under the name of Edna Simpson. He found that the girl's body had been taken to P. B. McDonnell's undertaking place, at 374 Seventh avenue, through the efforts of Margaret Todd's women friends.

Taylor said the body was not that of his sister and identified it as that of the Todd girl from a full description which had been given him. This identification W. P. Todd completed last night on his arrival from Boston.

When the body had first been taken to the undertaking establishment an assistant of McDonnell's, Harry Montague, who used to live on Fayette street, Boston, recognized the girl as the Todd girl, who had lived not far from his family in Boston. Montague notified the brother, but the latter decided that there had been some mistake, and did not come to New York until last night. The body will be taken to Boston this morning for burial. Arthur Taylor said last night that he was going to remain in New York for a few days and make a search for his sister.

NO SPEED LAWS AGAINST TAFT

Whizzes Around Pittsburg with Convoy Without Tearing Ordinances. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—There wasn't any speed limit in Pittsburg or its suburbs for President Taft today. For two hours and a half the President, with Captain Butt and a fleet of conveying cops and reporters whizzed through the city, crossed the Allegheny river, shot through little suburbs and over ruts, dusty roads. At the end of the ride the President looked back at four panting touring cars and laughed in glee. On every car except the one in which he rode the dust was a good inch thick, and cops peered out at him from faces covered with grime.

PHILA. UNIONS GAIN THROUGH CAR STRIKE

Quaker City Increases Membership 50 Per Cent, Says Miss Twining, President of Auxiliary.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Organized labor of Philadelphia gained 50 per cent in membership as a result of the recent car strike.

"All the employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 6,000 in number, are now organized.

"Forty thousand textile workers of Philadelphia became unionists during the strike.

"The machinists' unions of the Quaker City doubled their membership in the five days following the general strike.

"Practically all of the Philadelphia laundry workers are now in the ranks of organized labor."

This remarkable summary of one of the greatest strikes of recent times was made by Luella Twining, president of the Woman's Auxiliary Car Men's Union of Philadelphia, when seen by a representative of the Pan-American Press in the Senate lobby.

"And the Woman's Auxiliary itself," continued Miss Twining, "was organized during the strenuous days of the car strike, and today we have 6,000 members. These women are organized in each of the twelve car barn districts, just like their husbands.

"What is the aim of the auxiliary? Why, our aim is to stand by the car men in all of their industrial struggles. The wife of the workingman has learned the lesson of solidarity, just as her husband found this out by bitter experience.

"No strike was ever won without the aid of woman. It is the wife who determines whether or not the family should go on short rations and suffer hardships in order to wring concessions from greedy and arrogant employers.

"In the recent Philadelphia car strike, the wives of the strikers said: 'We will not live with scabs.' And a better organized city is the result."

Miss Twining then gave a brief history of the formation of the auxiliary, how the women turned out in thousands to attend the first meeting of the Labor Lyceum on March 29, and how successfully they carried out their plans of holding bazaars, entertainments and dances for the purpose of raising funds.

"The women raised from one to three hundred dollars every day, showing that the auxiliary supported the strike financially as well as morally," said their leader.

"The interest of women generally in the labor movement," continued Miss Twining, "is one of the most promising signs of the times. In Philadelphia, organization among women workers has grown so rapidly that it has been decided to organize a branch of the Woman's Trade Union League in that city. This will be done on May 12, with Mrs. Raymond Robins, national president of the league, attending."

The young woman, who has distinguished herself in labor struggles of the Colorado miners and in other notable strikes, and who is now leading 6,000 wives of the oppressed Philadelphia car men, closed the interview with this pointed statement:

"No strike has ever been lost. In Philadelphia the results were direct and apparent. In other cases strikes give moral strength to the labor movement, and bear fruit indirectly. No strike has ever been lost."

CHANGES IN POSTAL SYSTEM

Rural Delivery Costs More Than Revenue Derived.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Post-office department on July 1 will consolidate the star route service and the rural free delivery service. For some years past the two services have provided practically the same kind of mail facilities, but the management of each has been distinct. The star route service has been conducted by the division of contracts under the second assistant postmaster general, and the rural delivery service by a division in the bureau of the fourth assistant postmaster general. The new division will be known as the division of rural mails, and will have supervision over annual appropriations averaging \$50,000,000.

An investigation the department recently completed into the cost of operating its several services showed that the rural delivery system was costing \$20,000,000 more than the revenue derived from it. The department believes that the combination of the star and rural services will cut down the expenses of operation by several millions of dollars without loss of efficiency.

NATIONAL CONGRESS VOTE CLOSES TODAY

The returns of the vote in the various subdivisions of the Socialist party for delegates to the national congress of the Socialist party, which convenes in Chicago on May 18, must reach the office of the organizer, 329 East 84th street, before midnight tonight. All the votes received after that time will not be counted.

"Secretaries are urged to make returns of the vote in their district at once, so that the full vote may be counted and tabulated," said Organizer Cassidy last night.

MAY DAY QUIETLY OBSERVED IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 1.—Things were very quiet here. No processions were held. The police broke up a meeting held by Hervé and there was a slight scuffle. In the provinces things were very quiet, with the exception of Arles and Marseilles.

At Arles a bomb was hurled at the town hall, causing considerable damage. No one was hurt. Yeotob, an anarchist, was arrested at Marseilles and charged with inciting some striking naval reservists to attack a military patrol.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE LABOR'S HOLIDAY

ROME, May 1.—The May Day celebrations here were uneventful. One meeting here threatened for a while to end in a row between the Republicans and Socialists, but troops separated them. The Republicans attempted to foment trouble. Rain prevented meetings in the afternoon. The day was observed as a complete holiday, even by cab drivers and the tramway and newspaper employees.

RATES TO BE RAISED

Railroads That Give More Wages to Men are It on Arriffs.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Interstate commerce commission on Saturday received a batch of freight tariffs from carriers in the middle West with Eastern connections and the checking of tariffs so far, indicates an increase all along the line. It is believed by the commission that before June 1 there will be what amounts to a horizontal increase in freight rates made throughout the United States.

When the demands for increased wages of railway operatives were met by the carriers, some of the railway presidents said that in order to meet this new drain on their revenue it would be necessary to increase rates, and this is now being done. The New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad recently granted an increase of wages to its trainmen, and the statement was made that the increase on this road alone amounted to \$500,000 additional, that the company would have to pay its employees per annum. The New Haven road promptly made an increase in passenger rates. It has been estimated that the increase in wages granted railway employees in the past six months will amount to \$48,000,000 per annum, which probably means that the public will have that amount to make up for the carriers.

The interstate commerce commission will adjourn for the summer recess some time between June 1 and 15, and as the new rates, if attacked by shippers, will have to remain in force nearly a year.

ROBBERS SCARED

Started to Blow the Safe in the Cape May Postoffice—Took Small Change.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 1.—An attempt was made last night to rob the Cape May postoffice, which adjoins the grocery store kept by Postmaster Edward W. Springer. Only loose change in a money drawer was secured, less than \$2. Blankets had been placed on the floor, and the robbers had started to drill a hole in the safe, but were evidently scared off.

Two strangers appeared in the office yesterday afternoon, and they are suspected. Their whereabouts cannot be traced today, however. Only two weeks ago the postoffice at Woodbury, twenty miles north of here, was robbed.

SHAD THIEVES OPEN UP FIRE

Old Fisherman Caught Without His Gun—Three Members of Gang Get Away.

Three members of a gang of thieves who have stolen large numbers of shad from nets in New York Bay off Bayonne and caused the fishermen loss by destroying the nets this spring, were surprised while at work yesterday morning about 4:30 o'clock by Ruben Cadmus of 133 West 24th street, who has fished in the waters for more than forty years, having succeeded his father, who fished for half a century.

Cadmus had nets a short distance from the Robbins Reef light ship, and he and his son, Louis, were on their way in a rowboat to lift the nets when they saw the three thieves.

"Just my luck!" muttered Cadmus. "Another time I would have my shot gun along."

When he was about 200 yards away from the nets Cadmus stood up on his boat and yelled:

"Hey, there, you robbers, you just leave them nets alone! They belong to me and those fish are mine."

The thieves had raised one of the nets and were helping themselves to shad when they heard the warning. One of the thieves took a revolver from his pocket and fired at Cadmus. His example was followed by his companions and a dozen shots were sent toward Cadmus and his son. One of the bullets struck an ear six inches from the elder Cadmus's hand and chipped off a piece of the wood.

"Getting kinder warm, Louis, Guess we had better stop. Hang my luck in leaving my gun home," said Cadmus. He looked around the bay, and off the Bayonne shore he saw a motor boat skimming along. In it was John Hintz, a fisherman from Greenville. Cadmus hailed him and Hintz headed toward the nets.

"Thieves robbing my nets again!" shouted Cadmus when Hintz got within hailing distance, and Hintz put on more power. Meanwhile, the thieves saw the motor boat making for them, and they dropped the net overboard and two of them bent to the oars and headed for shore. The third man stood in the stern and every few moments sent a shot toward either the motor boat or that containing the fishermen.

After Hintz had picked up Cadmus and his son he started in pursuit of the thieves, who had got a good start. They reached the old Van Buskirk farm, now part of the Standard Oil plant on a neck of land off Constable Hook, and quickly landed, dragging the shad with them. They went 200 feet to the company's railroad spur, where they boarded a freight car and began shooting at their pursuers. The elder Cadmus started ashore as soon as the motor boat touched, but he stopped when a bullet whizzed by his ear and he hears:

"Old man, if you get out of that boat I will shoot you dead."

The thieves kept their pursuer off shore by sending bullets their way every few minutes, and when their ammunition was gone they slid along between freight cars and escaped to Constable Hook.

LONDON NOMINATED BY THE EAST SIDE

Meyer London, of 273 East Broadway, a well known Socialist lawyer, has been nominated as candidate for member of Congress from the 9th district, which is on the lower East Side.

London is one of the wisest, sarcastic, and one of the most effective campaigners on the East Side. He is well known as a tireless worker in the battle of the workers. He will make a strenuous fight, and there is a fighting chance for him to win out.

The campaign in the 9th district will be one of the warmest waged by the Socialist party in this city. Open air meetings will be started shortly and systematic efforts made to reach the workers with the message of the Socialist party's purposes.

London's nomination has been enthusiastically received by the workers.

LONDON SOCIALISTS' GREAT DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, May 1.—Some 30,000 Socialists and trades unionists took part in the May Day celebration, marching in procession, with bands and banners, from central London to Hyde Park, where speeches were made. Everything was orderly. Indeed, the affair was more like a picnic than a political demonstration. One feature of the parade was the large number of children taking part. Another was the presence of a delegation of Japanese Socialists.

BERLIN HOLDS 80 MAY DAY MEETINGS

BERLIN, May 1.—Although about 100,000 persons attended eighty universal suffrage meetings at various halls in the capital today, it was more a festival day than anything else. No attempt was made to defy the government's prohibition of processions and outdoor massing of the people. The police avoided affording any provocation, and everything passed off quietly. Once only did the police interfere and disperse a crowd in a narrow street, but they acted good-humoredly and the crowd obeyed them. Cows were also dispersed in Berlin and Magdeburg, but without violence. Everywhere else the celebrations were uneventful.

HARVARD PROFESSOR ADVISES SINGLE TAX

More Bourgeois Economics—Proposes Tax on Land and Inheritance Only to Lower Cost of Living.

BOSTON, May 1.—Professor Thomas N. Carver, who holds the chair of economics at Harvard University, has four remedies for the cost of high living which he believes should be prescribed in one dose.

They are removal of the tax on industry and placing of it entirely on privilege; recalling of bank notes and using only of gold currency; establishment of a postal savings bank and the inauguration of the parcels post.

"The first step to be taken is by legislation," said Professor Carver. "If we want to reduce the cost of living we must reduce the cost of production. And the way to reduce the cost of production is to take the tax off production and put it solely on privilege. For instance, we should not tax a building, but the land on which the building stands. Also, we should increase the tax on inheritance. I believe that if there were a reasonable certainty that such a change in taxation was about to be made prices would decrease in anticipation of it."

"But this taxation by itself could not accomplish everything, and another means of reducing prices must be sought in the currency question. We have gone about this in the United States in the most awkward way: When we had falling of prices, bank currency diminished. Now, with rising prices, bank currency is increasing. It ought to have been just the other way about. At the present time we should retire all, or nearly all, of our bank notes.

"By retiring bank notes and using only gold we could increase the demand for gold, and consequently increase its price with a proportionate lowering of the prices of other commodities.

"With taxation on privilege only and with actual gold currency we should have also the postal bank and the parcels post.

"These four answers to the question as to what may be done to reduce high cost of living are apparent enough. The attempt that is being made to blame to somebody or some organization for the high prices will do no lasting good, if it does any good at all. The fact is that we are facing the situation of becoming an urban population not really self-supporting. Land is getting scarce and the demand for food is increasing more rapidly than the supply."

SCABS KILL UNION MAN IN QUAKER CITY

John McGuckin, Conductor, Found Dead in Pool of Blood—Six Arrests Made.

By EDWARD SHAMBLAN.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—John McGuckin, 35 years old, of 15th and Lighthawk street, a union conductor employed on the Front and Chesapeake street line, was shot today. He was found lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk, with a bullet through his heart.

Several others were badly beaten, and six arrests resulted from a fight that occurred between union and non-union employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company on Franklin avenue, near Huntingdon street, early this morning.

All other participants fled, and it was not until an hour later that the non-union employees of the transit company were arrested at the New York, Frankford and Lehigh avenues.

Among them was Victor Farrell, 31 years old, of Washington, who, at a hearing before Magistrate Scott, confessed to have fired the shot which killed McGuckin.

Farrell was held without bail to await the action of the coroner. He was held as material witness by Hugh R. Thomas and Eugene Y. Wera, Washington; Samuel Woodard, Baltimore, and Joseph B. Cummings, San Francisco. All four were held under \$400 bail each.

The fight, it is said, had grown out of the feeling against the non-union men in the northeastern section of the city. It occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, just after McGuckin reported at the 24 and 25 street depot, at Frankford and Lehigh avenues, and had placed their cars in the barn, coinciding the night's run.

In their testimony today, the officers who bear the marks of the struggle upon their heads and faces declared that McGuckin was knocked down and jumped upon. Thomas had his head laid open with a blunt instrument, and Farrell declares he was forced to his knees by a blow on the head and knocked down again.

In one of his pockets he had a revolver, which he says he had purchased yesterday from a non-union man, who was leaving the company's employ and who warned him to be careful, as the lives of the non-union men were in danger.

Farrell says he drew his gun, and pointing up, fired simply to scare his assailants. With the firing of the shot everybody ran except McGuckin, whom nobody noticed lying there in the darkness.

Henry Rickett, 2342 Lighthawk street, who is a conductor and a friend and neighbor of the dead man, said today that shortly after 1 o'clock he and McGuckin ran their cars into the barn at about the same time. They usually went home together, but last night McGuckin was in a hurry to get home and did not wait for Rickett.

Rickett declared that McGuckin left the barn, and he was on his way upstairs to the offices to turn in his money when he heard a shot. He ran out of the barn and down Frankford avenue, but declared he could not see any evidence of a fight having taken place.

He did not know McGuckin had been shot, and believing that there was trouble in the neighborhood, went home. Rickett declares McGuckin was shot in the back, and Annie McGuckin, the widow, corroborates this statement. At the hospital those in charge refused to give out any information relative to the shooting.

Fearing against the non-union employees of the traction company in the northeastern section is running high. Friends of McGuckin declare they will avenged his death. Ever since the settlement of the strike, the terms of which are said to have been unsatisfactory to the workers of the northeast, there have been numerous fights between non-union men and union sympathizers.

McGuckin leaves a widow and five small children, the youngest two months old, while the eldest is ten years. The widow, who had been ill for some time, declared today that the shooting followed a year of struggling adversity.

"We came in this country a year ago from England," she said to a reporter for The New York Call. "Ever since we arrived we have had nothing but bad luck. In the old country my husband worked as a miner, made good money, and we were perfectly happy and contented. When we came here my husband secured work with the traction company."

"He had only been at work about a month when the strike broke out. In June we had a hard time getting along. We had no money, and during the last one we faced starvation many times. My babies were sick, and we had no money with which to buy them food or clothing.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL IN LABOR LYCEUM

Brooklyn Socialists Have Grand Entertainment to Celebrate International Labor Holiday.

More than 1,500 people packed the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, at the May Day celebration and entertainment which was held under the auspices of Local Kings county, Socialist party, yesterday afternoon.

Two hundred dollars was taken in an admission fee. Upton Sinclair's one act sketch, "The Second Story Man," was admirably produced and highly praised. The characters in the play were George Giefer, who played the role as Jim Paraday, as the second story man, Edward Dawson, as Harry Austin, the lawyer, and Mildred W. Lyons as Helene Austin, his wife.

Charles Vanderporten opened the first part of the entertainment with a short address on May Day and its meaning. Then there was a May Day song, followed by a recitation entitled "Freedom for the World," by Leopold Weil. The next number was a dialogue entitled "The Red Ribbon" by Emma Gackenhaimer and George Cole.

Mrs. Gates, well known for her solos at Socialist meetings, sang several songs. William Burke then made a short talk in German, followed by an overture by Schneider's Band. After a song entitled "An Ode to the Red Flag," Caroline Claus gave a reading entitled "Socialism's Banner." Then came another recitation by Celia Weil entitled "I Ain't Goin' to Cry, No More."

Frank Bohn then wound up the program with a speech appropriate for the occasion.

After the literary program had been carried out the floor was cleared for dancing and the young people, and older ones as well, had a jolly good time. Prizes were distributed to the best dancers. The chairman of the meeting was William Mackenzie.

SMITH MEMORIAL

Cooper Union was the scene of a very solemn meeting in honor of the late Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute. Rev. Thomas H. Slicer presided. Applause was tabored.

After the reading of a message from Governor Hughes praising Smith and a song by the Mendelson Quartette, Lyman Abbott spoke on the ethical and religious influence of Smith.

George Mc Aneny spoke. Then Dr. Slicer announced that the work of the People's Institute would be continued. Rabbi Shulman and John Spargo also spoke.

THE BEST FREE DOLLARS

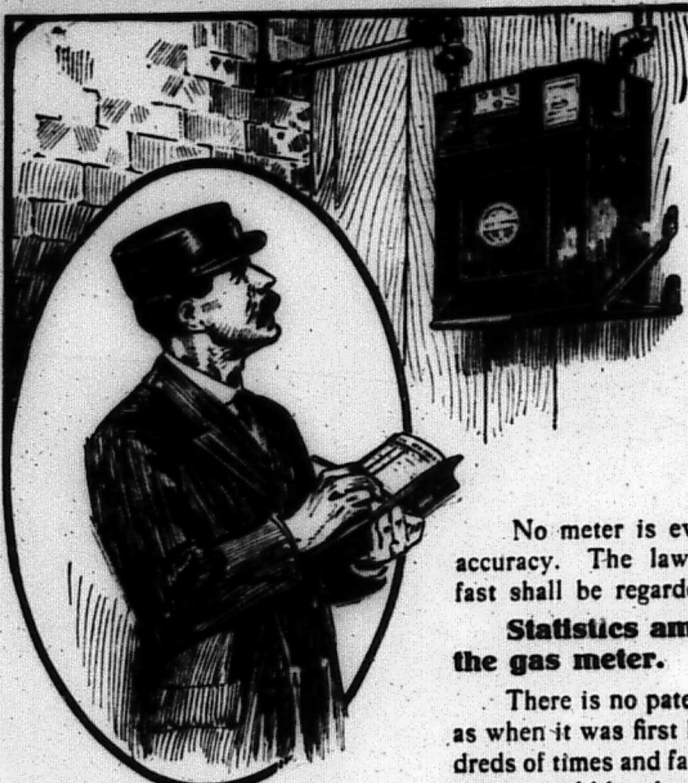


Style 321

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference. 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

Have You Entered the Contest Yet?

It is not too late yet to enter the contest for that duplicator. If you will start at once your chance of winning will be better than if you wait until the last call. Remember, this is not to be a handicap race. Everybody must start at the scratch. A bad break always loses the race. Start even and at once. We are prepared to receive all the subscriptions you may shower upon us. The more you send the better we like it. Remember, our contest to start on May 1 and to end May 30. A duplicator will be presented to the club, local and individual sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time. (See the advertisement of Shapograph Company appearing on another page for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.) These rules will govern the contest: 1. Contest to start May 1 and to end May 30. 2. All subscriptions accompanied by cash will be counted only. 3. Every 50-cent subscription will be counted as one. Every dollar two, etc. 4. In case of a tie books or subscription cards will be sent to those trying. 5. The dual premiums, books, discounts, etc., will be given during the term of the contest. Start now to gather subscriptions and send them in to celebrate May Day.



Truths About The Meter.

INSTEAD of being an intricate piece of mechanism, the gas meter is very simple in its construction and a remarkably accurate instrument.

It is conceded to be one of the most accurate measuring devices in use to-day. Unless gas is passing through the meter the instrument is inoperative.

No meter is ever installed until it has first been tested as to its accuracy. The law provides in effect that a meter not exceeding 2% fast shall be regarded as a correct meter.

Statistics amply testify to the remarkable accuracy of the gas meter.

There is no patent on the meter, and it is practically the same to-day as when it was first brought into use in 1844. Inventors have tried hundreds of times and failed to improve upon the instrument. If a more perfect device could be obtained your Gas Company would promptly adopt it.

Unlike any other firm with which you deal, except the electric light company, your Gas Company installs a measuring device in your home or place of business, so that you may check the amount of your purchase of gas, and keep track of any increase or decrease in the use of this household or business item.

Your Gas Office will gladly supply you with instruction cards for reading your meter, together with full information concerning lighting, cooking, or heating appliances; or, if requested, an expert will call on you.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

ROOSEVELT ROASTED

Mrs. Fiske, Noted Actress and Humanitarian, Denounces His African Expedition.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Minnie Madden Fiske, the actress, who is deeply interested in humanitarian subjects and is a member of about 75 organizations from Maine to California that stand for suppression of cruelty to man and beast, is out with a protest against Theodore Roosevelt, the hunter. "A rather brusque and plain spoken correspondent writes that ex-President Roosevelt is just now returning from an expedition which is a disgrace to civilization. "It has been suggested, I believe, that some sort of public protest be made in this connection—this protest to be signed by thousands of names, and to bear tangible witness to the fact that thousands of American men and women do not regard Mr. Roosevelt as the best example of representative American manhood, enlightenment or progressiveness. "The most serious blow dealt the humanitarian movement in modern times is the blow it has received at the hands of ex-President Roosevelt. Men and women the world over who best appreciate the better qualities of our ex-chief executive cannot sympathize with nor admire his African exploit and its approval by a magazine of unimpeachable respectability. "The humanitarian movement is growing and mankind is becoming more enlightened in respect to its duty toward the dumb creation. Not long ago, however, a distinguished American declared: "The government of man over his God-given dominion is a failure. It is without intelligence. It is without justice. It is without mercy. "Thousands of American boys desire to emulate the ex-President. How is it possible to measure the mischievous effect of the jungle enterprise upon reckless, and often naturally cruel, youth. Small bravery is required in the killing of wild animals and no atom of nobility."

A QUESTION OF SEX

A bashful young woman from a backwoods county in Virginia went into a local store carrying three chickens. She inquired the price of chickens and at the same time put them on the counter. "Will they lay there?" asked the clerk, who did not know that the chickens' legs were tied. She bit her handkerchief in embarrassment a moment, and said: "No, sir; they are roosters."—Lippincott.

QUESTION OF CALL POLICY SETTLED

Herman Simpson Elected Editor-in-Chief for the Term of One Year.

At the last meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association, in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, on Friday night, Herman Simpson, the present editor-in-chief, was re-elected for the term of one year, after the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we commend the activity of Comrade Simpson, as editor of The Call, in his efforts to give a good, clean Socialist paper, instructive and informing, both for party members and the working class generally, enlightening them on the principles of Socialism, as well as upon the true meaning of the events of the day. And, while we consider improvements desirable and necessary, we do not consider any sweeping changes either desirable or necessary."

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND FOR THE U. S. OF AMERICA

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QUESTION OF CALL POLICY SETTLED

Herman Simpson Elected Editor-in-Chief for the Term of One Year.

When nominations were made for an editor, in chief the following names were presented: Herman Simpson, Allan L. Benson, Edwin S. Potter and James Connolly. Comrades Benson and Potter declined to be candidates, while Comrade Connolly's name was not considered, as no one could vouch that he would accept. Herman Simpson was elected by a big majority. With the announcement of the vote all lines of division were forgotten and men and women gathered in groups, the chief topic of conversation being the welfare of the paper, and all were confident that The Call is here to stay, and to stay as the voice of the revolutionary Socialist movement.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

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SHARP FIGHT BETWEEN TURKS AND ALBANIANS

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The Turkish troops under command of Tourgoud Pasha attacked the Albanians at Katchnik pass, and after a short fight drove the Albanians back and captured the position. Unofficial reports assert that although the pass has been recaptured the defenders cut their way through Tourgoud's surrounding troops and although the retreat was disorderly, most of them escaped. The losses in the fighting is stated to have been 500 Albanians and 100 Turks. The recovery of the pass was due to a circling movement, enabling Tourgoud and General Fudat, his second in command, to use shrapnel against the defenders from both sides.

BELGRADE, May 1.—It is stated that the Albanians, who evacuated Katchnik pass, have taken up fresh positions on the summits of the surrounding mountains, and that Tourgoud Pasha's victory was only partial.

SALONICA, May 1.—It is believed that many rebels left Katchnik pass before Tourgoud's enveloping movement was completed. According to a dispatch from Uskub, the situation is becoming better in many places. Fighting has ceased in the neighborhood of Frishina, Prizrend and Ipek.

SQUATTERS' CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Court Legalizes Rights to Part of Stanford Ranch.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 1.—Two men who squatted on 160 acres of Big Stanford Ranch, at Vira, Tehama county, have had their claims approved by the court. This land is worth \$30,000. Another man's claim for 120 acres is still before the court. If his claim is approved, Stanford University will lose \$20,000 more. Stanford Ranch, of 51,000 acres, was originally a Spanish grant, and when Stanford acquired it, these three men claim their fathers held small ranches, which they had taken up, and that Stanford drove them out by force. The Vira Ranch includes a vineyard of 4,000 acres, the largest in the world.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund for the U. S. of America.

Calendar of the Greater New York and Vicinity Branches: National Secretary, William Meyer, 3 Third Avenue, Room 2, Entrance from East 7th street. Tel. 3449 Orchard.

- 1. NEW YORK—Sec., J. Schmeidler, 309 E. 10th St. Phys., Dr. S. Neumann, 317 E. 6th St. Union St. Sat. John Leppich, Halle, 101 Ave. A.
2. JERSEY CITY BRIGHTS, N. J.—Sec., G. W. H. Whittaker, 31 Lake St. Phys., J. Mathel, 65 Bowler St. Sat. J. B. Biedler, Educational Club, 226-23 Central ave.
3. YONKERS, N. Y.—Sec., Martin Kraus, 113 Herrick St. Phys., C. Kruener, 303 S. Broadway. Last Sat., 232 New Main st.
4. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec., H. Bellmann, 144 Jefferson St. Phys., Leo. H. Rohr, 835 Hart st. Every 2d Sun., 955 Willoughby ave.
5. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Sec., Geo. Herrmann, 170 R. R. ave. Phys., F. S. Sauer, 314 Varick st. Every 1st Thu., 310 3rd St.
6. MORRISANIA, N. Y.—Sec., C. Holstner, 408 E. 14th St. New York. Phys., J. W. Wahn, 635 Eagle ave. Every 1st Mon., Melrose Turnhalle, 506-507 Courtland ave.
7. PATERSON, N. J.—Sec., Chas. Boether, 65 Jefferson St. Every 2d Sun., Pater-son Turn Hall, Cross, Ellison st.
8. NEWARK, N. J.—Sec., A. Brough, 192 Corona ave. Phys., Edwin Klein, 261 National ave. Every 2d Sun., National, cor. National ave. and Schermerhorn St. J. Every 4th Mon., 265 Bergenline ave.
9. CORONA, N. Y.—Sec., A. Brough, 192 Corona ave. Phys., Edwin Klein, 261 National ave. Every 2d Sun., National, cor. National ave. and Schermerhorn St. J. Every 4th Mon., 265 Bergenline ave.
10. SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec., Kurt L. Klager, 882 Union st. Every 4th Wed., 256 Norfolk st. Lincoln Hall.
11. GREENPOINT, Sec., Geo. Stamer, 98 Mont-rose St. Brooklyn. N. Y. Phys., J. H. Haupt, 979 Lorimer st. Last Sunday, E. K. food Hall cor. Eckford and 127th ave.
12. UNION HILL, Sec., Chas. Leppinger, 211 Gardner St. Town of Union Hill, Jersey, W. Meyer, 446 Clinton ave. West Hoboken, N. J. Every 4th Mon., 265 Bergenline ave.
13. EAST NEW YORK, W. Wohlbar, 675 Glen-wood ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Stephen H. De Vries, 170 Barley St. Every 1st Last Mon. of m., 675 Glenwood ave.
14. WAKEFIELD, Sec., J. Haas, 743 E. 218th St., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Phys., Herman S. Sedon, 4817 W. 17th St. Every 1st Sun., N. Y. Every 3d Mon., 233rd st. and White Plains rd., Geo. Sanderman Local.
15. WEST HOBOKEN, N. Y.—Sec., E. Gold, 314 10th Ave. Every 1st Sun., Liberty Hall, cor. Spring and Schermerhorn. Every 1st Sun., 449 9th St. Phys., Dr. L. Mautner, 271 Edmontson ave. Every 4th Thu., Newark Labor Lyceum, cor. 10th and 4th ave.
16. BLOOMINGDALE, Sec., Franch, 635 10th Ave. New York. Phys., Edmund Koll, M. D., 435 W. 17th St., N. Y. Every 1st Sun., 224 Ave. C.
17. HARTLEY, Sec., E. Baum, 548 E. 90th St. New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, 235 E. 86th St. Every 1st Sun., 243 21st E. 84th St.
18. YORKVILLE, Sec., Th. Sultze, 506 E. 70th St. New York. Phys., Geo. Sauer, 218 E. 70th St. Every 1st Sun., 370 Broadway, Crows Hall, 145-147 E. 33rd St.
19. ELIZABETH, N. J.—Sec., C. Boettel, 133 Ripley Pl. Phys., Marling, 1065 E. Jersey st. Every 4th Wed., 963 Elizabeth ave.
20. ASTORIA, Sec., J. Mayer, 255 7th Ave. L. I. City, N. Y. G. Meyer, 299 10th Ave. L. I. City. Every 4th Sun., Hutterling's Hall, 452 Broadway, 4th Sun.
21. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Sec., L. Schmel-ler, 201 W. 17th St. New York. Phys., H. Purdy, 51 N. 106th ave. Every 4th Sun., 33 S. 4th ave.
22. HARRISON, N. J.—Sec., Julius Fiedler, 221 Harrison ave. Every 4th Tue., 213 Harrison ave. Every 4th Tue., 213 Harrison ave.
23. COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—Sec., P. Wille, 824 3d Ave. L. I. City. Every 4th Wed., Turin Halle, 15th st. and 3d ave.
24. RIDGEWOOD, Sec., Paul Kraeger, 310 Bleeker St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., W. E. Lipold, 301 St. Nicholas ave. Brooklyn. Every 4th Sun., Kraeger's Hotel, Cypress and Myrtle ave.
25. WINFIELD, N. Y.—Sec., Geo. J. Finner, 814 14th Ave. New York. Phys., H. Barker, 814 14th Ave. New York. Every 1st Sun., New York Hotel, Shell rd. and Hester St.
26. WILLIAMSBURG, Sec., Wm. Schmidt, 97 Kosterheker ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., H. Kase, 215 Hester st. Every 2d Sat., Muller's Halle, 157 Montrose ave.
27. BROOKFIELD, N. J.—Sec., Wm. Scholter, 55 Meritt Ave. Jersey. Thuidous Parkovskiy, Sec., 1000 10th Ave. Jersey.
28. WINFIELD, N. Y.—Sec., H. Sattler, 60 E. 106th St. New York. Phys., Albert H. Kase, 215 Hester st. Every 2d Sat., 224 1st Ave.
29. RICHMOND, Sec., Joseph Loewenthal, 226 Central ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., J. W. Leech, 246 E. 120th St. Last Sat., Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby ave.
30. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Sec., P. Hilde-brand, 490 Lakeland ave. Phys., H. F. Dowe, 308 W. 9th St. Every 1st Sun., 308 W. 9th St. Halle (formerly Music Hall), Mechanic st.
31. TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec., Abram H. Rudensky, 47 Tompkins ave. Brooklyn. Every 4th Sun. of m., 47 Tompkins ave.
32. KAIL MARK, Sec., Herman Schmidt, 260 Division ave. Brooklyn. Phys., W. Hager, 214 Hopper st. Brooklyn. Every 4th Sun., Hutterling's Hall, 3 Boerum st.

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A MIRACULOUS SPECIFIC. "Ladies and gentlemen," he cried at the end of his telling oration, "I have visited this place regularly for the past ten years; I have sold thousands of bottles of this miraculous specific, and I have never received a complaint from a purchaser. Now what does this prove?" He paused for dramatic effect, and there was no doubt that his words had impressed his audience, the wild man at the back spoke. "Don't prove nothing," he said. "Every one knows dead men tell no tales!"

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH BUREAU

Answers of State Superintendents of Schools and Conditions of Philippine Schools.

As part of its work for Miss Dorothy Whitney, the Bureau of Municipal Research will issue today a report...

What the state legislatures of 1910 have done about the examination of school children...

The report is based upon answers of state superintendents of schools...

including Superintendents of Porto Rico, Babbit of Hawaii and Barrows of the Philippines...

For New York state and for New York City, the following facts are given:

1. We have no state law specifically providing physical examination of school children...

2. For private and parochial schools examination is not compulsory...

3. Our teachers in normal schools do not receive "instruction" and practice in testing the sight and hearing of children...

4. Our children need not be examined once a year or oftener if required...

5. Our girls in the intermediate schools, with few exceptions, do not receive instruction in the care of infant feeding...

6. We have no pamphlets giving concise and interesting instructions, such as those distributed by Colorado...

7. Neither our State Health Board nor the State Commissioner of Education furnishes regularly to all school districts "suitable rules of instruction, cards, blanks, record books, and other useful appliances"...

8. There is no system for promoting sanitation, proper ventilation, etc., through bonuses...

9. We have not provided that placards be placed in all school rooms setting forth what preventive measures should be taken against tuberculosis...

10. There is not a "children's study laboratory for the study of tuberculosis and the study of the methods of teachers affecting the same"...

11. New York state has not specially authorized cities to conduct free dental clinics...

In spite of increasing public interest, thirteen legislatures of 1910 have done nothing about physical examination and medical inspection...

The bureau, therefore, suggests that the spring of 1910 is the best time to begin an aggressive and comprehensive educational campaign...

needed legislation next winter, when thirty-six states will be making laws...

which the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Porto Rico. It further suggests an exhibit of laws, record cards, instructions pertaining to physical examinations, etc., as the National Education Association...

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L. SPEVER, 103 William St. N. Y. CITY

S. SCHREIBER, 100 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Carpenters, Attention!

At a meeting of Local Union, No. 1, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America...

At a meeting of Local Union, No. 1, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America...

tion Association, which will be held in Boston next July.

In practically every state, as in New York, the school superintendents and health officers of larger cities have not waited for state legislation...

The bureau's report suggests that the absence of legislation "indicates lack of a systematic plan that would give the children of small communities the benefits to which they, their parents and their school children are entitled."

The wholesale exclusion from school of well children is opposed by State Superintendent Schafer, of Pennsylvania, who says:

"The Bureau of Municipal Research might make a thorough investigation of and suggest how the enforced absence of children can be reduced to a minimum without endangering the health of the community."

More than fifteen hundred plumbers' helpers will go out on strike this morning for an increase to \$2 a day...

More than 80 per cent of the plumbers' helpers of the city are organized...

Officers of the union expect that the bosses will meet their demands without much hesitation...

TO EXHIBIT MODEL FARM. Cornell College of Agriculture to Give Farming Demonstration.

ITHACA, May 1.—A section from a good pasture lot, another section from a bad, Zelma, the muth traveled cow...

There is to be less talking this year and more actual demonstration of the way to do things...

HURT IN AUTO WRECK. OSSINING, N. Y., May 1.—A touring car owned and driven by Burton Robinson...

THE FATE OF THE CAPITALIST. A recent number of the Harp, which is now published in Dublin...

"Will we incarcerate them in foul dungeons, deprive them of water—given them barely sufficient to keep them alive and moisten their parched and swollen tongues—until they are driven insane and scream and curse and rave and blaspheme in a paroxysm of agonized delirium?"

"No. We shall not resort to such clever methods. But we have in store for them a torture beside which the 'straitjacket' pales into the utmost insignificance—a torture, the very thought of which is sufficient to cause cold beads of perspiration to roll down their flabby cheeks; a torture infinitely more diabolical than was ever devised by the most fiendish imagination of the 'Inquisition.'"

"We'll make them work."



ELEVEN BOUTS AT LONG ACRE CLUB

There was boxing galore Saturday night at the Long Acre Athletic Club. To be exact, there were eleven bouts pulled off at the clubhouse in West 29th street...

Managers Mike and Billy Neuman, both astute officials, have by earnest and persistent efforts managed to make their clubhouse an institution by itself...

Dave Dillon, in the star bout, knocked out Young Foley in the third round with a terrific straight right smash to the heart.

Foley, while game to the core, was no match for his hard hitting opponent, and took an awful mauling till the sleeping pill was handed him.

Battling Gaynor, in the semi-final, beat Kid Thomas in three sizzling rounds. Thomas started off in the first round at a marvelous clip...

The crowd warmly applauded both lads at the conclusion of their combat.

In the best of the preliminary clashes Jimmy Lawrence shaded Kid Ambrose in a very fast and grueling three-round mill.

MUCH DOING THIS WEEK IN THE RING

Local boxing clubs will provide plenty of fun this week. To-night Jack (Twin) Sullivan will try out Billy Madden's recently discovered "wonder" Al Benedict...

Jack Goodman and Jack Dorman, crack lightweights, will meet in a ten-round bout at the Fairmount A. C. to-morrow night.

Fireman Jim Flynn, who recently engaged in two fights with Sam Langford, will box ten rounds with the Italian heavyweight, Tony Ross.

Langford to meet Ketchel once more. Sporting men who can tell real fighters when they see them insist that they will bet heavily on Sam Langford if another match with Stanley Ketchel is arranged...

Football rules again. The problem of football revision seems to be giving the rules committee more trouble than was expected early in the winter...

Committee to meet this month here. No agreement in Philadelphia last week.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REMOVAL. The New York Call will move from its present quarters, 442 Pearl street, to 409-415 Pearl street, on Monday, May 2...

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SOME BIG RACES AT PASSAIC, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—Paddy O'Sullivan Hehr, of Australia, was easy for Frank L. Kramer, the national cycling champion...

In all three heats Hehr led sixty yards from the finish by nearly a length. Kramer then shot out and in the first heat, a mile, won by nearly a length...

Eddie Collins is the best second baseman in the country, barring none, and the most valuable man playing in that position.

The ugliest combination of baseball apparel seen around here in several seasons is that which the Athletics are compelled to wear once a day, except when it rains.

The Boston Red Sox are outshining any other team in the country. They made a total of seventy-one safeties in five consecutive games last week.

They are holding us cheaply around the circuit, says Walter Manning, of the Highlanders, "but we don't mind that and are likely to grab off a few more games for that very reason."

This afternoon our old Heidelberg University chum, Norman Elberfeld, will be in our midst. Hoch der Kid!

The Giants won all their games last week, and the Phillies weren't any more troublesome for them than were the Brooklyn. So far there isn't much comfort for the Pirates and the Cubs in thinking about what the other Eastern teams will do to the Giants.

Lelivelt, of the Washingtons, is said by experts to have all the earmarks of a coming star of the first magnitude.

The Eastern League race seems to be composed of Newark and seven other clubs.

Jack Flynn, Mike Mitchell, Joe Tinker, Red Murray, Jack Miller and Hans Wagner are the players who have put the ball over the left field wall at Forbes Field, Pittsburg.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Washington in New York; Boston in Philadelphia; Cleveland in St. Louis; Detroit in Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York in Brooklyn; Philadelphia in Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE. Montreal in Baltimore; Toronto in Newark; Buffalo in Providence; Rochester in Jersey City.

FOOTBALL RULES AGAIN. Committee to meet this month here. No agreement in Philadelphia last week.

Telephone 2435 Worth. LOUIS HAUSLER Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 449 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office. Cor. William St. New York.

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OPERA—MERGER, FAR FROM SOLVING PROBLEM, DEVELOPS CRISIS WHICH MAY FORCE GATTI-CASAZZA TO QUIT OUT OF SELF-RESPECT.

Policy of Retrenchment Determined Upon by Executive Board of Metropolitan Opera House Promises to Be Given Full Sway by Withdrawal of Hammerstein Competition.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER. Decidedly unenviable is the position in which Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the managing director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and erstwhile impresario of the Teatro alla Scala, Milan, must find himself...

The withdrawal of Oscar Hammerstein and the fierce competition which his continued activity represented is the solution of the so-called problem of opera in New York...

But, far from solving the complicated and intricate question, the latest development renders the situation only exceedingly critical. And the well-earned reputation of Signor Gatti-Casazza is at stake.

The news reports outlining the capitulation of Mr. Hammerstein have dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that thereby the Metropolitan acquires the artistic personnel and complete facilities of the Manhattan, which will enable it to strengthen the value of its individual performances...

With the splendid opportunity now accorded the Metropolitan for embracing the French school of opera, which is becoming yearly more and more popular, thanks to the initiative and perseverance of Oscar Hammerstein, Signor Gatti-Casazza has now full scope for the exercise of his undoubtedly thorough knowledge and brilliantly attained experience...

Most directly responsible for this condition of affairs was Mr. Hammerstein, whose establishment of the Manhattan Opera House, in November, 1906, upon a much truer artistic plan than had prevailed for many years at the Metropolitan, almost immediately forced the latter theater to adopt a constructive policy of opera-giving upon quasi popular educational lines...

Then came the announcement that the director of the Scala Theater, Milan, Signor Gatti-Casazza, and the conductor-in-chief of that institution, Arturo Toscanini, had been "released" from their long-standing contracts and "permitted" to assume the direction of the artistic policies of the Metropolitan Opera House...

Not sooner had this much-to-be-desired arrangement been effected than a sure promise of improvement in the Metropolitan standard of production was forthcoming...

The men formerly worked for A. H. Kommers, a clothing maker at 54 East 11th street. He failed to get a check that was sent to him about April 23. That night Huberman and Milais quit their work...

They didn't get the cash. Max Huberman, of 716 East 9th street, and Samuel Milais, of 516 East 11th street, were charged in Essex market police court yesterday with forging by falsely endorsing a check for \$479.02...

WHAT THE LIGHT REVEALED. A story is told of a simple and devout Methodist minister, who was not sufficiently eloquent or businesslike to be approved by the presiding elder...

Through the influence of the elder he felt sure he was appointed to a small and widely scattered settlement, where there was much hard work, and the results were necessarily meager.

One day he was commenting sadly on the narrowness of his opportunities to a friend, who said gravely that he ought to pray for light that he might see the hand of the Lord in his appointment.

"I have, brother," he answered, "again and again. But so far, I've added, with a whimsical smile, 'I've only had light enough to see in the interfering hand of Elder Brown.'"

They held hoes and hammers to their hands, while the girls held baskets of flowers, and they sang to chorus the Song of Peace. This performance was heartily applauded by the large audience.

THEY DIDN'T GET THE CASH. Max Huberman, of 716 East 9th street, and Samuel Milais, of 516 East 11th street, were charged in Essex market police court yesterday with forging by falsely endorsing a check for \$479.02...

Try Their Hand at Forgery with Bad Results. Max Huberman, of 716 East 9th street, and Samuel Milais, of 516 East 11th street, were charged in Essex market police court yesterday with forging by falsely endorsing a check for \$479.02...

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Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN and Assistants, featuring 'The 5634 Boy of The Call and our Ad' and 'UNION LABEL GOODS'. Lists various clothing items like shirts, trousers, and hats.

SOCIALIST CHILDREN CELEBRATE MAY DAY

Yearly Event Draws Big Crowd to Murray Hill Lyceum—Sketch "War and Peace" Cleverly Acted.

In the great May Day celebration of the Socialist Sunday school of Greater New York, which took place yesterday afternoon at Murray Hill Lyceum, about 1,000 children were present and about 2,500 grown-ups.

The program carried out and the decorations and emblems were highly fitting for the occasion. There were banners hanging from the balcony with inscriptions representing the different schools upon them.

Each school had a separate part of the room assigned to it. The following Socialist Sunday schools were represented: Borough Park, Harlem, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Bronx, East Side, and the Ferrer Sunday school.

Such taste was expressed in the arrangement of the dances and they were highly interesting to those who looked on. The children fell into the spirit of the occasion and the grownups enjoyed it as much as they did.

The Hungarian dances and the waltz series were unusually good. The recitations and songs were all appreciated. George R. Kirkpatrick, who came to the entertainment somewhat late, in his short talk said the Socialist Sunday schools develop attitudes in the minds of the children which will enable them later in life to counteract the evils which society imposes upon them in dealing with each other.

The sketch "War and Peace" was the most impressive of anything the children did. Several boys and girls took part. The boys argued that war contributed to the welfare of society, while the girls held that it didn't.

The girls finally convinced the boys to their position and then the latter broke their swords and spears, changed their military uniforms and dressed themselves in mechanical clothes.

They held hoes and hammers to their hands, while the girls held baskets of flowers, and they sang to chorus the Song of Peace. This performance was heartily applauded by the large audience.

The attention was held under the auspices of the Workmen's Circle and those in charge were highly pleased with the success of their plans.

DEFENDS THE KISS

Celebrated Savant Declares Osculation Not Dangerous, as Some Assert. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—Dr. A. M. Worthington, of the Harvard Medical School, in a lecture last evening on "The Healthy Man and His Bacteria," opposed the views of other savants and doctors, who declare osculation a method of generating germs and developing subsequent illness.

He defended bacteria, and said that the world devoid of microbes and germs would become lifeless. "The kiss," said Dr. Worthington, "is harmless. There is every reason to believe that when two self-respecting, wholesome persons meet lip to lip, they may break away without upsetting the bacterial balance."

He then explained the existence of bacteria in the human intestine, which is supposed to be the cause of old age, and asserted that buttermilk, which is often mentioned as a cure for old age, contains such bacterium, which inhibits the growth of the old age bacillus in the intestine.

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Independent?

Shortly after 4 o'clock one afternoon two colored hod carriers while on their way home stopped to gash into a polishing room. They were union men and had worked eight hours that day and earned \$4.

Their curiosity had possibly been aroused by the peculiar odor, or it may have been a desire to see skilled mechanics at work. They were soon able to discern through the dust the workers laboring over the swiftly revolving wheels.

The following conversation took place: "Say, boss, ain't that that work dangerous?"

"Yes, indeed, we have to know our business."

"How long yo' have to do that every day?"

"We'll be through at 6 o'clock—we work ten hours."

"Say, don't that dust make yo' feel po'ly sometimes?"

"Yes, I guess a larger per cent of polishers die of consumption than any other trade."

"Shaw, what yo' all get a day?"

"Oh, anywhere from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day."

"Fo' de Lawd's sake! Is dat all? Don't yo belong to a union?"

"No, indeed; we are independent workmen; we don't believe

WORKING GIRL AND CAPITALIST JUDGE

Victim Loses Fingers as Result of Corporation Violating Law and High Court Kills Her Claim.

Mary Miller is a working girl who lives in St. Louis. Her life has not much of sunshine nor of joy. Her lot, in this respect, is like that of unnumbered thousands of other working girls.

Mary was employed by the St. Louis Cordage Company, a wealthy corporation, and among its stockholders, some of the most highly respectable and representative men of the Missouri metropolis.

It was Mary's work, among her other duties, to look after a machine into which was fed slimy, oily, sissal, from which rope is made.

The Missouri legislature had wisely enacted a law requiring corporations to place guards over flying cogs, to protect girls like Mary Miller from losing a finger or a hand.

MAINE SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS

The girl Socialist lecturer and writer, state organizer. Last fall Comrade Silver toured the state with good results, holding many street meetings and organizing several locals.

We have a state paper—the Maine Comrade—published by the state executive committee as an official bulletin, which seems to "fill the bill" and meets with general favor.

We are planning to put up a lively state and congressional campaign this year and shall have candidates in each of our four congressional districts and we confidently expect to largely increase the Socialist vote over our vote of two years ago.

Perfect harmony has reigned in our ranks during the past year and I can truly say that since the movement started here in Maine has the political sky appeared so clear and bright for our cause as at the present time.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

The following are contributions received to the Weekly Pledge Fund since Monday. The list includes only contributions paid either in the office of The Call or sent to the Weekly Pledge Committee, box 1624.

- Ernest Bosch, city, \$1.00
N. Herman, city, .25
I. Rosenblatt, Washington, D.C., .50
I. Grayson, city, .50
Howe & Bergman, city, 1.00
M. B. Roth & G. Pellens, Manchester, N. H., 1.00
A. D. Chapman, city, 5.00
Rene E. Houget, 5.00
Chas. F. Panch, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
H. E. Berger, city, 1.00
Employees of A. & B. Panama Works, city, 1.50
Dr. Peter Fireman, Washington, D. C., 10.00
Chas. Jaeger, Newark, N. J., 1.00
Thomas Doyle, Brooklyn, 2.00
Union of Brewery Workmen, Newark, N. J., 1.00
Thomas Doyle, Brooklyn, 1.00
H. C. Plymouth, Pittsfield, Mass., 1.00
W. H. Short, city, 1.00
H. E. Lothrop Raach, Boston, Mass., 20.50
H. F. Lothrop Raach, Boston, Mass., 15.00
Milo C. Jones, Newark, N. J., 2.00
Marcus Weintraub, Hoboken, N. J., 2.00
Peder J. Casper, city, 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Alex Dostrow, city, 2.00
Fred Lutz, city, 1.00
I. Block, city, 1.00
M. Davidoff, city, .50
H. Soudvik, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
W. Haack, city, 3.00
Marie Oberlander, collector, city, .75
Ben Sheib, city, 1.00
Martha Hohman, city, 5.00
Oto Becker, Union Hill, N. J., 1.00
Algermon Lee, city, .50
Pleo Clark, Elizabeth, N. J., 1.00
Levitz & Mardfin, city, 2.00
12th Ward Branch, Jersey City, N. J., 3.00
Wm. Edwards, city, 5.00
S. E. Ripport, No. Adams, Mass., 1.50
A. Berkman, Philadelphia, Pa., 5.00
Louis F. Weiss, Worcester, Mass., 2.00
Leonard D. Abbott, city, 2.00
Dr. Philip Lewin, city, .50
Branch Hackensack, New Jersey, .50
Geo. W. Hopning, New Jersey, .50
Raymond Metzger, New Jersey, .50
Anonymous, New Jersey, .50
L. Rauch, New Jersey, .50
Hugo Pick, city, 5.00
Jas. Bruce, city, 2.00
J. C. Swarthout, Albany, N. Y., 1.00
David D. Feins, city, 1.00
L. Lawrence, city, 1.00
Warren A. Carpenter, Woonsocket, R. I., 2.00
A. K. & S., Br 90, Metropolln, L. I., 5.00
Ch. Altshul, collector, Baltimore, Md., 3.75
A. E. Nathan, city, 1.00
E. Hassett, Hudson, N. H., .20
Raymond Stringham, city, 1.00
Maurice M. Elsh, city, 5.00
Geo. W. Woldron, Brooklyn, 5.00
B. Landau, Brooklyn, .25
Cornelius Mahony, New Haven, Conn., 1.00
Louis Goldsmith, city, 1.00
Chas. Jaeger, Newark, N. J., .25
Albert Roebelin, Newark, N. J., 1.00
Grant Kohn, Newark, N. J., 1.00
I. Block, Newark, N. J., .50
Phillip Rappenstein, Evergreen, N. Y., 2.00
Jessie Ashler, city, 5.00
Isaac N. Ayrault, city, .25
Dr. I. & M. J. Ortmann, city, 5.00
Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J., 2.00
A. Sechoh, city, .25
Camuede, Guthrie, Moore, McBride, Carey, Manning, Moran, Henry, Lynn, Mass., 6.00
Fort Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, 1.00
Fannie Payson, city, .40
J. C. Pierce, city, 1.00
Chas. Reif, Bayonne, N. J., 3.00
Grace E. Davis, Bayonne, N. J., 3.00
Harris T. Smith, Saugerties, N. Y., 1.00
W. V. Pangborne, city, 1.10
Will G. Lenker, Sunbury, Pa., 20.00
H. Schwartz, city, 2.00
Mrs. R. Schwartzman, collector, Brooklyn, 5.00
J. Nosovsky, city, 1.20
James J. McGilligott, city, 1.00
C. D. Backus, Washington, D. C., 1.00
Samuel Goldberg, city, 1.00
R. L. Hopkins, Brooklyn, 1.00
S. Fuchsman, city, 1.00
Louis Bach, Washington, D. C., 1.00
Harris T. Smith, Saugerties, N. Y., 1.00
Chris Turner, Brooklyn, 1.00
Lena Mayers, city, 1.00
Adolf Meyers, collector, Brooklyn, 1.00
C. A. Olson, Brooklyn, 2.00
A. L. Wolfson, city, 1.00
Byron E. Dye, Gloversville, N. Y., 4.00
Celia Rabinowitz, city, 1.00
Hyman Abramowitz, city, .75
E. S. Freepport, L. I., 1.00
Henry Marcus, city, 1.00
R. P. and J. G. Stokes, Stamford, Conn., 2.00
J. K. O. Union, N. Y., 1.00
Dr. M. Romm, city, 3.00
H. Cardell, city, 1.00
Elsie L. G. Cole, city, 1.50
P. M. Schnefeld, Newark, N. J., 10.00
Frederick Lange, Brooklyn, 1.00
Br. 2, 20th A. D., Brooklyn, .50
S. Kahn, Brooklyn, .50
J. Schumann, Brooklyn, .50
John Grass, Guttenberg, N. J., 1.00
R. L. Goshwiler, city, .20
Robert Otto, Chas. Zeitelhack, Sam Knapp, Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J., 1.00
L. Button, Brooklyn, .20
Wm. Root, Broix, 1.00
F. T. Harris, city, 1.00
A. Newark, city, 1.00
A. Rodman, city, .50
Famie Rodman, city, .25
Hilda Rodman, city, .25
Earl W. Wilson, city, .25
O. Sloce, city, .25
Chas. Greenhoff, city, .25
J. Braverman, city, .25
Carrie Walters, city, .25
A. Netter, city, .25

SCANDAL SUPPRESSED

Prominent Doctor Leaves Town After Grave Charges Are Made Against Him.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 1.—Dr. Clifford S. Chapin, of Great Barrington, a physician of high standing in Berkshire county, practitioner among the wealthy summer residents, left Great Barrington Saturday and will not return.

TO MERGE ROADS. AUSTIN, Texas, May 1.—The Southern Pacific has applied to the state railroad commission for copies of its record of values and other official data concerning the Texas Central Railroad, which line it is about to purchase.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Afsenk, 140 Broadway, New York.

DEPARTMENT STORES. West 108th St. J. B. Sandler, Inc., 431-433 Third Ave. H. & K. Katz, 431-433 Third Ave.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Tuman's Pharmacy, 171 E. Broadway, Fifth Ave. J. G. Quinn, 171 E. Broadway, Fifth Ave.

RESTAURANTS AND CATERERS. MacFadden's Physical Culture Restaurants, 2078 Seventh Ave. 220 Pearl St.

PRINTERS. Geo. J. Speyer, 163 William St. Co-operative Press, 115 Spruce St. Lifshitz & Miller Co., 217 E. Broadway.

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

N. J. BUILDING TRADES TO HOLD CONVENTION

The Building Trades of the State of New Jersey will hold its eighth annual convention in Morristown tomorrow. Besides the usual trade union matters, the subject of industrial education will be taken up, and a most interesting discussion is promised.

DIES FROM EATING GREENS. FARMER'S FAMILY TAKEN VIOLENTLY ILL. TRIBES HILL, N. Y., May 1.—As a result of eating a mess of greens gathered from a field yesterday, Antonio Mardo is dead and his wife and three children and a hired man are seriously ill, but it is thought that they will recover.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchasers' Card.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING. C. F. Clampa, 105 Portland St., Boston.

RESTAURANTS—PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. Dr. G. W. Galvin, 204 W. Newton St., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING—BOSTON. S. S. S. Shoe Repairing Co., 81 Suffolk St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—BOSTON. L. Hoffman, 125 Leverett St., Boston.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTS AND SHOES—NEWARK. Schuchman, 174 Newark St., Newark.

RESTAURANTS—PHILADELPHIA. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 2078 Seventh Ave., New York.

PUBLICATIONS. The People's Obituary Co., 111 Washington St., Boston.

TRIES HARD TO DIE

Young Shoemaker Out of Makes Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide. Mrs. Sarah Traub, who lives on sixth floor of 55 Forsyth street, was gasping when she woke up yesterday morning.

PAWNBROKERS REALLY HAVE A GOOD PRESENTION OF ART. One of the prizes paid 50 cents for the \$1,500 painting stolen from the Museum of Art.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchasers' Card.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

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

CONTENT.

A Song of Success. The hope that sometimes went unfulfilled, whose clothes in tatters hung, waiting to find escape from want, in ways that gold has sung.

LONDON POETRY.

In the American Magazine there is appearing at present the autobiography of Jane Addams, who has been called "the most loved woman in America."

sions, the cunning and shrewdness of the bargain hunter who starves if he cannot make a successful trade, and yet the final impression was not of ragged, tawdry clothing nor of pinched and sallow faces, but of myriads of hands, empty, pathetic, nerveless and workworn, showing white in the uncertain light of the street, and clutched forward for food which was already unfit to eat.

THE BENEFITS OF UNCOOKED FOOD.

Upton Sinclair is spreading the doctrine of the simple life diet. He tells, in Collier's, how he was fared upon a diet of uncooked food.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

By M. L. B.

We are told, boastfully, yet truthfully told, by members of the legal profession that John Marshall breathed into the Constitution the spirit of life. But they laboriously strive to deceive us as to the nature of the "spirit" so breathed, and well they may, for it is the accursed spirit of tyranny.

First—There is the Dartmouth College case, which is not only a vicious legal ruling, but a crucifixion of common sense and justice. By a false interpretation of the inalienability of contract was enthroned above the will of the people and the laws of equity.

Second—The Dred Scott case, in which the Supreme Court, by sanctioning chattel slavery and solemnly proclaiming the monstrous dictum that flesh and blood is personal property, seared the awakening conscience of the nation and precipitated the civil war.

Third—The deliberate overriding of the people (expressed by their representatives in the national body of Congress) by nullifying the income tax, thus justifying the basic principle of every aristocracy that ever held foot upon the neck of a people—that the masses shall pay the taxes and the classes wallow in privilege.

Fourth—The shamefully forced interpretation placed upon both the letter and spirit in the recent decision upon the railroad commodity clause, which is an insult to public intelligence, a contemptuous disregard of public demands, and a servile surrender to monopolism.

Lastly, their disgraceful action with regard to the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases. Fearing to render just decisions against their corporate masters, they brave the wrath of an outraged people with the piffle that the court is evenly divided and a review of the case is necessary.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

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

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. Executive Committee—239 East 84th street.

Harlem Forum. Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street. Regular monthly meeting will be held this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

"Rockefeller Night." The Progress Dramatic Society announces that an important meeting will take place this evening at the club rooms, 1481 Third avenue, near 82d street.

The subject for discussion will be "The Economic Aspect of the Rockefeller Foundation." John A. Wall will be the opening speaker.

BROOKLYN. Business. 23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street.

A general meeting of the enrolled Socialist and party members of the 4th Assembly district will be held this evening at the New Teutonia Hall, corner of Harrison avenue, Bartlett and Gerry streets.

NEWARK. Essex County Committee—10th street and Springfield avenue.

PHILADELPHIA. Business. 42d Ward Branch—3248 North 2d street.

43rd Ward Branch—Odd Fellows' Hall, 71st street and Woodland avenue.

DEBATE IN ORANGE. Thursday night, aside from Socialists, quite a number of the Orange, N. J., aristocrats went to Eagles' Hall to hear the debate arranged by the Twentieth Century Club.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 25 per Line. 3 Insertions, 150 per Line. 7 Insertions, 350 per Line. Seven words to a Line.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Horner Voltaire Branch 228 A. D. H. street 2d and 4th Monday, 56 Throp ave. Brooklyn. Arthur Gottman, Secy.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1486, near 132d st.—Three rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; \$14. ap-3m-1-2.

10TH AVE., 404-4 rooms; rent \$16. Apply to Janitor.

27TH, 507 W. 3-4 and 4 large, light rooms; improvements; rent \$20.50 to \$12.

54TH, 415 W. 4 large, light rooms; moderate rent; quiet house; just renovated; improvements; ap-3m-1-2.

101TH, 65 W.—Basement, four rooms; heat, hot water; \$12.50. Janitor.

144TH, 200 W.—3 rooms, bath; light; best rooms; hot water supply; rents moderate.

21ST, 421 W., Springville 3-6 new; all light rooms; corner court; ap-3m-1-2.

143D, 220 W. 4 and 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; \$15-\$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE., 1072, near 57th-6 very light rooms; second floor; \$22; small family; ap-3m-1-2.

22D, 255 E.—Four rooms, range and boiler; ap-3m-1-2.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Brooklyn. 82D, 324 E.—Second flat, 5 rooms and bath; low rent; ap-17-18-19.

\$4,000 TERMS TO SUIT \$4,000. Five 3-story and cellar brick house. Seven fine rooms and model bathroom.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store. 631-633 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

Dr. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 330 E. 64th St. Tel. 2967-Lemois.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST. 61 SECOND AVENUE. Between 3d and 4th Sts.

DR. PH. LEWIN SURGEON DENTIST. 530 Brook Ave. cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. A. Gordon Surgeon Dentist. 485 E. 173d St. Cor. Washington Ave. Bronx.

The History of Great American Fortunes By Gustavus Myers. Vol. I and II now ready. Price, \$1.50 per volume, or both Nos. 1 and 2 will be sent on receipt of \$2.50, or all three will be sent for \$3.50.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1621 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST. 409, OSBORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COUNTESS WARWICK AGAIN IN HARNESS Says She Can't Understand How Christians Can Justify and Defend the Present Social System.

LONDON, May 1.—After a period of quiescence the Countess of Warwick has again become active in the Socialist movement here. She acted as a "chairman" of a recent meeting of the Social Democratic party, at which the veteran Socialist, H. M. Hyndman, delivered an address.

Countess Warwick has been for some time disgusted with the way the many Socialists have been wrangling on the principles and even the tactics. It is said, she thinks all this should be done away with, and that, in a sort of good-fellowship way, all those who expect to see the co-operative commonwealth realized, should jump in and do something. She says: "Socialism is the greatest thing in the world."

AMUSEMENTS. HUDSON W. 44th St., near W. 45th St. Ev. 5:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.

O.W. WUERZ PIANOS. 1818 2D AVE., NR. 86TH ST. (MANHATTAN). 222 2D AVE., NEAR 151ST ST. (BRONX). 1700 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

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

INSURANCE. GEO. WARSHOVSKY Fire and Life Insurance. 370 CYPRESS AVE., BRONX.

EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE. 77 WILLIAM ST.

THE SPENDTHRIFT. Daily Mats. Best Seats \$1.50. Evgs. at 2:30 to \$1.50.

of Socialism, and W. R. Killingsbeck, state secretary of the Socialist party, who is also a member of the M. P. Polishers' Union.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 22d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are needed, have them made at DR. E. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

M. SHAPIRO. \$1 GLASSES \$1. Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. E. KRAMER.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS. Notice of Redemption of Bonds of AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 407.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of America, Local No. 100.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association, 402 West Street, New York. W. W. Passage, President; Frank M. Hill, Treasurer; and Julius G. Lerner, Secretary.

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DENATURING THE STRIKE.

It is legal to strike—but the strike must be conducted in such a manner that it will do no harm to the employer and no good to the workers. We are pretty closely hedged in with laws, yet up to the present the courts have not definitely decided that all strikes of all kinds and under all conditions are illegal. The courts have gone as far as they have seen fit and have placed as many obstacles in the way of strikers as they could. From magistrates in city courts to the Supreme Court members, judges of all kinds have assisted in putting new crimes into labor laws. The mass of rulings and decisions is so enormous that it is indeed a poor lawyer who cannot find some way for the employer to place legal obstacles in the way of the strikers. If he cannot prove them conspirators he may be able to show they are disturbing the peace. If that is not successful then there is the injunction. Under cover of the court's forbidding the strikers doing something they may have no intention of doing, it is easily possible to prevent the strikers doing anything at all. It is possible to deprive them of practically every chance to fight, for even the simplest injunction is elastic, and when enforced by zealous officials covers practically every possible action.

The latest legal assistance rendered the manufacturers in their work of denaturing strikes is given by Supreme Court Justice Gerard. He rules that a strike against a shop furnishing goods to a shop in which there already is a strike is unlawful. That is important in knocking out the sympathetic strike. It is possible of indefinite extension, for it may also be found that it is unlawful for one department in a factory to go out in support of another department that strikes against some great grievance. It will also prevent an allied factory striking in support of the workers who go out for cause.

This move against the sympathetic strike is significant, for the idea of co-operation in labor troubles is one that is growing rapidly and that is recognized as a strong weapon. To fight it plenty of decisions will be ready, and the courts will be on the watch to prevent the strikers making use of any such tremendous force as the sympathetic strike.

SOLID CAMPAIGNING.

This year's campaign is going to be one of the hottest, one of the most stubbornly contested we have had in a long time. It began as soon as Mr. Taft's administration began to carry out its policies, and it has been growing in intensity ever since. Democrats are aroused by the hope of a return to power in the House of Representatives and the capture of some of the states that have been Republican for a long time. Power carries with it control of unlimited money, control of vast areas of valuable timber, agricultural and mining land, and the opportunities to confer favors on certain industries that may either have been overlooked by the Republicans or that were outside the lines of Republican policy. Such a chance animates the Democrats everywhere, and they are trying to patch up their differences so that the party may sweep into offices. In some instances they may patch up their differences, but Bryan is not acceptable to the Cleveland Democrats, the Gaynor-Hearst feud is an indication of a big split in the party of this state, and the once low tariff or free trade Democrats of the South are hot for protection that favors their localities. But in the Republican ranks there are plenty of signs of unrest, and Republican disaffection, if it continues to grow as in the past year, will contribute more to Democratic success than any issues advanced by the Democratic party.

All the unrest is based upon big social changes. It is up to the Socialist party to take advantage of it, and by beginning early and plugging hard prepare the way for the open campaign in the fall. From now until November there should be a steady, systematic distribution of literature. Leaflets and pamphlets should be spread broadcast in every city and in every country town, not in a haphazard way, but carefully and through intelligently organized effort. There should be no meetings held at which there is not plenty of literature, some for sale and some for free distribution. The meeting at which there is not plenty of literature is either a flat failure or else only part of the success it should have been. Then there should be at least four house to house canvasses, and at all times and in all places the party papers should be pushed and advertised.

On such a basis the meetings with which the campaign ends will have some chance for success. Voters are not hurried during the last couple of weeks into voting the Socialist ticket. They must be prepared months ahead. They must be in a frame of mind to listen to the speakers. Otherwise words have no effect on them. We Socialists often say that our campaign lasts the year through. Except in a few instances this is not so. We waste a good portion of the year and then try to make up for it by a few weeks of exhausting, hard work. But we never make good the lost opportunity. This year we shall again waste a great opportunity unless we begin spreading leaflets and pamphlets, that is, advertising our party so our speakers will later on get a favorable hearing.

It will be noticed that the name of Lewis Morgan, author of "Ancient Society," "The League of the Iroquois," etc., and one of the greatest of American scholars, is not among those to be voted for in the coming contest for a place in the Hall of Fame. Fortunately he does not need the honor, for Socialists throughout the world have not only rescued his name, but they have spread his renown.

One thing can safely be said of the editor of the American and Journal, he is always polite to himself. For instance, in his present hair-pulling bee with the Mayor, he heads his story: "MR. Hearst replies to Gaynor."

Some Nicaraguans have asked President Taft to intervene in the troubles of that country. It was different in the days of Mr. Roosevelt. He was not asked to intervene, nor did he do so. He simply butted in.

UNION SQUARE TULIPS.

By ELIOT WHITE.

In the circular flower bed that surrounds the Union Square fountain and pool, scarlet and yellow tulips have been freshly planted in honor of the new springtime, and in the soft breeze of the radiant late April afternoon all their thronging heads nod to one another, or lean over the brink to see their bright reflection in the little lake.

Spare half an hour to rest on this bench, where the walk curves past their terrace, and I promise you an experience worth your while: for the 6 o'clock chimes have just rung from the vast tower that lifts its sun-bathed white shoulders and gilded crest above the nearer buildings to the north, and already the vanguard of the home-going workers surges darkly from Broadway to cross the square.

This walk forms a tunnel shaped pass that compresses the wide body of the marching multitude, as it enters, to a column so dense that a delay anywhere would choke the unceasing onset till it overran the grass plots like a mountain torrent.

The sustained, drumlike volleying of boot heels on the asphalt, the sense of

vitality from the energized thighs, shoulders and swinging arms, the glancing from the myriad eyes, gay, sad, challenging and weary, the medley of race types in the bewildering array of faces, and the babel confusion of many languages, with laughter or vehement discussion in all tones from the hoarse male guttural to the girl's bell-clear resonance, compose a total of impressions that leaves the observer both baffled and invigorated as from wrestling with some magnetic surf.

And now at the curve past the fountain inclosure, as the vision of the tulip bed breaks suddenly on the marching throngs, see how eagerly the eyes range over the brilliant display, and how often the conversation falls silent, in surprise at the veritable sunburst of contrasting colors.

Although you cannot hear the comments, again and again you may see the lips of those who call their companions' attention form the word "flowers," while on many faces kindles a light of enjoyment brighter than the reflection on the dark cheek of the pool below.

And at the end of our half hour,

is it not worth our notice that among the uncounted thousands we have seen sweep by the city's garden plot, not a hand has reached to pluck one of the tulips, although the fingers that pass nearest the bed almost brush the outer row of blooms, and nowhere within sight is there any guardian of the ruddy and golden treasure.

So the glowing vision that greeted the vanguard of the home-going army remains undiminished in splendor for the joy of all, even to the belated ones when the rush hour is over and the compact column has dwindled to an Indian file.

And as we leave the park and take a last glimpse of the great coronet of tulips, it is scarcely surprising that we talk together of that strange complex of self-interest and social consciousness called human nature, that is alleged to need stupendous forces of repression and endless array of steel bars and locks to keep it from destruction and pillage, and yet here in the entire freedom of the city square has left untouched, for the delight of all, the store of beauty that the lives so hunger after through their barren days.

CATHOLICISM VS. SOCIALISM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

From all parts of the country comes news of the fight that the Catholic clergy is making on Socialism.

I never realized that any doctrine could appear so dangerous to anybody as Socialism seems to appear to the Catholic clergy.

Most of the clergy who attack Socialism seem to be Irishmen, and nearly all denounce Socialism because it is a foreign product.

One good priest says, "Socialism is the creed of blind despair, the alien product of foreign lands."

It will appear strange to most thoughtful men that anything should be condemned simply because it is a foreign product, but that apparently is a weighty argument with the Irish.

Centuries of oppression have bred in the Irish an instinctive national hatred for the foreigner.

The clergy know that very well and they use that argument to arouse prejudice against the doctrines of Socialism.

The Irish have for centuries hated English rule, English landlords, English bobbies.

They have become intensely nationalistic and are very easily prejudiced against anything that comes from foreign lands.

The English lord has for centuries collected rents from Irishmen.

The English bobby has tried to keep the Irishmen in order.

The English judge has administered the laws of Ireland and decided the quarrels of Irishmen.

The taxes are English taxes and all power and authority rest in the powerful of another land.

And so the Irish have learned to hate the foreigner; and when the clergy say that Socialism is a foreign doctrine they instantly awaken in the Irish people a deep-rooted prejudice.

There is no question whatever that the Catholic clergy are very much worried about the growth of Socialist ideas.

Multitudes of Catholics in Spain, Italy, France, Belgium and Austria have become Socialists.

In all countries of the world the workers begin greedily to grasp at this hope held out to the poor of all lands.

Even in Ireland the youth are beginning to awaken to this world movement and thousands are becoming Socialists.

And of course it is hard to fight the truth that Socialism stands for: harder still to fight its doctrines, and hardest to fight the hope that Socialism offers.

So even the clergy are driven to fight Socialism on some such ground as may arouse against it a blind and thoughtless prejudice.

Yet it is strange, very strange, that the Catholic clergy should fight Socialism because of its foreign birth.

It is true that the Irish hate the foreigner because they are oppressed by the descendant of a German imbecile, robbed by an English lord, jailed by an English judge and clubbed by an English bobby; but the Catholic clergy should remember that the Irish worship a Saviour that was born a Jew, pay homage to St. Patrick that was born in France and give allegiance to a Pope that was born in Italy.

The religion which this very Catho-

lic clergy preach came from Judea into Greece, from Greece into Rome, from Rome into Gaul and from Gaul into Ireland.

The saint most worshiped by the Irish people was brought to Ireland as a slave. He lived a lonely childhood tending sheep on the Irish hills.

He escaped from his Irish masters, went back to France, became a Christian and returned to Ireland to preach the new foreign gospel among the heathen of that land.

The Pope to whom all the Catholic world turns in reverence was born of a poor family of Italian peasants. He is as foreign to the Irish as Mary, the mother of Jesus, or Joseph, the Jewish carpenter.

And the clergy should also remember that when St. Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland it was fought as a foreign thing, and the Irish lads were ashamed to become Christians because, as they said to St. Paul,

"Well, today a new gospel begins to make its tour of the earth.

Curiously enough it is also largely the product of a Jewish mind.

It is spreading with marvelous rapidity among the poor and lowly of all lands and is fast becoming the gospel of the entire world of the oppressed.

And will the Irish clergy who worship a Saviour born in Bethlehem, a Pope born in Italy and a saint born in France ask their following to fight this Socialism because it is the product of a foreign mind?

It is said that the Irish have a sense of humor, but seriously, I begin to doubt it.

GETTING THE MOST FOR THE MONEY.

By OSCAR LEONARD.

The other day a Comrade met me and told with great enthusiasm that in one of the branches of the public library in our city he saw both the Chicago Daily Socialist and The New York Call. Of course, I told him that it was my solemn wish that every branch in our own city and every library, public or otherwise, had these papers on file. I proceeded, however, to inform him that the papers were placed there by Comrades. It may be that in some cases the public libraries themselves would provide such papers. I doubt, however, whether it would be done as a general rule. Even where it could be done it would only happen by the persistent efforts of Socialists.

Often one hears Socialists complain that this or that Socialist book is not to be had at the public library. Why is it not there? The answer is that the management is against Socialism. This may be so and it may not be so. The fact is, that in every city and town the Socialists persistently demanded certain books and circulated them after the library places them on the shelves or in the catalogues. It would be comparatively easy to get such books. We Socialists do not always make the best of our opportunities. We simply say "it is a capitalistic institution" and we are done.

This is all wrong, Comrades. Recently, in talking with a leading worker, he told me that the public library is run on the principles of a store. "What the people demand we give them," the man said. I found this to be true, as a general rule. I found that when enough people ask that a certain book be placed on the shelves, the book generally gets there. Libraries have to render reports, and they like to have fine reports, showing their usefulness and their readiness to serve. This is true in the case of books.

What is true of books is true of periodicals and newspapers. Of course, it is not very easy to get a public library to place on file Socialist papers. It requires persistent and systematic effort. But it can be done.

There is a still better way, however—a sure one. In most cases you will find when you want something from the library that those in charge do not care about, the answer will be, "We are short of funds." Take them at their word. Ask whether, if you supply the papers, they would place them at the disposal of their readers. As a general rule the answer will be in the affirmative. So you lay one point in your favor. The next thing to do is to get the papers.

Where there is a Socialist local, this

ought to be easy. Bring up the matter before the local and ask that the local subscribe for the public library. If the local cannot afford to spend at one time the price of a yearly subscription, try a six-month or even three-month subscription. But it is best that a yearly subscription be purchased. It saves discussion and trouble.

In this way the local helps the Socialist paper with the cash that a subscription costs and at the same time knows that every day in the year readers in the library will have a chance to learn something about Socialism from a Socialist newspaper. No local can make a better investment than a subscription to a

Socialist paper for a public library.

In case of our city, Branch 60 of the Workingmen's Circle paid for the subscriptions to the Daily Socialist and the Sunday Call. I think that the action of this organization ought to help show Socialist locals their duty.

I want to see you, Comrade, take up this matter immediately with your local or union or labor organization of whatever nature. Take up the matter immediately. Do not delay. When is your next meeting? The sooner the meeting the surer you will do it. But do it you must, for in this way you will help the paper and propagate Socialism. Do it now. No use putting it off.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

"Send no money!" shrieks the advertiser trying to gain your attention and confidence. No danger; few of us have any.

The Honorable Chestnut M. Depex is again shouting that he will not resign. What is it Hamlet said about some people protesting too much?

Under capitalism you must pretend that the fruit crop is ruined, every spring, so that the middlemen—not the producers, mind you—will be able to charge extra profits next fall.

"Hearst indorses Taft." Certainly; for if by any chance the Democratic nomination should elude the grasp of Bryan Taft would make a sorer punning on than the Man with the Teeth.

How many, true, had a "gentlemen's agreement" to rob the consumers, even the poor babes in their cradles. Capitalism is the most gentlemanly highwayman that has appeared since Dick Turpin's time.

How quickly the ostrich brigade of the capitalist press ducks at the word "Socialism." That said old bird, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, for example, speaks learnedly of Eugene V. Debs as "the labor agitator" and "professional knacker." Into the sand with your head!

Is a patent issued by the United States with the paper it is printed upon in the case of goods and powerful corporations? Give whatever you see and tire

the other fellow out in the courts—is not this the rule followed by the Captain Kidds of Industry?

And so James M. Barrie not only divorces his wife, for infidelity, but gives her \$750 a year and will also try to find a way for her to "marry" the co-operative. How sublime! And Mr. Barrie himself will get a brand new wife, and—such an advertisement! And he isn't a wicked Socialist, either.

The only time a corporation is really balked is when it cannot use the police of the militia to do its dirty work. The city authorities of Trenton, N. J., told the street car company that if its conductors called the bluecoats to act as passengers who refused to pay unless provided with a seat, the conductors and not the passengers would be placed behind the bars, when a city inaugurate a strike it can win hands down.

After herculean efforts a youth who was sentenced to ten years for stealing a few dollars from starvation has been released from a Minnesota prison. Pity, or him was excited because he had poetic talent and was able to make the injustice done to him known. How many "John Carriers"—not necessarily poets—are there in the prisons of Capitalism? Why not enable them to keep out of jail in the first place by assuring them the right to work and giving them the product of their honest toil?

WILL TRY TO MAKE BLOOD TELL. Great Britain may be behind in aerial navigation, but in other respects she seems to be far in the lead. For example, the experiments reported in a London paper of crossing electric pigeons were parents in the hope of getting a verbal message through the animal's brain. Everybody's Magazine.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 14.
It's nearly a o'clock in the morning, but only about half an hour since I came back from that livin' hell—the night court. Will I ever forget it! Could any one spend a few hours there without cursin' the world we're livin' in? Is it possible that the Judge comes there night after night to sit in judgment over these miserable, pitiful beings called street women? Has he no heart, no brains, no feelin' in? Can't he see by the expression of their either too bold or too timid eyes that their life ain't none of their free choosin'?

God! It just makes my blood boil to think of the way they're treated! The worm that creeps under our feet is given more consideration than they are. And yet—they too were carried under a mother's breast, rocked, cuddled and petted in a mother's arms. They were once young, good, an' pure like the rest of us.

My head didn't touch the pillow this night, but who can think of sleepin'—I'm still haunted by the shadows of my night's neighbors, for didn't I spend eight whole hours with them, an' sint it long enough to make me sleepless for days or even weeks. I can just see them the way they're been brought into court one by one—some dressed in the latest fashion, others dirty an' bedraggled, some old, others young, but all miserable in spite of their loud laughter an' put-on courage. One frail little girl was accused of cuttin' a big strong man to her room an' wanting to rob him of his money. I could have just scratched that man's eyes out when he rose up to press his charge, the scoundrel! If he's an honest, respectable man, why did he go with her? An' what made me furious was to see that wise judge shut her right up when she wanted to explain her side of the case.

"Never mind," said he. "We know your kind; \$10!"
It goes without sayin' that the poor

devil didn't have 10 cents to her an' will have to go across the way. "He's honest, and you, too, are an honorable man," whines the poor devil as she was being led out of court. I couldn't help think of the words of Christ—"He who himself honest should throw the stone at her!"—I wonder if that could have done it? To whom the poor outcasts speak of their trouble? Whom could they help in the day of need? For it is worse than the leper's sin, an' really begin to think that an' women are to blame greatly an' ain't we the first to condemn a "You see that man?" asked one of my bedraggled neighbors. "He's taken many a dollar from me in good days an' now—when I can't afford to pay him any longer he brings me here." The policeman was pointing to was just another woman of soliciting on the street. I—I don't know as they're blamed for gettin' drunk. I think they'd go mad if they didn't.

An' so deep was my feelin' that I've forgotten the names of the girls, an' the fact that I, too, a prisoner, standin' side by side with these creatures. I used to despise them, but now I only pity them.

There were fourteen of us street girls an' all were fined from \$10 to \$25. I was among the higher class for I had been arrested once before. Well, I can see my finish after this—pa was always very strict about stayin' out late at night, an' I'm no explanation will do me any good. I fear that this may be my last night at home. I—I don't know as I can care. But to tell the truth—I'm place where to go to should I be an' still, I won't stand for their an' insinuation.

I must say this world is a nut to crack. I'm determined to get a great deal more about it before I'm ready to give up the game. I'll hear ma movin' about, so I'll ter turn out the gas an' make believe I'm asleep.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Editor of The Call:

I ask you to publish the following: To the Delegates of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, the National and National Executive Committees and Others:

Your attention is called to the present application form. The declaration in the second clause is that applicant recognizes "the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes."

Does this, in your opinion, express the attitude of the party correctly? Does the word "formed" convey the meaning desired? Lesson XI of the Study Course in Socialism, "Classes and the Class Struggle," points out: "It is inaccurate to say that society is divided into just two classes. In the United States today we must distinguish at least five main classes. Among them are mentioned: 1st. Great Capitalists—less than one per cent of the population. 2d. Small Capitalists—several millions.

Note particularly the significance of the statement that this latter class is heterogeneous and disunited, therefore not compactly knit together in opposition to the movement for the co-operative commonwealth. In view of the centralization of capital, are not these several millions of small capitalists "up a blind alley," so to speak, with their progress as capitalists blocked and the co-operative commonwealth to be desired by them as well as the workers? If, therefore, numbers of these several million small capitalists turn to the co-operative commonwealth as their hope; if the Socialist party is to be the one in which they work for this end, can it avoid being "formed" by the propertied classes as well as the working classes? In fact, is it not the desire of the party to include in it all who:

1st. Favor the public ownership and democratic administration of the means of production and distribution?

2d. On condition that they have no connection with other political parties?

3d. On the further condition that they will be governed by the constitution and majority rule of the party while members?

Suppose it is assumed that the clause in the application form referred to was put there with the idea of preventing fusion.

Your attention is called to the editorial entitled "The Socialist Advance" in The New York Call of April 11, 1910, where occurs the following: "Take, for example, the city of New York. Here the Socialist party sustained a considerable loss in the last municipal election, but was this reverse due to a decline in Socialist

active commonwealth will not be by them, will it help in uniting the Socialist party the large number of the smaller capitalists, who, our own teaching, may be expected to join the movement, if we say to them that except as individuals (like those saved from the burning, shall we say?) they cannot be expected to favor the co-operative commonwealth. And, in addition to holding this view ourselves, insist that they also subscribe to it as a condition on which they will be permitted to work for co-operative commonwealth in the Socialist party? Will an accurate political scientist be found who will insist in the light of the present, even the majority of these small capitalists are so depraved or so stupid that they will first have to be completely dispossessed by the great capitalists and reduced to the ranks of the working class (as that term generally understood) before they will see that the co-operative commonwealth has advantages to offer to which the present system does not possess?

To conclude, is it n't at the task of Socialist party to unite all the professed sentiment as nearly as may be in order to more nearly accomplish clean, clear cut, revolutionary inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth? If it is not so united, remains fused, as at present, endeavoring to find expression through old parties, and hampered by old bosses, what kind of patched-up forms may we expect as a result? Can this result be best accomplished by segregating the working class by uniting all whose mental fitness is essentially favorable to the end to be attained? I. e., the co-operative commonwealth? Is it well that should be required of those to be united when entering the party that they favor the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth, or make a declaration of party faith? To accomplish this, would it be essential that the application form contain more than three simple statements, somewhat as follows?

1st. Applicant favors the public ownership and democratic administration of the means of production and distribution.

2d. Is a member of no other political party.

3d. Will be governed by the constitution and majority rule of the Socialist party while a member.

Would not it be safe to expect applicant would acquire such additional knowledge of the struggle, classes, etc., as would be an advantage, while working in the party associated with its membership?

With good wishes,
HUMPHREY B. CAMPBELL

TO THOSE WHO HAVEN'T READ
By Jos. D. Moore.

Don't despair of the living dead; Nations tremble when they move bread.

For, lying dormant, back in the slum, Are minds as brilliant as the day sun; Let's help them all we can.

By leveling up, you'll find 'tis true, That many are useful, and humbly too. So here let's vow to never rest Until, at least, we've done our best To herd from the deep that sad

For the Brotherhood of Mad.