

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. Fair today, but cooler tonight.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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BAKERS' STRIKE IS A HUGE SUCCESS

Almost Half the Struck Shops Give in—Organizer Hiffand Issues a Statement.

From present indications, it looks very much as if the strike inaugurated by the bakers for the purpose of establishing a nine-hour day will be of short duration. The systematic manner in which the strike was started hit the bosses very hard at a time when they were least prepared for it, and the result is that a considerable number have already signed agreements granting the men all of their demands.

It was hardly expected that the call for the strike would meet with the hearty response that has been shown by the men. Not only the bakers in New York, but those of Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey City and Hoboken have gone out almost fully.

In Yonkers especially was a solid front shown by the men, about all of the bakers employed having gone out Sunday morning. Sixteen of the largest bakeries there have already come to terms. There were several bakers brought up by the president of the Master Bakers' Association to act as strikebreakers, but as soon as they understood the situation they refused to go to work.

The first shop to settle was the largest bakery in Yonkers. In Jersey, Herman Kintlein was doing a good deal of business. Before noon yesterday twenty shops were settled, and indications were that before noon today that number would be more than doubled. Kintlein had his hands full enrolling new members in the union, over 300 joining Sunday and yesterday. Things were busy in Hoboken also, and the two biggest bakeries settled early in the day.

New York was all activity. The headquarters of the bakers was the Mecca for messengers from various shops anxious to sign up with the men. Up to yesterday afternoon about 150 shops had signed in Union No. 1, among them two of the largest shops—Fleischmann & Co. and the Central Bakery.

Organizer Charles Hiffand is kept busy running around to the various places, both in New York and over in Brooklyn. When seen by a reporter of The Call he stated that he never was so busy in all his life.

"I am more in demand by the bosses than by the men," said he. "It seems as if they all want to see me at once. Over 300 Brooklyn shops have signed up, and I am now on my way back to Brooklyn in answer to frantic appeals from over a hundred different bosses who are anxious to have bread and rolls for their customers tomorrow morning."

8,000 ON STRIKE AT CORDAGE PLANTS

The American Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, as a result of its refusal to consider the modest demands of its employees, has a general strike on its hands. Eight thousand men are now out. Two weeks ago men and women employed at the Greenpoint factory, Noble street and Kent avenue, struck for a raise in wages. The strike committee was then given a set of demands to present to the company. Those who were getting from \$6 to \$9 a week demanded an advance of 40 per cent, and those who received more than \$10 a week demanded a 20 per cent increase.

The strike committee demanded in behalf of the women workers an advance of 45 per cent and 20 per cent for piece work, and time and a half for overtime. They also demanded that Foreman Merby and Moryn be discharged. Another demand called for a half work day on Saturday and that the strikers be given their old places back.

As was reported in The Call a few days ago, the company refused to treat with the union officials in any way. Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L., called out the workers employed in the factories of the cordage trust in Manhattan and South Brooklyn yesterday. When the strike was first declared between 2,500 and 3,000 hands were affected. The number now out is 8,000, completely tying up all the trust's factories.

A prominent labor leader told a Call reporter yesterday that the conditions of the cordage workers were intolerable, and that the strike would be the subject of investigation by the State Arbitration Board soon.

MAKE ATTEMPT TO FREE C. W. MORSE

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Another attempt to free Charles W. Morse, from fifteen years' imprisonment for wrecking the National Bank of North America, was made today when Attorney Martin W. Littleton asked permission from the Supreme Court to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Littleton alleges that the jury which tried Morse was unduly influenced, by being kept in the exclusive custody of federal agents of the Department of Justice; that Juror Dewey was suffering from "alcoholic dementia;" that the court changed the jury on an offense not charged in the indictment, and that the fifteen-year sentence imposed, was five years in excess of that allowed by the statutes on one count in an indictment.

PLUMBERS' HELPERS SURE OF WINNING

The plumbers' helpers, who went on strike yesterday for an increase in wages, the eight-hour day and recognition of the union, are very enthusiastic. There are 1,500 of them out. Only the plumbers' helpers in the districts of Manhattan and the Bronx are affected. The strikers, who are for the most part mere boys, are confident that they will win. Daily meetings are being held and the best methods of winning are being discussed.

CAR MEN MAY STRIKE

Labor Trouble Imminent on the Trolley Line of the Connecticut Company. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—There is a possibility that unless concessions are made by one or the other side in the meantime, the conference between representatives of the trolley men and officers of the Connecticut Company relative to the wage increase demanded may be followed by the calling of a strike on the trolley lines of the company in this state. It is understood that the demands of the men will be again presented, and the feeling among the men is that these will probably be rejected.

Dennis S. Fitzgerald, member of the trolley men's international executive committee, regards the situation as very serious. He says: "I regard the situation as bad as it was in Philadelphia at the beginning of the strike there. Both Resin Orr, international treasurer, and myself will appear here in an advisory capacity before Vice President Towley and General Manager Punderford of the Connecticut Company, and will reiterate the demand for a maximum wage rate of 2 1/4 cents an hour on a five years' basis, and, failing in securing this demand, will then call for arbitration on the 20 cents an hour basis originally demanded by the men."

MAGISTRATES SCORED IN BROOKLYN C. L. U.

Resolutions Adopted Condemning Their Actions—Cigar Makers' Immigration Inspectors Violate Alien Labor Law.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union the magistrates sitting in the Boros of Brooklyn and Queens came in for a severe arraignment for their animosity toward the working class. Several of the delegates present offered to supply the evidence necessary to convict more of them, who are just as bad, or worse, than one of their number who is now in state's prison. After the discussion the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, it has been clearly demonstrated by the conduct of the city magistrates of the Boros of Brooklyn and Queens that there is a well-defined policy on the part of certain city magistrates to nullify the labor law by the dismissing of complaints in the magistrates' courts, contrary to law or the rules of evidence; and whereas, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union realizes that the methods pursued by certain magistrates, if permitted to continue, would destroy the beneficial results obtained by the labor law in factories and mercantile establishments, ultimately affecting the health of many of the employees of such establishments, and tending to encourage the employment of child labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect evidence of violations of law against magistrates and make complaint to the Appellate Division against such magistrates as willfully and deliberately unlawfully administer the law; be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall have power to file other organizations interested in the enforcement of law to co-operate in this movement for a decent, fair and impartial enforcement of the law against rich and poor alike and free from political influence."

A letter was read from the United Garment Workers on the subject of the bill in the legislature, proposed by the prison commission, to extend the field of commercial work now being done in penal institutions so as to include prisoners in jails and workhouses. Delegate Otto Nicola told of his recent trip to Albany in connection with labor delegates from other cities in the state. He stated that when the prison commissioner realized the strength of the opposition he asked for a conference, which will take place in Manhattan this week.

"The bill in its present form," said Delegate Nicola, "is vague and uncertain; we do not know just what it does mean, but we have favored an amendment to it, which, if it goes through, will be satisfactory to labor." This amendment proposes to strike out the word "profit" and insert, "and in no case shall the work or the profit of his work be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold."

A resolution was passed calling the attention of State Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards to the matter of flying dust and ashes in the public streets, which spread disease germs. It was claimed that the streets should be thoroughly sprinkled before sweeping, as was done under the old contract system. Attention of the body was called to the emptying of ashes into carts on the downtown business street, especially around Boro Hall and the big business buildings, during the busy hours. This work, it was stated, should be performed when the streets are less crowded.

In a report made by a delegate from the Cigar Makers' Union, complaint was made of the violation of the immigration laws, citing an instance where one of the large cigar manufacturers had recently imported 400 cigar makers, evading the law by declaring that "labor was not to be had in this country." It was alleged that "this foreign element is being brought in constantly in this manner, in spite of all that can be done to stop it. There seems to be no appeal from the decision of the immigration inspectors; even the courts appear to have no control over the situation."

POLICE AIDING SCABS, STEAMFITTERS CHARGE

Mayor Gaynor would find himself the object of very bitter comment, as well as indignation, were he to visit the strike headquarters of the Steamfitters and Helpers' Union at Arlington Hall. The strikers complain that they are prohibited from approaching the buildings where work is being done by strikebreakers.

Police are constantly stationed at the principal entrances to all the new buildings. Some of the strikers would like to know who is behind the contractor of the buildings now almost completed, a Call reporter was told yesterday. At 7th street, near Third avenue, strikebreakers are brought to the job in automobiles at 8 o'clock and escorted by policemen. At the noon hour the cops and the strikebreakers go to lunch together, then when the day's dirty work is done, automobiles are brought to the building and the cops again escort them to the subway.

The striking steamfitters are wondering what pull the building contractor, or if Mayor Gaynor is so vitally interested in the defeat of the strikers that he goes so far as to pay cops to do the building contractor's dirty work. The Call reporter was told yesterday that non-union steamfitters are employed in the Hearst newspaper building. This fact is creating considerable comment among the strikers.

NEW HAVEN BUILDING TRADES ON STRIKE

Work Stops at Several Points in New England—Carpenters Get Their Demands at Hartford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2.—By the walkout of about 250 hod-carriers and a number of masons at Waterbury today, in connection with the beginning of the industrial year, the building industry is tied up. The hod-carriers are asking for an increase of two-and-a-half cents an hour. The masons struck in sympathy. Three non-union men refused to go out and attempts to drag them from work caused a disturbance which required the police to quell.

At Hartford the carpenters, having gained their demands, are at work, but the bakers were expected to quit, as their demands had been refused. Of the other branches of the building trades alliance making demands at this time, it is announced that the masons and painters have been granted already. The question of the plumbers will not be settled until about May 16, when the new scale becomes effective.

The plumbers here, who had threatened a strike, arrived at an amicable adjustment of their difficulties last week. Meriden has a painters' strike in its hands, and one of the largest employing firms there has declared an open shop.

EX-GOVERNOR SEES SUCCESS FOR SEIDEL

WASHINGTON, May 2.—George W. Peck, creator of "Peck's Bad Boy," and former governor of Wisconsin, declared today that he foresees success for the new Socialist mayor of his city, Emil Seidel.

"Seidel has lived elbow to elbow with the mass of people," he said, "and he knows something of the evils of the municipality. He proposes to establish dance halls under municipal supervision. He plans to supply city water free to all widowed washerwomen. He is going to try to establish a municipal lighting plant and to compel the street car companies to furnish a seat for every fare. These are things worth while."

I KILLED, 7 HURT IN BOILER BLOWUP

Big Boiler Bursts on Dredge in Passaic River—Examination Shows It Was Defective.

One man was blown to his death and seven others were severely injured yesterday when the boiler of dredge No. 5, belonging to the Newark Meadows Improvement Company, of 39 Church street, exploded. The dredge was 200 yards from shore in the Passaic river, opposite the Balback Smelting and Refining Company's Newark bay plant, when the explosion occurred at 8:30 a. m. Charles Mathison, fifty years old, the cook, who was standing in the galley immediately over the defective boiler, was blown into the river. His body has not yet been recovered.

Thomas Olsen, who was with the cook in the galley, was hurled a hundred yards from the boat and fell into the water. He managed to swim back to scow Z-7, which lay alongside the dredge. At the city hospital it was found that he had escaped with bruises about the head and body and burns.

Charles Evans, the watchman, who was in the galley, miraculously escaped injury. Five members of the crew who, with the captain, were in the bow of the boat, were hurled into the water, but managed to clamber up the scow. The captain, Henry Minnes, of 168 Mulberry street, escaped injury. The six members of his crew, who are now in the city hospital as the result of cuts and bruises, are Thomas Olan, thirty-four years old, a dredge tender, of 72 Summit street, Brooklyn; Nelter Nelan, thirty-eight years old, of 276 Van Bunt street, Brooklyn, the fireman; Oscar Olsen, of 150 Hunterdon street, Brooklyn, a deckhand; Lewis Olsen, twenty-two years old, of 85 Hunterdon street, Brooklyn; a dredger; Christian Didrickson, twenty years old, of 11 Second place, Brooklyn, and Andrew Himm, nineteen years old, of 5 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Examination of sections of the ruined boiler shows apparently that it was defective. These sections on the inside were crystallized and corroded, and in spots had worn very thin. The dredge stopped work in Brooklyn a week ago and had been to Erie basin for repairs. It is about twenty years old. The crew, with the exception of Captain Minnes, who is a Newarker, were from Brooklyn. All of them are Scandinavians.

Superintendent George F. Gee, Jr. of the Newark Meadows Improvement Company had this to say concerning the accident yesterday: "We have been unable as yet to ascertain what caused the accident. The boilers were well inspected recently."

ATTACKED BY POLICE

Strikers Beaten by Cops and Three Arrested—Held in \$100 Bail Each.

A strike was declared in the establishment of Tuttle, Bailey & Co., North 11th street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night last. The laborers who were getting from \$9 to \$15 per week made demands for a \$5 increase and the partners demanded \$3.25 per day. The manager informed the men that the company could not give the increase at present, so they quit.

Yesterday morning several of the men were doing picket duty around the place. They were very peaceable, but as they were able to prevent many from going to work in the place the manager had the police called and soon they were on the scene and trouble almost immediately ensued.

Without any warning whatever, a small group of the workers were set upon by the police with drawn clubs and beaten right and left. Three of their number were arrested. They were Fred Langer, of 114 North 6th street; Joseph Cashner, of the same number, and Joseph Backus, of 78 North 3d street. Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Bedford avenue police court, held them in \$100 bail each on a charge of disorderly conduct.

SAYS SOUTH POLE WILL BE REACHED

LONDON, May 2.—That Captain Scott, with the British Antarctic exploration party, is certain to reach the South Pole, barring shipwreck or serious illness in the party, was the opinion expressed by Commander Robert E. Peary when he arrived here today.

He gave as a reason that conditions in the Antarctic Circle were better for exploration purposes than in the north, because the ice fields there present a permanent surface and do not break up as the ice fields in the north do. The expedition was accompanied by Mrs. Peary and their son and daughter and Captain Robert Bartlett, the Englishman who went "farthest north," leaving Peary and Hanson only for the last dash, were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at Plymouth when the Kronprinzessin Cecilie reached there. They went direct to London on the boat train. There the party went into temporary seclusion to rest after the ocean trip.

Peary will be the guest at luncheon tomorrow of the Royal Societies Club in St. James street, with the Earl of Halsbury presiding. The medal of honor of the Royal Geographical Society will be conferred on Peary next Wednesday night following his lecture at the Royal Albert Hall. Only members of the society will be present, among them the Prince of Wales. Thursday night Peary will deliver a public lecture and next week he will start on a continental lecture tour.

SEIDEL FRIGHTENS CHRISTIAN LADIES

(Special to The Call.) MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, an organization with 130,000 members, which was to take place here in July will be held in another city, probably in Toledo or Atlantic City.

The reason for this change is the election of the Socialist mayor. Since the election of Seidel, the executive committee of the organization has found that Milwaukee was no place for ministers' daughters. What made the change imperative, it was explained, is the fact that it is the custom to have the opening of the convention begin with a speech of welcome by the mayor of the city in which it is held. This time, it is feared, the mayor will not deliver the honey-combed, flattering remarks with the facility to which the members of the organization are accustomed. Seidel is a Socialist, and the ladies are Catholics, so off they go to another city.

ANYBODY SEEN KELLY?

He's a Policeman and Kindly Let Two Bulldogs Take a Meal ON Him.

Up in Harlem they were singing yesterday a parody, thusly: "Has anybody here seen Kelly? Kelly, the fighting cop? His pants are torn and he is blue—Where the puppets' teeth went through? Has anybody here seen Kelly? Kelly, he's a sight!"

Honest, Kelly is a sight. Kelly, being Irish and newly landed, is a policeman. He appeared in his precinct police station attired in a barrel, cut in the very last word from Paris modistes, and declared, two toothy bulldogs had made a meal on his trousers.

An expressman tried to deliver a trunk at the Edgemoor apartments, at Broadway and 127th street, Sunday, but as the tenant wasn't at home the janitor wouldn't let him leave the trunk. There was a fight and Kelly was called, imagine, calling a Kelly to stop a fight!

Mrs. Max Christopher, wife of the janitor, it is charged, set the two toothy bulldogs on Kelly. They had desecrated his trousers and were reaching for his coat when Kelly decided to go away. The reserves went back, beat the dogs off and locked up the Christophers.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Justice Gerard Hands Down Decision Depriving Workers of the Right to Quit Their Jobs.

Justice Gerard's opinion, handed down last Saturday, in the case of Schlang & Livingston against the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union, has gone one step further in the process of depriving labor from the liberties it now enjoys. The Justice held that it is illegal to strike for anything else than fewer hours and higher wages. According to this decision, a sympathetic strike becomes illegal, and it would be safe to state that would this opinion prevail in Philadelphia, during the time of the street car strike, no general strike would be possible.

The plaintiffs in this case sued to enjoin the union, who had declared a strike in their place because "my manufactured waists for shops that had not been unionized. The Justice, in his opinion, thought that a union's right to strike was limited to the demand for a higher wage and a shorter workday. But to strike against doing work for another firm meant interfering with the divine rights of the employer, and he won't stand for it. He ordered the injunction granted after having reasoned in the following fashion:

Capitalist Judge Reasons.

"It seems to be well established that the defendant union has called a strike in shops of other employers for no reason than because they made shirtwaists for plaintiffs. Hyman Brandes makes affidavit that his employees went on strike, then he settled with them and made his shop a union shop; that before settling he had completed some work for the plaintiffs; that the union delegate in his shop, one Feinbaum, ordered the men in his shop not to deliver these goods, and that a strike has been threatened in his shop if he delivers these goods. Brandes, a manufacturer, makes affidavit that he settled with the union, and at no time was making some goods for the plaintiffs; that one of the defendants, Weinstein, warned him not to finish the goods; that since then employees of plaintiffs called at his shop and ordered his workers to strike.

"These allegations are not denied, and the question is whether the defendants can be restrained from causing others by threats of strikes to cease manufacturing shirtwaists for the plaintiffs. Conceding that the employees of the plaintiffs and the employees of the other manufacturers have the right to strike, whatever their motive, has the defendant union the right to call a strike in the shops of other employers of labor for no other reason than because they deal with plaintiffs?"

Here the justice cites cases in which he had issued injunctions against blacklisting labor, and he holds that the union, in its sympathetic strike, was doing nothing else than blacklisting the firms that had not yielded to its demands. However, he does not want one to think that he does not see the effectiveness of a sympathetic strike. He sees it clearly, but insists that the line must be drawn somewhere. He says:

"It might be argued on behalf of the defendants that the work that these other manufacturers are under contract to perform for plaintiffs is the same kind of work that was formerly performed in plaintiffs' factory by members of defendants' union; that a different question might arise if the secondary strike was directed against customers handling plaintiffs' shirtwaists or against weavers furnishing plaintiffs with raw material; that the defendants are quite within their rights in making their strike effective by refusing not only to have members of their union work in the plaintiffs' factory, but also in refusing to let them make plaintiffs' shirtwaists in the factories of other persons under contract with plaintiffs, and that no strike against the manufacturer (unless directed against those who are in the entire industry) would ever be effective, as a manufacturer could have his goods manufactured by others. But the answer to this is that when the strikers have compelled the manufacturer of the goods in shops where the conditions demanded by the union prevail, that then the union has in reality won its point and has reduced the other manufacturers from the position of manufacturers to that of mere jobbers or purchasers of goods manufactured by others, and that the union has no right to order shops which have complied with unions' demands not to sell goods to persons against whom the union has made a demand which it seeks to enforce by such boycott."

Approves of "Legitimate" Strikes Only. One may run away with the idea that Justice Gerard is not "friendly" to labor and that he disapproves of the principles of unionism. On the contrary, he admits that trade unionism has done much good and has helped to promote labor from the slavish condition in which it was held in Great Britain to its present position. But the sanction of the law must only be extended to combinations that are established for "legitimate" purposes, he says. A sympathetic strike is not a legitimate strike.

IMMUNITY REFUSED HEIKE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On the ground that Charles T. Heike, former secretary of the sugar trust, acted prematurely in asking the Supreme Court of the United States to pass on the question of whether he could be held liable for damages caused by the

Is for any legitimate purpose, such as the obtaining an advance in wages, fewer hours of labor or better laboring conditions. Were it not for these combinations of workmen...

PITTSTON MINERS GO ON STRIKE AGAIN

Charge Excessive Dockage as Cause. Former Deputy Sheriff Convicted for Issuing Fraudulent Certificates.

(Special to The Call.) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 2.—With the complaint that the dockage on their coal cars has been excessive, the miners of No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10 collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, went out on strike this morning...

It is said that Manager May will refuse to meet the miners' committee, because they violated the strike commissioners' award. The miners say the grievance was of such a character and the attitude of the company so arrogant that it would not have made any difference...

Judge Garman sentenced Paula Wyoda, the former deputy sheriff of this city, to two years and a half in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for issuing fraudulent miners' certificates. Garman declared that Wyoda should have been convicted for forgery, as the evidence warranted it.

There is no way of enlarging the limits to which a union can carry a strike. The common law of England has been made the basis for decisions of cases in this country...

OL TRUST "BUSTED" AGAIN. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court against the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky under the state anti-trust law was today affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States...

THE SUNDAY CALL. If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places: IN NEW YORK: The Call office, 442 Pearl street...

Did You Enter the Contest? Twenty-four Comrades so far have entered the contest. Just two dozen enthusiasts say they want that duplicator. Are you one of them?

It is not too late yet to celebrate. May is the month of the Revolutionists. All over the world wherever capitalism reigns. May is noted as the month when the workers awaken to the realization of their strength.

And they show it through demonstrations, strikes, etc. The demonstration in Union Square on May Day inspired us all to the possibility of the good the working class can do if they but acted on the economic and political field as they did on parade ground.

YOU! Who are too far from the big centers to do any active work in masses as in big cities, can celebrate in a quiet yet effective way. Get subscriptions for The New York 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 tying.

Class in Workmen's Compensation

The Class for the study of Workmen's Compensation, arranged at the request of the City Executive Committee and the Joint Labor Conference, will meet at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, this evening (Tuesday, May 3), at quarter past 8 sharp.

ALL IS SERENE IN THE EQUITABLE LIFE

ALBANY, May 2.—State Superintendent of Insurance William Hotchkiss and Attorney General Edward R. O'Malley today announced that the action brought in 1905 against certain directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, for waste of the resources of the society, has been settled.

For the release to it of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company a lease on the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, New York, the Equitable is to pay \$1,050,000, and the real estate department of the society estimates such release will increase the value of the society's building to the society by \$2,000,000.

There is a tendency to equate the new law requiring miners to pass examination in order to work in the mines is looked upon as a sort of joke among the miners, as it is claimed, it is only a scheme by which politicians can prey upon those who want to work in the mines.

MORE TIME TO VOTE FOR DELEGATES

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that only about fifty per cent of the districts have sent in the vote for delegates to the national convention in Chicago, the city executive committee of the Socialist party has decided to extend the time until Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MERCY! SASSÉD A COPI

But Prisoner's Black Eye Wasn't a Consequence, His Captor Strenuously Emphasizes.

Policeman Ludwig Juna, of the Macdougal street station, was in the Yorkville police court yesterday with two young men as prisoners. The prisoners were Gustave Stein, of 1439 Avenue A, and William Lochoser, of 1478 Avenue A, both nineteen years old.

NEW POSTAL BANK BILL

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A new postal savings bank bill, different from the measure which passed the senate and is pending in a house committee, was introduced today by Representative Gardner of New Jersey.

SHAW RAPS BRITAIN

LONDON, May 2.—The country is in a deplorable, an appalling condition, and I publicly apologize to the universe for living in it. George Bernard Shaw, while presiding at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the condition of labor and the causes of destitution in Great Britain, Shaw's utterances had reference to the nation's indifference to the social condition of the workers.

\$25,000 BAIL IN WHITE SLAVE CASES

Two Others—Indictments Returned Against Three Prisoners.

The price paid in the New York white slave market for young girls was made public yesterday after the special Grand Jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman, had returned indictments against Belle Moore, a negro, Alec Anderson, a negro, and Harry Levinson, charging them with the sale of four girls.

It is estimated that the grand jury may be asked to indict the Moore woman and Anderson on a charge of kidnapping an eleven-year-old girl who was seen by the District Attorney's agents in a flat said to have been run by the negro woman, but who disappeared while negotiations for a sale of her were under way.

The three prisoners who were in the Tombs in default of \$15,000 bail each, were taken before Judge Crane in Part I. of General Sessions, and got until Tuesday to plead.

The names of the two college women who are said to have assisted Miller in securing the evidence on which the indictments were found do not appear in the papers, the charge in the indictment being in each case that the sale was made to Miller.

Every person who shall knowingly receive any money or other valuable for or on account of procuring and placing in the custody of another person for immoral purposes any woman with or without her consent is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Belle Moore is indicted individually for receiving money for procuring the Milton and Woods girls, and jointly with Anderson for placing Belle Woods and again for placing Alice Milton. Levinson is indicted for the sale of Ida Greenberg and Gussie Ehrlich and again for placing Gussie Ehrlich.

After the grand jury had found its indictments it continued its sessions and examined at some length Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, the former Police Commissioner, and George A. Miller, the District Attorney's special agent. It was said that Gen. Bingham told the jury what he had learned of the traffic in women while he was at the head of the police and that the information was general in character and dealing with the situation in New York as a whole from the police viewpoint.

Assistant District Attorney Reynolds said he had no idea how much longer the grand jury investigation would continue, but that the end was not yet in sight. He was asked about the completion of the traffic in women, said to have been uncovered by the investigators, and replied that while there was no proof that there was a regular organization which controlled the traffic from a center of centers, it was clear that there was a definite understanding among those engaged in the business in various parts of the country, so that they worked together for mutual benefit and protection.

GETS PUBLIC FUNERAL

Policeman Charles Schmidt Was Fatally Shot by Clarence Wood, Young Desperado.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 2.—Policeman Charles Schmidt, of Carlstadt, who was fatally shot by Clarence Wood, the Rutherford youthful desperado and suicide, when the officer attempted to arrest him last Thursday morning for attacking Miss Anna Kipp in the Rutherford bathhouse, was given a public burial at Carlstadt this afternoon. Zimmerman's Hall was crowded to the doors.

The Odd Fellows and Elks conducted their respective services, and the Rev. William Kohler, of the Evangelical Church, spoke in German to the audience. The dead policeman was lauded for meeting death in the performance of his duty.

Miss Kipp continues to improve at her home in Rutherford.

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 1012. Entrance from East 7th street. Tel. 3449 Orchard.

- 1. NEW YORK—Sec. J. Schmeltzer, 500 E. 10th st., Phys. Dr. S. Neumann, 317 E. 9th st., Every 1st Sat. John Leppa's Hall, 101 Ave. A.
2. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—N. J.—Sec. O. W. Bruns, 21 Labor st., Every 2d Sat., Socialist Educational Club, 226-228 Central ave.
3. YONKERS, N. Y.—Sec. Martin Kraus, 113 Herrick st., Phys. Dr. H. Krowbe, 302 S. Broadway, Last Sat., 322 New Main st.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR PARTIES IN THE WORLD

- International Socialist Bureau—Secretary, Camille Huysmans, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.
Argentina—Socialist Party; secretary, Mario Bravo, Calle Defensa 555, Buenos Aires.
Australia—Socialist Federation of Australia; secretary, E. E. Holland, 274 Pitt street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Austria—Social Democratic Party; secretary, G. Skaret, 29 Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna.
Belgium—Labor Party; secretary, G. Maes, Maison du Peuple, Brussels.
Bohemia—Czech Slavic Socialist Party; secretary, Anton Bruba Kolar, Myslkovagasse 1935, Prague.
Bulgaria—Socialist Democratic Labor Party; secretary, E. Hristov, Sofia, Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, G. Kirkov, Sofia.
Canada—Socialist Party; secretary, D. G. McKenzie, box 836, Vancouver, B. C.
Chile—Socialist Party; secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchesse avenue, London, F. O.
Chili—Social Democratic Party; secretary, Luis B. Diaz, Santiago.
Denmark—Social Democratic Party; secretary, Th. Stauning, 23 Romergaards Gade, Copenhagen.
Finland—Social Democratic Party; secretary, M. Lahti, Helsinki.
France—Socialist Party; secretary, Louis Dubreuilh, 18 Rue de la Corde, Paris.
Germany—Social Democratic Party; secretary, Genrich S. W. Lindenstrasse, 65, Berlin.
Great Britain—Social Democratic Party; secretary, H. W. Lee, Chandos Hall, 21A Malden Lane, Strand, London, W. C.
Independent Labor Party; secretary, Francis Johnson, 22 Bridge Lane, Fleet street, London, E. C. 4.
Flan Society; secretary, R. P. 33, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W. C.
Labor Party; secretary, J. Ramsay, 108, Victoria Road, London, E.
Holland—Social Democratic Party; secretary, J. C. Van Kuyk, 16 Degeneststraat, Amsterdam.
Hungary—Social Democratic Party; secretary, E. N. Budapester, VII Kerepesi ut 15, Budapest.
Italy—Socialist Party; secretary, Pompeo Clotti, 67 Via S. Claudia, Roma.
Japan—Socialist Party; secretary, Morikita, 1-3 Chome, Misakicho, Tokio.
Luxembourg—Socialist Party; secretary, J. P. Probst, Luxembourg.
New Zealand—Socialist Party; national office, box 178, Wellington.
Norway—Labor Party; secretary, M. Nilson, 7 Brogaden, Christiania.
Poland—Socialist Party; secretary, H. Diamand, 11 Milkowogio, Lemberg; (so-called revolutionary faction) secretary, Dr. Edmund Szurek, ul. Fawelska 3-17, Cracovia.
Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania; secretary, T. Leder, 28 Cranschtrasse, Friedenau, Berlin, Germany.
Portugal—Socialist Party; secretary, E. C. A. Guesso, 6 Rua de Sao Lazaro, Lisbon.
Roumania—Socialist Party; secretary, Cocea, 3 Calle Victoria, Bucharest.
Russia—Socialist Revolutionary Party; secretary, E. Roubanoff, 59 rue Lhomond, Paris, France.
Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, D. K. K. K., 18 Avenue d'Orleans, Paris, France.
General Alliance of the Jewish Workingmen of Russia, Poland and Lithuania (The Bund); headquarters, Imprimerie Israelite, 21 rue de Courcelle, Geneva, Switzerland.
Serbia—Social Democratic Labor Party; secretary, Dr. Nedelko Labor, 21, Belgrade.
Soviet Republics Institute, Belgrade.
South Africa—Socialist Federation; secretary, Coomson, P. O. Box 22, Pretoria, Transvaal.
Spain—Socialist Party; secretary, Marino Garcia Cortes, 18 Republica, 24 Madrid.
Sweden—Socialist Party; secretary, G. G. T. Wikman, Strandstrasse, 24 Falkenberg, Stockholm.
Switzerland—Social Democratic Party; secretary, H. Faehndrich, 85, Zurich.
Turkey (Anatolia section)—Secretary, M. Vardanian, 24 Demasch, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Dainty Woman is dainty in what she eats and drinks, no less than in what she wears. She appreciates the cleanliness as well as the flavor and economy of White Seal. TEA TEA

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST F. A. HEINZE

Connect Him With the Alleged Deal That Ended in Wreck of the Market. After a day of almost fruitless delving into the operations of the Heinze family...

PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, PRINTERS. 15 SPRUCE ST. N. Y. CITY. Book, Job, News.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund. The above society was founded in 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialism...

SCAB LABOR WRECKS BUILDING. Building Trades Strike in Utica for More Pay. UTICA, N. Y., May 2.—A large tenement building in the eastern section of the city, undergoing alterations...

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FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit.

PROSECUTION HALTED Milk Corporation Charged With Law Violations Wanted Definitive Complaint. SCHEENECTADY, N. Y., May 2.—In the Supreme Court here today, Judge Moore, of Fort Plain, attorney for the Orange County Milk Association...

TO DECLARE A STRIKE Vincennes Traction Workers Demand a 9 Hour Day Instead of 12 and 3 Cent Increase. VICENNES, Ind., May 2.—Unless the Vincennes Traction Company, which operates the local street car lines consents to reducing a day's work from twelve to nine hours and grants an increase of 3 cents an hour in wages...

WORLD'S RECORD IN POLE VAULT SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—It was announced here today that Leland S. Scott, captain of the Stanford University track team, broke the world's pole vault record in the track meet held under the auspices of the Big C society of the University of California on the Berkeley oval Saturday.

SHOPS OF M. P. CRIPPLED. Machinists Strike for 40 Cents an Hour—Company Offers 30. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2.—Between eight hundred and nine hundred machinists employed by the Missouri Pacific, fifty of them in the Kansas City shops, struck today.

STRIKE AT FALL RIVER. FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2.—Six hundred carpenters, lathers and electricians, who struck today for higher wages and fewer hours, tied up construction work in Fall River.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM. 123 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods. PHONE 1040 MORNINGSIDE. LEON H. GILSON ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. 48 MANHATTAN STREET. NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE. NEW YORK.

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MORE EXTRA WORK FOR JIM JEFFRIES

When He Feels Good He Adds to His Daily Routine—Selection of Referee is Again Postponed. BEN LOMOND, Cal., May 2.—Though his Sunday schedule called for only an hour's work in the gymnasium, Jeffries stretched it to two, because he felt in the humor for it.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At American League Park—Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 Yankees . . . 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—2

WOMAN DIPS IN OCEAN. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 2.—Mrs. Joseph McLean, wife of the publisher of a Washington newspaper, created a sensation on the beach today when she walked to the surf wrapped in a fur coat which she risked at the waters edge to appear in a bathing suit.

TRY TO RUN CARS Columbus Traction Company Sends Seven Trolleys Out With Police in Automobiles. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2.—Escorted by policemen in automobiles the street car company this morning sent out seven cars, the most it has attempted to operate since the strike was inaugurated by the conductors and motormen last Friday.

IT WAS NOT THIS TO BE. Where Matty Garden once displayed her vocal and physical curves to the best advantage and Mme. Tetrazini caroled the silvery arias of Verdi, black face sketch teams and performing dogs will enlighten the multitude next season.

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WESTON ENDS HIS LENGTHY JOURNEY

Long Walk Closed Two Weeks Ahead of Time—Great Crowd Cheers Him Along Broadway. Edward Payson Weston completed his walk from Los Angeles to this city in seventy-five days, which is fifteen less than the ninety which he proposed to take...

GIANTS WIN FROM BROOKLYN 6 TO 0 Mathewson, in Wonderful Form, Holds Brooklyn's Hitless While Giants Hit Hard. BROOKLYN, May 2.—The Giants, three-time winners over the Phillies, paid their respects to Brooklyn this afternoon in the presence of 8,000 regulars and George Evans' minstrel troupe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. The scores: At Brooklyn—Giants . . . 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—6 Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

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UNION LABEL GOODS. The 5534 Bay of The Call and our Ad. MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men. 25c to \$2.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Lethal Collars, 25c. Cleaning Soap free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Cooks' Outfits.

FARMERS CONVENE

Meet in Coliseum, St. Louis—About 300 Present—Expected Many More. ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Promoters of the farmers' convention which opened at the Coliseum here this morning attribute today's poor attendance to various causes.

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SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 10-12 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 608 EUTAWAVER.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL CONVENES

MORRISTOWN, May 2.—The eighth annual convention of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council convened this morning in Elks' Hall, in Washington street. Mayor Theodore Ayers made an address of welcome to the fifty delegates, giving them the freedom of the town and telling them that they would find it a clean town, as the women had lately been busy along those lines, and he wished them to take away a favorable impression.

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CLINTON HALL. 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 2nd, for unions, lodges and societies on reasonable terms.

JURY TO EXPOSE GRAFT IN CHICAGO

April Grand Jurors Demand Special Investigation of Looting of City Treasury by Contractors.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, May 2.—The April grand jury, which has been investigating graft charges in connection with the sale of coal to the city fire department, and which was compelled to fight against State's Attorney Wayman during its investigation, has been divided into two sections, declares the Chicago Daily Socialist, one examining the county jail and the other preparing to formulate its findings.

Rumors are being circulated that Connery will be indicted and that he will be held on charges of larceny and for obtaining money under false pretenses in delivering coal to the U. N. May pumping station, where coal valued at \$1.50 a ton was disposed of instead of the product costing \$2.50 a ton, as called for by the contract under which Connery was dealing with the city.

Information issued from State's Attorney Wayman's office was to the effect that the May grand jury, to convene today, will take up the Peizer case, the legislative vote buying and the city coal graft cases.

The grand jury fought at several different sessions for a special state's attorney and for a special grand jury to investigate the city hall coal cases. Progress for this movement was difficult on account of several strong Wayman supporters on the jury.

Success for the insurers appeared Friday, when it was agreed to draw up a resolution embodying their views of the situation. They gave vent to their disgust with the state's attorney, who had blocked their efforts every step of the way and summarized in no equivocal terms the graft that permeates the administration's purchasing departments.

The resolution stating that the city is defrauded of \$10,000,000 annually by men who furnish the city supplies and by men who audit the account declared by a thorough investigation by a special grand jury and by a special prosecuting attorney. It condemned the practice of hurriedly pushing a small portion of the evidence before a grand jury during the last few days of its existence, among the other devices of the state's attorney's office to hinder the investigation and to shield the thieves, whom he was elected to prosecute.

Assistant State's Attorney Arnold has expressed confidence that the grand jury would not demand a special investigation. State's Attorney Wayman belittled the insubordination by saying that only three or four of the jurors were in the movement for a special body of investigation. But a special investigation will be made.

The resolutions of the April grand jury follow in full: "Whereas from the evidence heard before the April grand jury and from the actions which preceding grand juries have taken, it is evident that the city of Chicago is suffering as the victim of grafters, hoodlums and dishonest men in connection with contracts, purchases and deals involving the expenditure of public funds; and

"Whereas the alarming state of corruption among city hall officials alone makes possible wholesale fraud perpetrated upon the city; and

"Whereas the Merriam commission has by its work lifted partly the veil from the graft and fraud manipulations, pointing the way for grand jury investigations and action; and

"Whereas there should be a complete cleaning out of the grafters and a complete change in conditions in the city hall brought about for the benefit and protection of the taxpayers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the grand jurors of the April term of the Supreme Court, that they hereby recommend and express their finding of the need of a special grand jury which would devote its time exclusively to the investigation of grafting in the city hall and of fraud perpetrated upon the city.

"Resolved, That the practice of hurriedly pushing a small portion of the graft inquiry before a grand jury during the last few days of its existence cannot accomplish the needed substantial results which would save large sums of money to the taxpayers and which would bring to justice the criminal manipulators of the grafters' combination.

"Resolved, further, That a thorough and systematic investigation should be made to prevent the guilty men from escaping and to lay bare before the people of the city the vast extent of the fraud and graft.

"Resolved, further, that a corps of investigators is also necessary to conduct the inquiry and to secure evidence necessary to convict the men in and outside of the city's employ who perpetrated fraud and graft upon the city.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the judges of the criminal court and to the board of Cook county commissioners to take some action without delay to bring about a special grand jury as above indicated, because delays will only operate in the interest of the men who are pilfering the city treasury by their nefarious and illegal conduct."

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1490 3d Ave. Dec. 66th 26th St.

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.

State Executive Committee—239 East 84th street. 15th and 15th A. D.—505 West 54th street. 21st A. D.—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street.

CANTON, OHIO. Business.

The local Socialists have started a plan to establish a local daily Socialist paper. The party branch of Findlay and twenty other branches have joined in the plan.

NEWARK. Business.

Branch 1—322 Jefferson street. All members should attend.

PATERSON. Business.

Branch 4 (Italian speaking)—184 Main street.

PHILADELPHIA. Business.

33d Ward Branch—Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria streets. (Entrance on Phillip street.)

QUEENS COUNTY. Business.

There will be a debate to-morrow night at the Labor Lyceum, 457 Green street, Evergreen, between Dr. C. L. Furman, of the Socialist party, and James P. Kohler, of the Brooklyn Department of Taxes.

BAITIMORE. Business.

Charles E. Develin, of Baltimore, Md., makes the following interesting report: About eighteen months ago Local Baltimore was in what might be most aptly and concisely called an inert condition.

At that time a reorganization took place, a new constitution was formulated and adopted, since which time local Baltimore has gained over 200 per cent in membership, and is now in a vigorous condition and able to do aggressive work.

Statistical information of great value has been collected and tabulated, including a large list of Socialist sympathizers. Ward and precinct maps have been prepared, showing the number of Socialist party members, voters, unaffiliated members and sympathizers in each election precinct of the city.

These data have been made useful in the distribution and sale of literature, in the advertising of meetings and in political work.

In the local election of last fall, with the state controller the only state official to be voted for, together with a number of city officials, the Socialists of Baltimore accomplished what few, if any, of the large cities were able to do—equalled the vote of Eugene V. Debs for President in 1908.

The result was brought about largely by a plan of campaign involving immense work for a local of 350 members.

A series of three personal letters were prepared and issued, addressed to four classes of citizens, merchants, mechanics, clerks and laborers, 80,000 of each, making 240,000 in all.

These letters were included in envelopes, and addressed from the city directory to the four classes of citizens. The first of the series of letters were delivered about four weeks before election, the second two weeks and the third one week prior to the voting.

The immense labor of addressing, folding, inserting and delivering these letters was voluntarily undertaken and successfully carried out by the comrades, with the addition of a comparatively small amount of paid labor.

This work is supplemented by a series of well conducted street meetings, with such speakers as George H. Goebel and John W. Clayton, in addition to a good force of local men.

That the plan was a successful one is shown by the results as follows: It is only fair to say that for the inception and executive work of these various projects during the last year and a half, credit is due largely to our efficient ex-local secretary, Dr. Joshua Rosett.

All in all, Local Baltimore is keeping step with the march of the comrades of the co-operative commonwealth; that all-conquering army of the class-conscious proletariat, whose goal is the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery, the abolition of all classes and class rules, and the establishment of industrial democracy.

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HEARST ENTERS SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

He Tells Why He Wants \$100,000 for Alleged Libel—Mayor's Reply to Hearst's Charges.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle yesterday afternoon, was served with a summons and complaint in the \$100,000 libel suit, which William T. Hearst has brought against the paper, for its publication of an account of the dinner last Thursday night, at which Mayor Gaynor made certain charges against the editor of the American.

Colonel William Hester, president of the Eagle Corporation, accepted service in behalf of the paper.

The summons is dated April 30, and comes from the office of Clarence J. Shearn, Hearst's attorney. It requires an answer within twenty days.

The complaint recites that the Eagle is a paper widely circulated in the United States, and that it published on April 23, the following headlines: GAYNOR SAYS HEARST FORGED AND FALSIFIED. MAYOR MAKES A SENSATIONAL ATTACK, CHARGING EDITOR WITH STATE PRISON OFFENSES.

Then follows a brief extract from the Eagle's account of the dinner, and a part of the Mayor's speech, as published in the Eagle. Hearst says that the charges against him were false, and that the Eagle made the publication without first communicating with him, or giving him an opportunity to deny or refute the charge.

He says the Eagle did this maliciously and with the intent of injuring him, and that therefore he has sustained damages to the extent of \$100,000.

Clarence J. Shearn, the legal adviser of W. K. Hearst, was asked just why Mr. Hearst had brought a libel suit for \$100,000 against the Brooklyn Eagle.

"For libeling Hearst," Shearn replied. "The Eagle's headlines and manner of handling Mayor Gaynor's attack on Hearst last night constituted a malicious libel. Herbert Gunnison, the business manager of the Eagle, is quoted as having practically admitted that he helped to instigate the Mayor's attack. More than that; the Eagle published an editorial approving of the Mayor's attack on Hearst. Moreover, the testimony of various public officials, and former officials, including former Mayor McClellan, proves Gaynor's charges to have been false; and the Eagle has not yet made a retraction."

Shearn was asked if Hearst would sue the American, which published the Gaynor speech just as the Eagle published it.

Shearn declined to venture an opinion as to whether a man can libel himself. He said that practically every paper in the United States which handled the Gaynor speech "unfairly" would be sued for libel.

The cases are in process of preparation, he said, and suits will be brought shortly in Boston and Chicago. "Shearn said that the papers which had treated Hearst 'unfairly' in printing the Associated Press report would be made to 'smart for it.'"

At the executive offices of the Associated Press, which Hearst is suing for \$500,000, yesterday morning, it was said that no action had been taken with regard to the Hearst suit.

Mayor Gaynor has issued the following statement concerning his controversy with William H. Hearst: "The exact facts as to the Cochran draft are these: It was drawn and signed by the controller on Dec. 31. On the same day it was presented to my office and the chief clerk of my office, and on the same day it was delivered to and accepted for by the city chamberlain. The chief clerk of the mayor's office has the receipt. This is all matter of record. No signature was ever struck off the warrant, as some state. It is today just as it was at first. The controller's warrants are not signed by the mayor, but by the chief clerk of section 195 of the city charter. There are about 300,000 controller's warrants a year, sometimes 1,000 a day. The mayor could not possibly sign them, nor does any statute make it his duty to do so.

"The 1st of January was Saturday. On Monday, the 3d, the new chamberlain was appointed by me. He qualified that day, and was ready to act on the next, the 4th, and on that day he paid the warrant, it having been left unpaid by his predecessor, who went out on Jan. 1. The statement by Hearst that the warrant was signed by the chief clerk of the mayor's office on Jan. 1 or Jan. 4 instead of Dec. 31 is a willful invention by him, like his statement that he has 'just returned from Mexico.'"

"I never had anything to do with the Cochran claim or warrant. The claim was admitted and the warrant signed and complete before I came into office. Some one told me on Jan. 1 that a warrant to Mr. Cochran had not been paid by the outgoing chamberlain, Martin. Controller Freudenberger says he told me, and no doubt he is the one. That was a busy day for me. I had nothing to do with it whatever. The employment of Cochran was by Hearst's state attorney general, Jackson, in the franchise tax cases, and he audited and certified the bill to the controller, who cut it down to \$3,567. The only thing that seems to cast any doubt on the chamberlain's connection with the statement of Hearst is the fact that City Chamberlain Hyde is my law partner and also willfully manufactured by Hearst. He is not and never was my partner. I went on the bench sixteen years ago, and, of course, could have no law partner thereafter."

"TO LOOK FOR COOK'S RECORDS. TACOMA, Wash., May 2.—All supplies, including topographical tools and food, for outfitting the Brown-Parker expedition to Mount McKinley, were loaded on the steamerhip Portland here to-day. The party consists of five men, headed by the American Geographical Society, and 200 pack animals, including mules, horses, and dogs.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. Paul Tenney, 104 E. 12th St.

RESTAURANTS AND BAZARS. MacPadden's Physical Culture Restaurant, 65 Broadway St., 210 Fulton St., 120 Pearl St., 467 Front St., 160 East 23d St., 615 5th Ave.

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HELD FOR GIVING A GLASS GEM FOR GOOD

A man, who says he is Eugene Morris, thirty-five years old, of 94 Commerce street, Newark, but who, the police say, has several other names and a police court record, was arraigned before Judge Herr in the second precinct court yesterday, charged with having substituted a "phony" for a real diamond ring.

Squire Jackson, of 18 Cones street, says he is the victim. He says that Morris promised to get him a job in a leather factory that would pay \$40 a week, and that in a confiding moment he let Morris have his ring. A few days later Morris, Jackson declares, gave him a ring which looked like his diamond, but which proved to be glass.

Detective Sergeants Meahand and Donovan arrested Morris.

MAINE EDITOR HORSEWHIPPED. Senator Hale's Son Resents Reflections Cast Upon Mother.

PORTLAND, Me., May 2.—Resentful statements published in the Six Town Times, a suburban newspaper published here, which he said reflected on his mother, Col. Fred Hale, son of Senator Eugene Hale, today horsewhipped George T. Libby, editor of the publication.

Hale is a candidate for Congress in the first district, and the assault took place in the office of the newspaper. No arrests were made.

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GET STRONG POSITION

Albanians Let Turks Take Kechanik, But Get More Powerful Place in Mountain.

VIENNA, May 2.—The Albanian rebels who retreated from Kechanik Pass have taken up a still stronger position in the Karadagh mountains, according to today's dispatches from Constantinople, and are continuing their fierce resistance to the Turkish troops.

The dispatches say that the early estimates of 100 Turks and 500 Albanians killed in the Kechanik Pass engagement are far too low.

M. P. MACHINISTS STRIKE. SEDALIA, Mo., May 2.—All the machinists in the shops here of the Missouri Pacific Railway struck at 10 o'clock this morning. Reports received here indicate that the men everywhere on that system went out at the same time.

The men demanded an increase of from 36 to 40 cents an hour. The company offered 39 cents, but the men declined this.

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CHINA QUIET AGAIN. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Chinese government has announced that it has been restored to last in the province of Hunan, according to reports received today at the State Department from Minister Calhoun. Most of the missionaries have returned to their province.

LAND OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The department of the Interior today for entry and settlement of land in Idaho, comprising 1,000,000 acres, and Rock, adjoining reservations and South Dakota, 1,000,000 acres.

CONVENTION FOR THE BREAD. Readable for the Advancement. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

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Conventions for the Bread.

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 748 St. George, New York City.

SONG OF THE NORTH POLE FLAG.

By Elean Barker. The banner of earth's farthest goal; any gaze on me and doubt man's soul; mightier than the armies of despair; older than the star that guards the Pole? Youngest of all banners, I have made loneliest journeys, glad and unafraid; know the crags where hungry horrors crawl; with the wild wind demons I have played. You made me in the smiling earlier years; I was cut with destiny's cold shears; from fabrics woven on fame's iron loom. I am stained with time, with sweat, and tears. The beginning I was meant to be the nation's emblem; then, round me new meanings were assembled, and I stand as the ensign of man's sovereignty. Every star—some stab of adverse fate; crimson stripes are bands of love and hate; that have been loosened, and my field of blue the long Northern night wherein we wait. Gaze upon the wounds. For I have left remnants of me in many an ice-fingered cleft; the desperate highway step by step; glory's shrines—and portions of my self. What I waved on earth's last mound of white, and triumphed in the radiant, frosty light; for only he who leaves himself behind shall stand with God upon the utmost height.

REACTION IN RUSSIA.

The keen Russian correspondent of the Suffragist, the international suffrage organ, Zenide Mirovitch by name, writes in the last issue as follows: "The reaction in Russia has been peculiarly fatal to young people, both girls and boys, as well as students. The general feeling of 'disillusion' and the fall of social and political ideals could not find painlessly an outlet among them. This explains the downfall of morals among the young generation in the years 1907-9, as well as the enormous progress of suicide. The statistics of suicide in these last three years show that the

M. & A. KATZ Department Store

331-333 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 9900 Plaza. We are offering for this week special low prices on the following: 100% Cotton Wash Suits, well made, large assortment. Regular value \$12 to \$15, at \$8.95 each. We are showing a big line of Trunks and Suit Cases at exceptionally low prices. We have some Great Bargains in Ladies' Shirt Waists. Give our coupons. They are good for 4 per cent discount.

Dr. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Combs, 100 E. 82nd St. Tel. 9947-Lancaster.

Dr. JOHN MUTH Dentist. 91 Second Ave. Between 3d and 4th Sts. Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work. Teeth and bridge work a specialty. Tel. 999

Dr. MATILDA SINAI LEE SURGEON DENTIST. 1599 Madison Ave., Corner 97th St. Telephone 3395 Lucas.

Dr. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST. 1007 Broadway, Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 546-2, Broadway.

Dr. A. Gordon Surgeon Dentist. 445 E. 175th St. The Washington Ave., Bronx.

Dr. A. RITT DENTIST. 70 Fifth Ave., corner Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. M. BRESLOW Surgeon Dentist. 19 Grand St., cor. White Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. S. M. CANTOR Surgeon Dentist. 125 E. 125th St., Cor. 1st Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM Lesson XXVI.—Methods of Action. (Continued.)

Relation Among Various Methods of Action.—Special circumstances in this country have retarded the spread of a clear conception of the working class movement as a whole. American Socialists have been prone to think of its various methods as so many abstract schemes, from among which the workingman could at any time choose whichever he liked, instead of recognizing that they constitute a historically necessary growth, conditioned by technical development and by other factors largely beyond the workingman's control. Thus we have at one time a tendency to advocate political action exclusively and make light of the struggles of organized labor; again, a tendency to depreciate the ballot and overestimate the strike and boycott; yet again, to neglect the ordinary work of both the party and the unions and exalt so-called "direct action." Both scientific theory and the instinct of the working class lead to a comprehensive view which enables the movement to use the various methods simultaneously, continuously and harmoniously, with reference to actual circumstances and with care to economize energy, solidity, force and build both for the future. The methods of conspiracy, terrorism, and insurrection need not be discussed here. They have their place in countries where civil rights, political liberty, and open organization of labor are unknown, though even there they are two-edged weapons. In countries where they are useless and perigulous. Socialist Political Action.—It is not to be expected that the transformation of society will be effected solely and simply by the growth of the Socialist vote until it becomes a majority. Neither is it to be expected that some fine day the masses will rise in spontaneous revolt and "make the revolution." The former conception errs in two ways. On the one hand, we shall not have to wait for a majority before we see many essential changes in the direction of the Socialist ideal; even while the Socialist party is comparatively small, it begins to influence legislation and government, by checking and curtailing the abuse of the public powers and forcing the capitalist parties to concede measures of lasting value to the working class. On the other hand, it is by no means sure that the mere casting of a majority of Socialist votes would settle the question since privileged classes usually bow to the people's verdict only when they know that the people have will and power to compel obedience; and in the meantime, while progress is being won step by step, it is to be remembered that the masses must be upheld by a self-conscious and organized party.

Political action as understood by Socialists, therefore, includes much more than getting votes. The nominating candidates and the conduct of campaigns are indispensable, but they are the least part of Socialist politics. The Socialist party must pursue just as energetically in the months after election as in those before the aim of educating and organizing its public and keeping on the alert to prevent all Socialist or proletarian measures and impede all of a contrary tendency. It must make itself the champion of all the oppressed and the protagonist of every progressive demand; and must continually translate its general theories into concrete applications. This it can do by many agencies—through its press, through its lectures, through house-to-house canvassing, through the issuance of manifestos upon topics of the day, through addresses to the public authorities, through mass meetings and demonstrations, through conferences with representatives of the unions upon subjects of common interest, etc. To carry on such intense and varied activity with success requires a numerous and well disciplined organization. But in proportion as the party vigorously undertakes its arduous duties, it acquires more members and can command their willing activity.

The Political Strike.—Much attention has been given in recent years to the general strike, more accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes. The ordinary strike, whether large or small, is directed against specific employers, in support of demands which it is within their power as employers to grant, for the benefit of the strikers themselves or some portion of them. This definition includes the ordinary sympathetic strike, which is generally a strike more accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes. The ordinary strike, whether large or small, is directed against specific employers, in support of demands which it is within their power as employers to grant, for the benefit of the strikers themselves or some portion of them. This definition includes the ordinary sympathetic strike, which is generally a strike more accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson the Eloquent English Actress, will speak tonight, at 8 o'clock, at the East Side Equal Rights League, 225 CHRYSTIE STREET, Near Houston and Second Aves.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. H. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 233 East Broadway, Tel. 2465 Orchard.

AMUSEMENTS. HIPPODROME Daily Mat. Best Seats 50 Cents. 8 to 10 P. M. at \$1.50. SPECTACLES—GENTS—BAYLER.

The Weekly Pledge Fund Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1864, New York City, or paid to the cashier in the Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1864, New York City. Dear Comrade: Enclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

Notice of Redemption of Bonds of AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY. The following bonds have been drawn for redemption: No. 14 15 16 22 27 21 22 28 41 50 55 59 61 67 85 86 90 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

GAYNOR SEES POLICE CHARGE ON STRIKERS Several Hundred Laborers Strike On Fourth Avenue Subway—Police Disperse Them With Draw Clubs.

Several hundred laborers, employed by the Bradley Construction Company, which has the building of several sections of the subway in Brooklyn, struck yesterday for a raise in wages from \$1.56 per day to \$1.75. They were working on the third section of the Fourth Avenue line, between Atlantic Avenue and Sackett Street. Only a few weeks ago they went out for a raise, but returned to work the following day, with the expectation that there might be an understanding reached between themselves and the Bradley company. The contractors having shown no desire to raise their wages, the men struck again. About three hundred of the men formed in line and marched toward the second section, in order to try to get the laborers at work there to join with them. The contractors hastily telephoned to the police, and a squad of men from the Adams street station were sent down on the double-quick to break them up. The march along Flatbush Avenue toward Fulton Street was very orderly, but the police, nevertheless, charged upon the men with drawn clubs and they scattered into the various adjoining streets without making any show of resistance. Mayor Gaynor was an interested spectator of the charge of the police, but made no comments, although he seemed pleased with the efficiency displayed by the patrolmen in breaking up the strikers. A number of policemen have been stationed along the line of excavation to prevent the strikers from getting into touch with those who have continued working.

PORTLAND CARPENTERS GO OUT - PORTLAND, May 2.—In a demand for a daily wage of \$3.25, 400 carpenters stopped work here today. The men have been receiving \$2.75.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. TWENTY-NINTH WARD, 125 Park St., N. Y. C. Meetings of Lodges in N. Y. DISTRICT METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1 (formerly No. 107) City Lodge, Friday, Madison St., N. Y. C. MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 3, 23rd St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 4, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 5, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 6, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 7, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 8, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 9, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 10, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 11, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 12, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 13, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 14, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 15, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 16, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 17, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 18, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 19, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 20, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 21, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 22, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 23, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 24, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 25, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 26, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 27, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 28, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 29, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 30, 12th St., N. Y. C.

IN THE CITY PRISON ON TWO CHARGES

Maurice Hansen, proprietor of the much raided saloon and disorderly house at 23 Union Street, Brooklyn, was held to \$3,500 bail for examination today on two charges by Magistrate Dooley in the Butler street court. On the charge of assault and robbery, preferred by Samuel Olsen, of 29 Hamilton Avenue, bail was fixed at \$2,500, and on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, the sixth which Hansen has faced since the first of the year, bail was fixed at \$1,000.

BECAME DISHEARTENED Tramped All Day in Effort to Procure Work—Then Tried Suicide. Miss Louise McMahon, of 1623 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, the young girl who attempted suicide early Saturday morning by drinking iodine, was sent yesterday, by Magistrate Naumer in the Myrtle Avenue Court, to the Ozanam Home. Miss McMahon's story is a pathetic one. About two years ago she had a part of her scalp torn off in an accident in a factory. One of her ears was also mutilated at the time. She has since been obliged to wear a wig and it has been difficult for her to secure work. She had walked all Saturday until she was footsore and weary in an attempt to obtain employment. Finally, she broke down and made the attempt on her life. She is entirely without funds. Miss McMahon, who is said to be an excellent housekeeper, will be detained at the Ozanam Home until a further investigation is made.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. CLASIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. HOUSES FOR SALE—Brooklyn. \$4,000 TERMS TO SUIT \$4,000. REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND. BIEDENKAPP BROS. HELP WANTED—MALE. JEWELER for Indianapolis, Ind.—Ring filler; good, fast man on making Tiffany's and Belcher's. Address Jeweler, care Call. ml-2-3

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. MANHATTAN AVE., 150—Newly furnished outside rooms, reasonable. Randall. ml-2-3

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. WEST SIDE. 2071 87th St. 401 East—Two large light airy rooms, suitable for 2 gentlemen; moderate. Conover. ml-2-3

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 188-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Business, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

INFORMATION WANTED. Comrades will oblige the sister of Peter Nay by help her to find his whereabouts. Communicate with Maria Kozel, 140 East 60th Street, New York City. agpm-2-3

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

GERMAN PAINTERS LOCAL UNION, No. 10, 100 E. 12th St., N. Y. C. Meetings every Saturday at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 300 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Meetings every Saturday at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 300 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

CASTLEMAN PIANOS

282 52 AVE. NR. 50TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 282 52 AVE. NEAR 50TH ST. (BRONX) 1700 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

MORRISTOWN PAINTERS QUIT NON-UNION SHOPS

MORRISTOWN, May 2.—Morristown's Painters' Union started today the enforcement of their union rules regarding the employment of only union men by Morristown master painters. All but two of the local shops have acceded to the demand of the union for a closed shop and six men were called out from the two shops where the union was denied recognition. The union found places at once for eleven of the men, the other five preferring not to take another job at present, as they had worked for years in the shops from which they were called, and wished to go back there if possible. The painters also demanded a Saturday half-holiday at their own expense. They had been working forty-seven hours a week at \$3.25 per day, or 41 cents per hour. They now ask for forty-four hours per week at 41 cents per hour, the painters losing the time they do not work. The union carpenters made a similar demand upon the master builders on April 3, and all but three of the builders have acceded to the demands for a closed shop. All the carpenters who went on strike are working elsewhere.

The New York Call Conference MEETS

The second and fourth Wednesday every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 10c per Line. 2 Insertions, 15c per Line. 3 Insertions, 25c per Line. Seven words to a Line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. TWENTY-NINTH WARD, 125 Park St., N. Y. C. Meetings of Lodges in N. Y. DISTRICT METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1 (formerly No. 107) City Lodge, Friday, Madison St., N. Y. C. MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 3, 23rd St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 4, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 5, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 6, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 7, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 8, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 9, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 10, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 11, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 12, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 13, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 14, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 15, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 16, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 17, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 18, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 19, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 20, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 21, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 22, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 23, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 24, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 25, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 26, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 27, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 28, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 29, 12th St., N. Y. C. SLYSIAN LODGE, No. 30, 12th St., N. Y. C.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

This has been an unusually quiet May Day in Europe. Our European Comrades make it a point, wherever and whenever possible, to rest from work on Labor's international holiday. This usually results in more or less extended conflicts with the employers, on the one hand, and the police on the other hand. This year May Day fell on a Sunday. The principal cause of conflict was, therefore, absent.

But, nevertheless, there were great labor demonstrations in every great center of population. In the capital of the German empire a hundred thousand working men and women attended eighty meetings. In Rome, London, Brussels, Berne, even in Madrid and Lisbon, there were great gatherings of the working people, demonstrating their adherence to the principles of international Socialism, renewing their immediate demand for an eight hour day, and making such other immediate demands as the special political and economic conditions of each country warrant.

Only in Paris, that historical capital of European revolution, the working people were held in restraint by an overwhelming exhibition of military force. Renegade Briand was apparently resolved upon demonstrating his usefulness to the ruling classes of France. In this he undoubtedly succeeded. He also succeeded in demonstrating his usefulness to the Socialist movement—by keeping away from it and definitely ranging himself on the side of its enemies. By this time the number of French workmen entertaining hopes of improvement in their condition through a "Socialist" prime minister must be very few, indeed.

MAY DAY IN AMERICA.

The May Day demonstrations in the principal centers of the European countries have been reported by cable with comparative fullness. But the numerous May Day demonstrations in the large cities of America, excepting only that held in this city, have not received a word of report or comment through the regular news agencies.

This difference in the attitude of the regular news agencies toward labor manifestations in Europe and America is, indeed, striking. Is it to be ascribed exclusively to the fact that the May Day demonstrations in Europe are usually on a much larger scale than on this continent? We doubt it. The element of cost must not be omitted from consideration, and telegraph rates are much lower than cable rates. We rather incline to the belief that the demonstrations across the ocean are reported for the reason that in Europe the working class has inspired the capitalists with a wholesome respect for itself, causing them to watch every one of its movements with deep concern, if not with fear and trepidation. But in America this is not yet the case, and the indifference of the news agencies is only one of the forms in which the American capitalists express their contempt for the American workers.

Let the workers of America show that they are resolved upon conquering for themselves that position in society which is their due, and their doings will be reported at least as fully as are those of the workers of Europe.

GOMPERS ON MILWAUKEE.

What are the feelings of the president of the American Federation of Labor toward the great Socialist victory in Milwaukee. Does he rejoice in it as a great victory for Labor? Does he hate to think of it because it is a great victory for Socialism? In his editorial comment in the American Federationist for May, Mr. Gompers does not disclose his feelings. Nevertheless, we reproduce it here for the reason that it shows that Mr. Gompers is, after all, beginning to lose confidence in the wisdom of the "constructive" and "conservative" policy he has hitherto pursued:

Each particular group of society in these United States may be expected to put forth its own interpretation of the Milwaukee election. For the present, we submit this point to the administration at Washington: We recently informed the Attorney-General, in the course of an interview relating to the Steel Trust, that the political party in power has heretofore had to deal with a constructive labor movement, acting within conservative lines, but if the working people of this country should find that their rights were to be habitually ignored another movement would surely make its appearance. It would not hesitate at such destructiveness as its advocates believed necessary to the advance of their principles. The successive moves of the different branches of the government having as an object the suppression of trades unionism would surely bear their fruits with the masses. In Milwaukee, whatever other influences brought about the results of the election, one important factor was the vote of protest. The indignation of the man who works and is being flogged by courts, neglected by Congress, scorned by the Attorney General's department, and robbed by the trusts and other "interests," is passing beyond bounds hitherto generally observed. This man is not going to hesitate at voting under the name of Socialist, though he may reject Socialism's final principles; he wants a slap at the discredited party machines. He would rather be for a time with the crowd that declares it is for the people than with the ring, that have shown themselves to be the paid servants of plunderers as well as traitors to the general welfare.

To be sure, Socialism is "destructive." Does it not aim at the destruction of capitalistic exploitation and oppression? This being the "final principle" of Socialism, no workingman can, of course, be expected to vote for it, for workingmen dearly love to be robbed and exploited. Therefore, the workingmen of Milwaukee only wanted to slap the old party machines by voting for the Socialist party, with which they intend to ally only "for a time." Such are the consolations of Mr. Gompers.

THE REVOLUTION IN PERSIA.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the Neue Zeit, the weekly of our German Comrades, Michel Pawlowitch publishes a highly interesting article about the causes of the recent Persian upheaval. For the benefit of The Call readers this article is here reproduced in condensed form.

Until very recently Persia was the type of an Asiatic state. Politically the shah was the absolute ruler of an abjectly submissive people. The country was economically undeveloped. Until a short time ago Persia had no railroads, nor other easy means of communication, nor factories. The only existing railroad, not more than five miles long, connected Teheran with a nearby place of pilgrimage. That road had no significance as to trade. It carried passengers, but no freight. Shah Nasreddin, who was killed in 1895, made some attempts at starting in Persia something like modern industry. He organized stearin and paper factories and sugar refineries, importing the necessary machinery from Europe, the workmen from Russia and France. But all these factories failed eventually, and Persia was once more reduced to supply its demand for commodities by importations from England and Russia.

Submissive People.

The people submitted to the despotic rule meekly and without complaint. Not because they feared the power of a strong and well organized governmental machine, for there was no such machine in existence. Submission was merely oriental fatalism, the belief that the shah and his satraps were God's chosen representatives on earth. Ten millions of people suffered the tyranny of the satraps without resistance, without even a murmur. It was kismet. The country was perfectly quiet.

Meanwhile great economic changes took place in the neighboring territory of Asia Minor. Russian and English influences also brought about economic changes in neighboring Persia. Russia began to build good roads where heretofore only mountain trails existed. Large trade caravans could now travel in safety and comfort to Persian trade centers. Russian wares began to secure an increasing market in Persia. The English influences, on the other hand, created telegraph lines, covering all Persia and connecting with the telegraph system of India. They also organized banks and banking. Gradually the old, primitive order of production changed. Cities like Teheran, Taebria, Rescht, Ispahan throbb with life. The country begins to awake from its age-long economic lethargy.

Russia Grabs Trade.

In 1889 the trade between Persia and England amounted to \$15,300,000, with Russia to \$10,000,000. In 1901-02 the former amounted to near \$12,000,000, while the trade with Russia had risen to \$19,200,000. In 1905-06 the trade with Russia, favored by a recently made agreement between the two states, rose to \$34,000,000. At the same time commercial relations of considerable extent were maintained with England, France and Austria.

Commerce and Power.

The growth of commerce resulted in an increasing influence of the trading class. The government needs its financial assistance in loan transactions. It therefore becomes to a considerable degree dependent on the traders.

But the shah's extravagance cannot be wholly gratified by domestic loans. He begins also to borrow abroad, pledging certain incomes of the empire as security. Such loans were negotiated partly in England, partly in Russia, always on the basis of commercial favors or privileges granted to the lenders.

Meanwhile the Persian traders, feeling stronger through their increasing financial resources, try to develop home industries. They are hampered by the special privileges conferred upon Russian and British competitors. The British and the Russians had acquired from the shah the right to exploit the deposits of

coal, iron and lead, also the naphtha wells. But while they held that favorable position they acted as dogs in the manger, excluding European and American enterprise from entering the sphere of interest. Thus the hindered rapid development of Persia's resources and its domestic industries.

Patriotism and Profits.

The Persian bourgeoisie, now a growing power, began to fear that the resources of their country would finally fall completely into the hands of foreign interests. Therefore they began to fight against the old regime which had placed the yoke of the foreigners upon their necks.

But aside from the trading class, the clerical element started also an opposition against the government. The higher clergy at first held aloof from the struggle or was even opposed to it. The lower clergy kept it up and is still in the van of the movement. In Persia the clergymen are also the teachers of the plain people. There are no secular schools in Persia. The clergy is also looked upon as to deciding points of law. The official officers filling administrative and judicial positions have no real influence over the minds of the people. But there exists in Persia a class of non-official clerics, the "Mudschids," whom the plain people regard as saints and masters of all knowledge. They exercise a tremendous influence. Their disciples and followers keep in closest contact with the masses in all affairs of daily life, much as the Catholic lower clergy does in Catholic constituencies. That element is a kind of saintly proletariat, sharing the joys and sorrows of the common people.

By their very position they are forced into opposition to the ruling powers. The Persian government had, through official acts, deeply offended those people. It had curtailed their official rights and privileges and even confiscated the property of some of the institutions. Thus the elements of conflict between the spiritual and the secular powers were not lacking. Strange to say, conditions shaped themselves in such a way that the secular power was defending the old traditions and fighting reform while the clergy became the agents of progress and culture.

Allah Involved.

The clerics and their followers carried on a lively agitation in the schools, the mosques and the public markets. They threatened the shah with the wrath of Allah. They promised paradise to the defenders of the constitution. In the province of Asherbeidchan, bordering on the Russian Caucasus, a Persian Socialist-Democratic party sprang into existence, appearing before the public under the banner of "Allah and His Great Prophet." From a proclamation of that party that was circulated widely in Persia we quote:

"Unto, ye poor, all of you! We, Social-Democrats, protectors of Islam and of Persia, salute on the day of the promulgation of the constitution all of the friends of freedom wherever they may be. We salute, above all, the Ulemas and the merchants, those zealous fighters for the people, the protectors of the Islam in Teheran, the men who consecrate their lives and their property to the sacred cause."

The young generation, and especially the students, took a lively interest in the movement. Many young men studying in the colleges of France, England and Belgium hurried home to take an active part in the struggle against the old regime.

Wage Workers Interested.

The factory workers and craftsmen also joined the new movement with enthusiasm. There are by now quite a number of factories in Teabria, Teheran, Ispahan and Rescht, gradually developing a class of wage workers.

The movement crystallized around the policy of developing home industries and home trade. There was a strong agitation in favor of exclusive use of domestic wares.

The element that took the least part in the new movement was the peasant class, which is in an almost

hopeless condition of poverty and lethargy.

The first weapon to which the movement resorted was the economic boycott. When the shah, in 1890, granted to an English syndicate a monopoly for the manufacture of tobacco, the whole country rose in opposition. In the mosques and on the markets resolutions were passed pledging the people to abstention from smoking. The boycott was a tremendous success. Even the ladies of the shah's own harem joined in it. The English syndicate had to throw up its plans.

This brilliant success was the first act which made the masses aware of the power of united action. It forced the government to capitulate before the masses.

Now the people forged a second weapon—the general strike. Whenever the population of a city wanted to protest against the misuse of a high official or governor, the market shops shut up, the workers left their factories, the craftsmen left their shops, the clergy closed their schools. The people assembled in a mosque or at an English telegraph office, listening eagerly to speeches by the agitators.

Shah Obstinate.

In July, 1905, the struggle between the clergy and the shah became acute. The clergy demanded the discharge of the hated prime minister and the promulgation of a constitution. The shah remained obstinate. Now the Teheran clergy left the capital and wended their way to the sacred sepulchres. The exodus of the clergy made a profound impression upon the whole Persian people. In the city of Teheran the general strike was declared and the immense park of the British embassy was designated as the gathering place for the masses.

The shah, frightened, now promised the convocation of a national council in Teheran and the promulgation of a constitution. Thereupon the clergy of Teheran returned to the capital amid the tremendous jubilation of the people. Parliament opened on October 8. But the constitution was short-lived. In July, 1908, Russian cosacks dispersed the assembly of the people's delegates.

Relying on the Russian soldiers for support, the shah virtually declared war on his own people and declared the constitution abolished.

General Strike Effective.

The inhabitants of Teheran and of other Persian cities immediately resorted to their effective weapon of defense, the general strike. But this time it failed them.

Speaking in military terms we may say that under certain conditions the general strike is a suitable and powerful weapon of attack against an authority already weakened and demoralized by previous struggle. And the attack must be made suddenly, unexpected. But as a defensive weapon against a government prepared for an internal struggle, a government that has already taken the offensive against a revolutionary movement, the general strike is doomed to failure. Such is the lesson of the second Russian and the second Persian general strike.

For in modern countries the army forces a state within the state, as it were. It is a sort of social organization, complete in itself. It contains bakers, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths. It has armored railroad trains, automobiles carrying quick-firing guns. These automobiles can go almost anywhere. The army further has stores of provisions of every variety. You cannot beat the army in open battle, nor can you strave it by a general strike. But the army can fire bullets into the strikers.

Thus in Persia the comparatively small detachment of cosacks prevailed against the general strike.

Therefore the Persian revolutionists decided to organize an armed force of their own and to prepare for regular war.

What they did, how they did it, and with what results will be set forth in a separate article later on.

THE COMING OF JUSTICE.

By WARREN CARPENTER.

A few days ago Socialists looked toward Milwaukee for an increase in the party vote. What a surprise when control of the city was secured! That it was made possible by thousands of indignant voters leaving other parties because of mismanagement of a public trust, does not lessen the importance of our victory, for it could not have occurred at this time had not Socialists by their acts in city council and state legislature gained the full confidence of the voters. For two years Milwaukee will be the object lesson as to what Socialism can do with its larger opportunities, and we may be sure that recent exposures in other cities and states will add largely to our numbers.

Another unexpected but gratifying occurrence has added to our hopes in Boston and drawn attention to Socialism in a most desirable way. A few weeks ago Archbishop O'Connell opened the attack in a sermon misrepresenting Socialism to such an extent as to offend many of his people. Since then the archbishop has inaugurated a campaign giving unmistakable proof that the thinking people of his church are being affected and are seriously considering this greatest of all economic problems.

Four meetings each Sunday afternoon for four successive Sundays in different parts of the city, addressed by the ablest priests of the Roman Catholic church would not have been undertaken had not the archbishop realized the inroad that was being made. We welcome the attack and are ready to meet it, having already many members of his church with us.

Knowing the archbishop to be a man of superior education, and having read extensively, we assume that he knows more of the merits of Socialism than he desires to give to the public. He must know that Socialism is not a religious question.

So long as the archbishop holds that he can better expound church history than others, that his church has a clearer insight into the future life, and that its forms and ceremonies are nearer to the teachings of the early church, Socialism can have no controversy with him. All should go where they please for spiritual consolation and uplift, but when the archbishop goes outside of this and undertakes to control thinking people in their economic views, he has crossed the line. No better proof of this can be asked than the description given at his meetings of the condition of the people today. Could he claim that the children of his church were happy, well fed, well clothed and well housed, surrounded with healthful and moral conditions; well paid when working and kindly treated by those for whom they produce? No! Instead nearly the whole address was a charge against present conditions and a story of misery, misfortune and bad treatment that could not have been surpassed by the most enthusiastic social agitator. So far, it was the most satisfactory Socialist address. But the remedy offered was the same as has come through the ages—the church, the priest, the confessional.

We cannot argue with the archbishop as to the comforts these have given to suffering souls, how much it has kept them content when op-

pressed and calmed them when suffering. But when the archbishop speaks of the fatherly care of his church over its followers in economic interests, we may ask him why do these horrible conditions exist? Why has the church been blind to them? The housing committee of the 1915 movement in Boston just issued tell us that in city of Boston, where the shah resides in luxury, where the extravagance are on every hand, brighter life, 20,000 men, women and children, many of them of the flock, are today submerged in a horrid and unhealthy condition than exist in any other city of Europe.

Socialism knows the cause of the remedy. If you would better the people, it must be through education, for they will come to know what they cannot stop them. Churches like other men; the church, like every other great enterprise, has money, and money can be put in one way for any purpose, the present economic system. It can be worked out of the producers, plugging their bodies, lives and their souls, leaving them little or none of the value they produce. This in the world an influence that controls the minds, hearts and souls of men, and controls the church as well as commerce, politics and law. This power is accumulated and is stronger the world over, and the God of the Hebrews or the God of the Christians, and to this the church must bow the head, bend the knee, and should the bishop refuse to do so, and step on and give his mind, time and effort for the best uplift of the people would be a Socialist, a disturber of the peace, so-called.

Does the archbishop believe that women should go hungry, poorly clothed, poorly housed, when the shah's houses are filled with plenty, and in unhealthy and immoral surroundings, when so much money is wasted? Does he believe that any combinations of men should control the necessities of life for profit, and that the workers who produce all wealth should not be able to get enough to produce what they produce to provide necessities of life? Does he believe in child labor, wherein the shah's mines, factories and sweatshops of our country nearly 2,000,000 children fourteen years of age and under having their lives sapped out of profit? Does he think it wrong to believe that "the world is our country and all men are brothers"?

These are questions that the archbishop must consider, for he is forced to answer them, for the people will not long believe that they should suffer unnecessary misery for the reward, hereafter, or that man is but a commodity, like wood, the value of his time to be sold by competition in the open market at the will of a monopolist. The power of accumulated wealth will be broken and it can only be broken by a new economic system and by ballot, not by religion. The church may retard it, but it cannot stop Socialism, and when the good work has been accomplished by the "Socialist agitator," you will claim the credit. Justice has been long in coming, but it is now in

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 15.
"Where've you been wandering the whole night long?" asked pa, severely. "Why, pa, can't you guess—I've been arrested while picketin' an' kept in the night court until, early this mornin'," I replied unflinchingly, for why should I be afraid to tell?

"I don't want to hear none of that stuff!" shouted pa at me. "You're a fiddle lot, the whole bunch of you down there, an' you're no kin of mine if you're to keep up with them for another day, for I won't have a child of mine go wrong!" With that he grabbed hold of my shoulder an' shook me up until I had to clutch my chest for want of breath, an' my shoulder's still black and blue.

"I've given you the last chance to choose between a decent home or the street," he exclaimed, pushing me away with such force that I fell to the floor. While he was in the room ma said nothin', just shook her head an' cried. But when he slammed the door on leaving she commenced to whack me with her tongue, an' to tell the truth, I don't know but what it hurt even more than the shaking. Roger Sherman went so far as to say: "The people should have as little to do as maybe about the government."

her own child—I'd rather starve a dog in the street than go to the mill. Half an hour later the door opened behind me with a bang—an' I shut out from home, from the shelter I could turn to. I can't tell that I did it with a light heart, my road had no turnin'. An' what a miserable day I've spent since shivering, hopeless, penniless. Down on my heartache are just pure misery down close to the very earth. I feel as though I'll never again gain my happiness, my peace of mind an' soul.

It seemed worse than death for me to reveal my secret to the girls. I had to speak to somebody, an' somebody was little Rose that was a Jew girl that's giving her heart an' soul to the strike an' strikers. An' thanks to her that I'm still in the night instead of wandering thru the streets. I can't say that I'm as good as home—It's as cold as cheerless as a grave. It seems to me the poor are doomed to go through life in darkness—not a ray of light in the shop, not a bit of sunshine at home. God! The more I live the more I seem to realize the mercy of selfishness and greed. I didn't have any supper to eat either, for I must be very special nowadays. But what's the use complainin'—I ain't the only one who's others are even worse off.

I can't understand, somehow, why the justice comes in this world. It is arranged just now. Here's that work hard an' steady, but it ain't got enough of anything, but them that sits idle have more money an' good things than they know how to do with. I really don't see how we working people accept out so quietly. I think the speaker right when she said, "It's high time that the workers themselves should enjoy the fruit of their hard labor instead of feedin' an' army of idlers." Pop, says we must get together building the houses, an' makin' ships. I think it's quite true—the fight is only a skirmish. The speaker compared it the other day with the battle of Gettysburg, an' said that even if we win our battle we stop fightin', for the capture of a city can't help much, we must go up for each other and we that battle should be won.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The United States senate has become a millionaires' club. Senator Money Bags breakfasts with Senator Gold Bug, plays poker with Senator Diamond Stud, lunches with Senator Smelter Trust, and then plays poker again with Senator Ruby Nose. He dines with Senator Ice Trust and goes to the vaudeville with Senator Peacock.

In a country where money talks any senator is a Demosthenes. In a country where money rules any senator is a monarch. And so the bunch in the senate rule the game and dominate America industrially and politically. There are a few corporation lackeys in the senate. The rest are two or three vulgar, political bosses in the senate. But except these and Jeff Davis, whom no biologist thus far has been able to classify, the gentlemen who run the senate, and the house and the President and the courts are millionaires.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Guggenheim, of Colorado | \$50,000,000 |
| Elkins, West Virginia | 25,000,000 |
| Stephenson, Wisconsin | 20,000,000 |
| Warren, Wyoming | 15,000,000 |
| Dewey, New York | 15,000,000 |
| Oliver, Pennsylvania | 15,000,000 |
| Aldrich, Rhode Island | 10,000,000 |
| Watmore, Rhode Island | 10,000,000 |
| Du Pont, Delaware | 10,000,000 |
| Hughes, Colorado | 8,000,000 |
| Kean, New Jersey | 5,000,000 |
| Newlands, Nevada | 5,000,000 |
| Lodge, Massachusetts | 5,000,000 |
| Scott, West Virginia | 5,000,000 |
| Bourne, Oregon | 5,000,000 |
| Smoot, Utah | 5,000,000 |
| Hale, Maine | 3,000,000 |
| Root, New York | 3,000,000 |
| Brandegee, Connecticut | 2,000,000 |

The above gentlemen are railroad kings, trust magnates, captains of industry, brigadier generals of finance and their associates who own and control the natural resources, the industries and the transportation of America. They are the industrial grand dukes that rule not only the senate, but their office boys that conduct the various state governments. Are you surprised? Well, dear reader, not the least interesting thing about the senate is the fact that it is now exactly what it was intended to be.

The constitutional convention that created the senate intended it to be the ruling power, and to be a possessor of the wealth. Gouverneur Morris in the constitu-

tional convention said: "The senate ought to be composed of men of great and established property, of the aristocracy, to keep down the turbulence of democracy." And if you will read also the words of Roger Sherman, of Elbridge Gerry and of Edmund Randolph, of General Pinckney and of Colonel Mason, you will see that they all agreed that the senate should be composed of persons of wealth.

Roger Sherman went so far as to say: "The people should have as little to do as maybe about the government." Elbridge Gerry declared that "The senate should be so constituted as to provide a check in favor of the commercial interests" and Edmund Randolph announced that "The object of this second branch is to control the democratic branch of the national legislature." One Dickinson thought "The senate should consist of the most distinguished characters distinguished through rank in life and their wealth of property and bearing as strong a presence in the senate as possible."