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### WORKMEN'S CIRCLE OPENS CONVENTION

#### Annual Occasion of Jewish Socialist Organization Brilliant With Enthusiasm and Revolutionary Spirit.

The opening of the tenth annual convention of the Workmen's Circle yesterday, at the Star Casino, 115 East 30th street, was an occasion not easily to be forgotten by those who were present. The large hall was filled with long tables, at which sat about 500 earnest and intelligent Jewish workmen, who, with notebooks and pencils, were attentively pursuing the speeches of the day. The stage was crowded with guests and union men, who watched with interest the business transacted, and the galleries were occupied by visitors, several hundred men and women, who had come to witness, what is considered in the Jewish Socialist movement, an annual important occasion. The place was fittingly decorated, with red as the predominant color. "The Marseillaise" was played again and again, and there were cheers, hurrahs and oratory galore. The most prominent men of the Jewish Socialist movement were there to greet the delegates, and there were intelligent delegates to bring greetings from outside cities to their comrades in New York. The remarkable growth of the organization was commented upon, and the principles for which it stands were expounded by all who took the floor, demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Workmen's Circle is red, red with the Socialist doctrines that predominate, and with the revolutionary spirit that prevailed.

The delegates had a busy day. Two sessions which, with the exception of the intermission of an hour and a half for lunch, lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night. The morning session was given to the election of temporary chairman and secretary, and a credential committee, consisting of seven members, and to the delivery of speeches by the representatives of several Socialist organizations and publications. The afternoon session was devoted to the accepting of reports from the various committees.

At night the delegates were entertained by the New York State Committee, Workmen's Circle, at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, where a musical and literary program was presented by many talented Socialists. During the day, A. Epstein was temporary chairman, and S. Wallace was secretary. Solomon Neumaker was chairman at the afternoon session.

#### Send Message to Seidel.

During the speeches the Socialist success in Milwaukee was mentioned several times, and each time the name met with a hearty response of cheers and hurrahs. A telegram was sent to Seidel conveying to him the wishes of the convention for a successful administration. The telegram reads as follows:

"Mayor Seidel, "City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.: "The tenth annual convention of the Workmen's Circle wishes you and your administration the greatest success. "S. Boulich, chairman of the executive committee, opened the convention and told of the first meeting in 1892, which was participated in by five individuals. He spoke of the spirit of solidarity that prevailed then, when the Jewish workmen shared their meager earnings with one another. "Feigenbaum, associate editor of the Forward, who was the first national secretary of the organization, told of the early days and his efforts to organize. "I recall the time," he said, "when I went to buy a broom and walked for many blocks to a wholesale place, because I had been told that there I could get one 5 cents cheaper than at the retail store. Considering the fact that this convention will cost us \$10,000, we must conclude that some progress has been made since the first days of our existence."

#### Gaynor Not Present.

Feigenbaum announced in a session that Mayor Gaynor was not to be present. He said: "The municipal government is not represented. It is true, we did not in Mayor Gaynor, but I assure you even if we did he would not be here. The flag is waving at the top of the City Hall to greet us, and the usual display of pretended welcome extended to conventions is absent today. It is because we are delegates of a workmen's organization, and as such we are not the pockets filled with the gold that are so gratifying to the commercial class, that this occasion is so important."

"But while the convention is of no interest to the government, it is of great importance to the laboring class," said Feigenbaum. "Labor is the skeleton of the Socialist movement, but a skeleton without muscle, nerves and blood is a corpse. It is Socialism for which you stand, and which constitutes your power as an educational function in the movement." "M. Winchewsky, a guest of the convention, spoke on those who had died during last year. He pointed to the fact that of the sixty-one death cases twenty-two were victims of consumption and fourteen were suicides. He pointed to the present industrial conditions.

### CALL STRIKE OF 3,500 FREIGHT HANDLERS

#### CHICAGO, May 4.—Thirty-five hundred freight handlers went on a strike in Chicago today. They walked out at 1 o'clock by order of the executive committee of the Chicago Freight Handlers' Union.

Men employed at the freight houses of the Rock Island, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Monon roads returned to their work shortly after noon, accepting a 5 per cent increase in wages.

Freight handlers on the other nineteen roads are demanding a 10 per cent increase.

Men employed at the various boat lines are also out.

President Easting, of the St. Paul road, after a conference with Edward Gorman, of the freight handlers' union, signed the agreement at 2 o'clock and 200 men returned to work.

Compromises are being effected by the various officials of the railroads and the officers of the union.

It is predicted by railroad officials that all of the men will be back to work by tomorrow night.

### EXPECTS TO ARREST MORE WHITE SLAVERS

#### Stunning Evidence Brought Forward Proving That "Exchanges" Exist to F.I.I. Orders for Young Girls.

Information given to District Attorney Whitman yesterday by Harry Levinson, the self-confessed dealer in women, will, it is expected, lead to a number of arrests today, and may be the means of uncovering a system of "exchange houses" where women are kept in readiness for transportation to disorderly houses all over the country.

Whether these "exchanges" form the nucleus of a new and more serious concern, or are the strongest indication of an organized traffic, which the investigators have been upon since last night, the information given to the grand jury, which has the traffic under investigation, has been so general that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the foreman of the jury, sent out yesterday a call for witnesses with real facts to present.

Levinson pleaded guilty on Tuesday to the indictment charging him with placing Ida Greenberg and Gussie Ehrlich with George A. Miller, the District Attorney's agent. Before doing so he had a talk with District Attorney Whitman and the confession was confined at some length yesterday.

According to Edward Cappel, Levinson's counsel, Levinson told Whitman of three places now in existence in New York, where from five to ten women are always kept waiting for transportation to places in New York and elsewhere.

Descriptions of these women, the ones on the exchange's waiting list, are said to be furnished to such persons as wish them, and it is understood that orders are left at these places for girls, the person placing the order specifying in detail the appearance of the woman he or she wishes to obtain.

Levinson is said to have told Whitman that the "exchanges" are supplied with girls largely by men who get 10 per cent of the girl's earnings for a specified time.

According to Levinson's story a majority of the young women taken to the "exchanges" come from outside of New York. In many instances they are approached at a cheap theater or moving picture show by a woman, who invites them out to dinner, takes them for auto rides, and finally suggests to them an easy way to live comfortably without work.

During the process of preparing the girl's mind for the proposal that she enter one of the "exchanges" the girl is usually introduced to a man who acts as a kind of broker for various houses, and whose business it is to see that they are placed advantageously. For his part in the work of procuring he receives a commission on the girl's earnings. He is supposed, too, to look after the girl's interests in various ways.

After a conference with District Attorney Whitman yesterday, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out the following notice to the public: "The additional grand jury sworn in January by Judge O'Sullivan, of the Court of General Sessions, was charged with the investigation of the truth or falsity of certain statements which had been publicly made during the past few months to the effect that 'the city of New York is a center or clearing house for an organized traffic in women for immoral purposes, or what has come to be known as the 'white slave' traffic.' "Pursuant to this charge the grand jury has been seeking legal evidence on this subject from all available sources. The information which many citizens have volunteered to give has proved in most cases to be general rather than specific. "Before closing its investigation the grand jury will be glad to receive definite, specific information as to the existence in this county of any traffic in women for immoral purposes from any citizen or official, or other individual, who has such information. Those who are willing to assist the grand jury in its investigation are asked to call at the office of James B. Reynolds, assistant district attorney, Criminal Courts Building, within the next week. It will save the time of many in-

### PASS EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL

#### Emasculated Measure Wins in the Assembly by Vote of 117 to 5. Goes to Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—After a long debate in the assembly today the Wainwright-Phillips employers' liability bill, which modifies the former law, was passed by a vote of 117 to 5. Major Leader Merritt and Assemblyman Weinert, of Buffalo, opposed the bill. Merritt insisted it was unnecessary and Weinert characterized the bill as revolutionary and against the best interests of the business men of the state.

In supporting the bill Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips, of Monroe, insisted that the bill would bring about conditions sought by the laboring classes for years and that it was in line with the wishes of the progressive employers who desired to take advantage of the permissive scheme for compensation to all injured employees provided for in the bill.

Phillips referred to the fact that since the report of the commission the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, employing together more than 20,000 workmen in the state of New York, have adopted a compensation plan along the lines of this bill and their representatives had stated that it was pursuant to the recommendation of the New York employers' liability commission.

The bill modifies the employers' liability act by abrogating the assumption of risk rule and by placing upon the employer the burden of proving the contributory negligence of the injured employee. In addition to this, it makes the employer who enters into the contract or contracts to do all of the employer's work liable for injuries suffered by his employees or the employees of the sub-contractor or caused by any defect of the way, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by them.

The permissive compensation scheme is to be consented to by any employer or workman under which employer so consenting waive their rights under the employers' liability act, and in place thereof receive compensation according to the prescribed schedule without regard to negligence, thereby making it possible for all injured employees to receive compensation according to the schedule.

The schedule compensation provides for a payment in case of death of the amount equal to four years' wages, not exceeding \$3,000. The schedule provides compensation in case of injuries not resulting in death of a weekly allowance to the injured employee equal to one-half of his last earning power, not to exceed \$10 per week, not to extend beyond a period of eight years.

The bill also provides for the recovery of damages in case of permanent and total disability, and for the recovery of damages in case of permanent and total disability.

### HELPERS SURE OF WINNING STRIKE

#### Although the boss plumbers are ignoring, or pretending to ignore, the strike of all the plumbers' helpers in New York city, the enthusiastic of the strikers have not cooled down in the least. In fact, the newly organized union is receiving scores of applications for membership every day, not only from New York, but from the outlying boroughs of Queens and Richmond and a large number from Long Island.

The president of the union told a call reporter that the strike was progressing favorably. He said that only two shops, M. Golding's, 133 West 65th street, and MacCallough's, of the Grand Central job, had strikebreakers employed.

The Master Plumbers' Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting last night, but, according to George Cross, Lexington avenue and 78th street, a prominent member of the association, the strike was not discussed. Cross said: "We don't know it's on."

This statement when repeated to one of the strike leaders replied: "Cross was bluffing. The bosses will soon get tired paying the plumbers for killing time."

### BOY FALLS 5 STORIES

#### Mother Makes Desperate Effort to Prevent Little One Toppling Down.

3 Louis Facini, seven years old, fell five stories from a fire escape at his home, 350 Tenth avenue, last night. The boy was playing with a kite when he fell over the railing. His mother, who was watching him, caught hold of one of his feet, but was not strong enough to prevent the fall.

The boy was picked up unconscious and taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that he had a small chance for recovery, although his skull was fractured.

Individuals and of Mr. Reynolds if only those who appear who are willing and able to present facts regarding the specific matter above stated.

### GET SCABS TO TAKE PLACES OF MOLDERS

#### No change has taken place in the strike of the molders and ironers of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, North 10th street, Brooklyn, since yesterday. Several scabs have been brought in and the company has refused to treat with the men.

Tuttle, a member of the firm, stated yesterday to a call reporter that the places of the strikers are being filled by new men, and that some of the old men have applied for their jobs again. He is willing to take the men back, but will not promise an increase in wages. Nor will he recognize the strikers in a body.

However, he stated that the men simply struck and then presented their demands to the company and he has not seen any of them since. The strikers deny this, and say they first gave the company notice that they wanted an advance and then, because their demands were turned down, they walked out.

There will be a mass meeting of the strikers and of the other employees of the plant for the purpose of organizing them. It is said the men of the entire plant are ready for organization and are willing to join. Hugh Frame, of the A. F. of L., will address the meeting.

Strikers claim that the company is doing all in its power to create trouble in order to break the strike. Tuesday afternoon two strikers were arrested who were simply passing the foundry. Three big cops are kept on the corner near the main gate and strikers are not permitted to gather in the vicinity.

### N. Y. CENTRAL GIVES 3,000 WAGE INCREASE

#### Firemen to Get an Average Rise of Seven Per Cent After Long Conference With Officials.

The New York Central Railroad made an agreement late yesterday afternoon with its firemen, by which 3,000 firemen get advances in wages averaging 7 per cent. This agreement was reached and signed last evening after conferences lasting over a week between Assistant General Manager P. E. Crowley, of the Central, and the grievance committee of the firemen. The settlement was brought about by the committee without the necessity of calling in the services of a member of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

The members of the committee left city for their homes last night. They said they were satisfied with the results of the negotiations.

It was announced last night by P. H. Morrisey, of the arbitration board of two, which was appointed to arbitrate the demands of the trainmen and conductors of the New York Central and a number of other railroads, that the award of the arbitrators will be delivered to the officials of the New York Central and to Grand Masters Lee, of the trainmen, and Garrison, of the conductors, this forenoon.

He would not say in advance of the receipt of the award by both sides what its terms are. The original idea was to make the award of the arbitrators in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio trainmen and conductors a standard, but later it was agreed that these demands with a number of others would be separately arbitrated. Even if the wages under the award in the case of these roads are lower than the B. & O. wages, the representatives of the men are bound to accept it.

### STEEL GOLD BRICK

#### Big Corporation Has Over \$12,000,000 for Pension Scheme, Gary Says.

E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that the company had appropriated the funds necessary to carry out its pension plan, details of which were given out some three weeks ago. Gary said:

"The United States Steel Corporation has established a fund of \$8,000,000 for pension purposes, which, by agreement with Andrew Carnegie, will be consolidated with the \$4,000,000 fund heretofore created by him. The aggregate amount will be known as the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, and the net proceeds will be administered by a board of twelve trustees for the benefit of employees of all subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation. Eight of the trustees have been appointed by the corporation and four by Carnegie."

The eight trustees appointed by the Steel Corporation are E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, J. H. Reed, Andrew Squire, J. H. Hoyt, K. K. Knapp, R. C. Bolling and Frank D. Adams. The four selected to represent Carnegie's interests are Charles L. Taylor, W. B. Dickson, Robert A. Finkler, and H. E. Tener, Jr.

### KILLED IN TUNNEL SHAFT

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., May 4.—James Jennings, twenty-eight, was instantly killed and two other men were fatally injured when a bucket in which they were being lowered into a shaft at the Maik tunnel, being constructed on the Brookville and Mahoning line, near here, tilted today. The men fell fifty-five feet. The injured will die, the physician says.

### BETHLEHEM STRIKE UP BEFORE SENATE

#### Men Worked 12 Hours Daily 7 Days a Week for 12 1/2 Cents an Hour. It is Charged.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Twelve hours of hard labor for seven days a week is ascribed by the Department of Commerce and Labor as the cause for the strike of unorganized men at the Bethlehem Steel Works, at South Bethlehem, Pa., in a report sent to the senate today.

The following is a summary of the findings: "The strike at the Bethlehem works started February 4, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and overtime work. There were at that time no labor organization in the plant, and one of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen."

"Opposition to overtime and Sunday work was the basic cause leading up to the strike. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a ten and a half hour day of the week. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on weekdays, or 20 per cent were regularly required to work seven days, and for these Sunday work was not considered overtime. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1,413, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number of the payroll were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month."

"Eighty-two men were reported as having a thirteen-hour day for the entire seven days. Altogether 4,725, or over 50 per cent of all the employees appearing on the January payroll, worked in positions regularly requiring fifteen or more hours of labor per day on their regular working days."

"The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll, shows that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, earned only 12 1/2 cents an hour. The total number shown as receiving less than 15 cents an hour (not including apprentices) was 4,221, or 45 per cent of the total number on the payroll; while 58.6 per cent received less than 18 cents per hour."

"The strike began among the machinists, and in January machinists on first class work, working straight time, averaged 27.6 cents per hour. Taking all machine hands and helpers together, the average, including the armor-plate shop, for 1,053 men was 18.5 cents per hour."

The report, in addition to detailed data in regard to wages and hours of labor, presents statements submitted by the parties to the controversy, as well as numerous documents bearing on the strike and the disorders growing out of it."

### KNOWLEDGE SEEKER DIES IN POVERTY

#### NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—As an instance of the burning desire of some men to knowledge, the story of Herbert Dietz, who died Wednesday in the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearney, is interesting. Dietz was seventy-eight years of age a few days before his death. Until the time of his death he was a mechanical draughtsman, pursuing his studies in the night schools of this city. Such were his infirmities that there was but the barest likelihood that the aged man would ever be able to turn his education to account. But each year found him in his place, trying with students who might have been his grandchildren.

For ten years Dietz had been pursuing his studies in the night schools of Newark. And in his course he always kept abreast of big young rivals.

The greatest passion in Dietz's life was to acquire knowledge, but poverty and an honest character made his life a desperate struggle, without the realization of his life-long dream. He is one of the many victims of capitalism.

### TO HAVE LARGEST HARBOR

#### Restation Would Give Steel Corporation Hundreds of Acres.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The largest inland harbor in the world is to be built along the lake front of Gary, Ind., the new city of the United States Steel Corporation, if present plans do not miscarry. Hundreds of acres will be filled in and for a mile along the shore line, docks of concrete and steel, equipped with electric cranes and the most modern loading and cargo-handling devices will be constructed for half a mile into the lake.

Congressman Trumbucker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill and had referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission Committee of the House of Representatives, a joint resolution giving the steel company the right upon approval of the War Department to take possession of the strip of shore required for that purpose.

### TO ASK HEARST A FEW QUESTIONS

#### If W. R. Hearst attends the meeting of the county executive committee of the Independence League at the Hotel Astor tonight, to which he has been invited, it is probable, according to some of the more radical leaguers, that he will be asked to make clear just where he stands in relation to the party.

The meeting will be the first one of the executive committee held since last December, and a great deal of water has gone over the political dam since then. It was the gossip yesterday that the radical members of the committee have it in mind that Hearst should be heckled.

It was said that he will be asked to put himself on record as to whether he intends to stick with the league or to go back to the Democratic party, and also whether he intends to be a candidate for governor this fall.

There may be other questions, but these are said to be the main points on which some of the Independence League men wish to be officially informed.

### BAKERY WORKERS ARE WINNING DEMANDS

#### Yonkers Men All Back—Thugs Slab Striker—Hudson County Building Trades Indorse Strike.

The new phase that developed yesterday in the bakers' strike was the efforts being made by the delivery drivers to form an organization for the purpose of acting in support of the men out. It is a move that is calculated to cripple the bosses altogether. "There are about 1,500 delivery wagons in New York city alone, and if they were all organized with us," said one of the strike committeemen, "there would be a constant procession of bosses around here to sign our contracts all over."

Early yesterday morning seven big, husky strikebreakers made their appearance at the Rockwell bakery on First avenue and 75th street. They were professionals. The foreman put them to work, but when they had taken off their coats he regretted his action. From out of the hip pockets of each of the burly thugs protruded an immense revolver butt.

The superintendent, Friedman, a timid person, almost choked with fear at the sight of the portable armory. The men were not bakers, that was plain to be seen. After a few minutes Friedman plucked up courage enough to induce them to take \$2 each and leave the place. They took the money and left. Shortly after they had gone, the four other men got discouraged, and left also, going direct to the strikers' headquarters, and there joined the union.

#### Scabs Refuse to Work.

Fifty strikebreakers that were brought on from Philadelphia, were corralled by the union men, and they were brought on from as far west as Pittsburgh and Chicago, but it is a tough proposition for the boss bakers. As fast as they get men the strikers get them away.

John Parachalk and John Barthka were picketing Moeter's bakery, at First avenue, near 83d street, when some thugs started a fight with them, and stabbed Barthka. The thugs and the pickets were arrested and held for the Night Court.

The big bakeries are making a great play that they have men at work. It is true that they have men at their places, but they are not bakers at all. Some of them never stood at a bake oven in all their lives before. They make a lot of noise hammering at the tables, and barrels, but no bread is baked.

Fleischmann's in particular is hard pressed. They are willing to admit that they are in a bad way, but insist that they are getting out half their regular output. The general situation at their plant belies this statement. The men that they have procured are sleeping and eating in the building. Cooking utensils and cots have been brought in for their accommodation, but they can't bake bread.

Some of the smaller shops that gave in endeavored to turn out bread and rolls for the big places, but the strikers soon put an end to that by pulling the men out again.

The French bakers are to hold a meeting at which, it is confidently expected, they will decide to come out also. On the whole, the situation is encouraging to the strikers. All day long Secretary Gantzer is kept busy enrolling new members into the union.

Organizer Iftand came down from Yonkers, as his work there is finished, the men having got all their demands granted and contracts signed.

Over in Brooklyn a high degree of interest is still manifested in the bakers' strike. A large meeting was held in the Labor Lyceum, and glowing reports were made by those in charge of the strike.

Another big shop has come out— (Continued on page 2.)

### FARMERS ARE WAKING UP, SAYS LEONARD

#### In Their Convention at St. Louis They Realize the Great Necessity of Effective Organization.

By OSCAR LEONARD. (Special to The Call.)

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Of the many interesting features connected with the gathering of farmers here, the most interesting is the determination on the part of the farmers in America to wake up, or to sit up and take notice, as they would put it themselves. The farmers in America are beginning to understand the game they play in this land. There is going to be a hard fight for recognition, and now while they are guests of the other gathering serves the daily paper as an opportunity for "brosy" writing. If you pick up a paper here you will see headlines which tell of "farmers without whiskers," or "farmers who went to see the circus parade." One paper makes it a point to compile statistics of the hair and the fashions of hair growing on farmers on their faces. I am talking about these matters because they are of importance. They mirror the attitude of the press, and of course of the public toward the farmers, toward those whose labor makes life possible for us all.

If I may be allowed to prophesy, I shall take the liberty of saying that before very long this will cease. There will be no more of the farmers had whiskers and no brains. The time is coming when the farmers will have brains whether he will have whiskers or not. That this time is not far off can be seen from the spirit at the gathering in the Coliseum. The farmers are waking up. They are beginning to see that while they are asleep some one else was busy and that the some one was not always busy for the benefit of the farmer. A good beginning this. The end is easily conjectured.

The beginning is good because it brings with it the idea of organization of union. One delegate while speaking about trusts and combines said: "If there must be combines to handle the products of our labor, why let us form the combines. If some one is to regulate the prices of our products, let us do it. And the man who said it did not seem very radical. At least I never heard of him in connection with radical thought. His name is A. S. Bowen. He comes from Texas. His words show the direction in which the wind blows. Surely since he has been chosen as a delegate those who chose him must approve of these sentiments.

Nor was this man the only one who spoke in this manner before the gathering. W. H. Wrightson, of California, who told about the conditions of fruit growing, for instance, showed the futility of tariff protection as far as the farmer is concerned. When some one asked something about lemons, Wrightson said: "Don't mention lemons. We have a government in California. You know who it is? The Southern Pacific railroad. The moment the tariff benefit on lemons was secured, up went the freight rates. Whom did the tariff benefit, the farmer or the railroad?"

This young man is wide awake. He knows what all the farmer, he said so, too. He insisted that as long as the farmers are not properly represented in the legislative bodies of the United States they can never hope for legislation calculated to benefit them. In other words he asserted something that our Socialists have been saying for a number of years. We have been saying that there is a class legislation in America and that the capitalist class being the one represented, the same class secures the legislation it desires.

If we applauded all the time he spoke. When he first mentioned the Southern Pacific railroad as being the government of California, some one in the audience called out: "California is not the only state with a railroad." Every one seemed to know what it meant, for there was a burst of applause. In other words the farmers in America are no longer what they were once upon a time. They are no longer what the city people and what the press of the city people take them for. Some of these fine days the powers that be wake up and find that the American farmers are not "such blamed fools as they are." That this prophecy has been fulfilled from the very beginning is attested by the sentiments expressed by the leader of the farm element.

These leaders are on the high way toward the right solution, too. They do not name it Socialism, nor would they credit the Socialists with having given them the cue. But what is it, after all, as long as they are getting by degrees. The farmers are beginning to find out in the words of Wrightson, that they are the hardest worked and poorest paid laborers. That part of the game the farmers have known for quite a while. They did not know, however, why they got "red ink" in California. Red ink means the California farmers paying freight and actually giving the crop away. That what Wrightson says has been known by the farmers for some time. They are beginning to know why they get "red ink" and why the railroad and others who do not see, but get the benefit of the farmers' labor, they want to do away with this distasteful way of legislation.

About time for politicians to get

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(Continued on page 2.)



is it not? And they probably are getting busy. But the farmers are in to that part of the game. President C. N. Barrett warned the farmers in his opening address to beware of politicians. Of course the same representatives of the farmers is illogical when he says that the farmers ought to keep away from the American Federation of Labor or political bodies.

How in the world are the farmers going to influence legislation if they do not go actively into politics? But here again we Socialists have some work to do, and we shall gladly shoulder the burden. We have helped them see things and we shall help them do it.

To return to the convention. One of the addresses which impressed me greatly and which was taken well by the delegates was the one delivered by Dr. J. B. Long, who is in charge of the farmers' institute department in connection with the University of Wisconsin. He spoke straight from the shoulder. Not at all like the usual university professor. Not from books, but from life, not from head and neck, but from heart. There was sincerity in his manner and I am certain his words will be heard.

He did not compliment those present. He began by saying he was ashamed to look into their faces, as he knew that they gave more time and thought to raising hogs than to the raising of their offspring. He continued: "You are money mad. Dollars have set you crazy as they set so many others in America. You take care of the hogs because it means dollars and the boys and girls stumble along. You pay a good price for a pig that will bring you a good price for a hog. You never take the trouble of teaching your girl how to choose the man who is going to reproduce your race. You do not teach the boy how to choose his mate, the mother of his children. You think you are doing much when you allow the girl to make a bad job of piano playing and remain ignorant of the kitchen stove. You have lost your sense of values. You are lowering and scraping to the dollar. Let a man move into your neighborhood who has money and you do not ask who he is or where he got it. You are glad to welcome him, just because he has money."

"I say to you men, never take off your hat to a man merely because he has money. Money does not matter nearly as much as you think. Also do matter. You must always remember that so that you may become willing to change conditions so as to give a chance better men to develop. You can do that by education and organization, by union. Little attention is being paid to the education of farmers' children. It is the farmer who must compel more attention in this direction also. You can not afford to do less for your offspring than is being done for animals and plants. He has produced so many new varieties. He has given you the seedless apple and the seedless plum. I wish those of you who think more of dollars and hogs, because hogs mean dollars, than you do of your own offspring were seedless. But I would rather see you do your duty, unite and fight together for education through organization so that your conditions may be improved and the country profit thereby."

Dr. Long was fervently applauded, which means that his sentiments were approved. While hogs may for many years be better cared for than human offspring, the fact remains that the seed has been sown by Dr. Long and it is bound to bring fruit.

Another address, which was hardly reported in the daily press and which the Associated Press will probably pass up, is the one delivered by Porter Johnson, of St. Louis, on conservation in America. He said that the conservation talk came rather late. It came after most of the land that should have been held for the people of the United States had been given away to railroads. There are 800,000,000 acres of public domain, he said, in the hands of railroads and they get it all free of charge. In giving away this land the government has made it practically impossible for the American young man to get a homestead and begin life for himself on some kind of secure basis. There are now, he said, 33,000,000 acres of land in the Mississippi Valley that could be made useful, if the government cared to do it. The land is swampy now, but it could be drained and made to yield food for hundreds of thousands of people. What a pity the railroads did not secure that land. If they had they would not doubt ask for the deepening of the Mississippi in connection with drainage of this land. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said: "Yes, you must conserve your forests and your rivers; you must keep them for the people and not give them up to grafters. But there is one thing that you must remember, you can conserve nothing as long as you do not conserve the integrity of the people. Graft and dishonesty tend to disintegrate people. The man who is dishonest is a dangerous man. Keep him out of public office. Only this way can you conserve this great republic, only thus can you conserve the laws which were meant to protect and not injure the people."

**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.
- The Progressive Book Store, 232 East 84th street.
- Lytic Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture in morning).
- J. Bogorad's Stand, Amsterdam avenue and 62d street.
- Solomon's News Stand, 202 East 103d street.
- IN BROOKLYN**
- Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning).
- Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon).
- Gackeheimer's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street).
- Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.
- Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 3 to 11 p. m.

You are at home when dealing at **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**, N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

**SANTURCE LIMPS IN BADLY DAMAGED**

**Part of Crew Desert After Collision With the Tank Steamer Ligonier Off Highland Light.**

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 4.—Seven dollars of the steamship Santurce's crew today brought that ship to port after collision with the oil tank steamer Ligonier, five miles off Highland Light. The Santurce, from Boston for New York, was proceeding slowly in a demerol fog at 7 o'clock last night when the Ligonier suddenly crashed into the Santurce's starboard quarter, cutting in some ten feet across the iron deck and opening a gap of the same width in the broadside plates. The whole ocean seemed to find that giant vent on the instant and the after watertight compartment was flooded in a twinkling. Only the captain's shouted order to close the bulkheads at the moment of the collision saved the ship from immediate foundering. As it was the whole after half of the ship was submerged within a moment after the collision and the water was over the deck clear to the mainmast, that spar rising like a tree from the center when the ship came into this harbor. When the ships came together six of the Santurce's men, including the first and second officers, made wild leaps, caught upon the rails and swarmed aboard the Ligonier, leaving only five men with Captain Foelker on the Santurce's sinking hull. The fog was dense, but the wind was light and sea smooth, fortunately, else the Santurce would not have remained five minutes above the sea. Following the closing of the collision bulkheads the Santurce remained afloat bow high out of water, buoyed up by the air in her forward compartments, but the bulkheads were groaning under the great strain, and water began to seep through into the engine room from the flooded compartment, presaging the swift destruction of the craft. For a while fog hid the Ligonier, then from out the fog a boat appeared bearing the Santurce's chief officer, who had begged to be put back on his stricken ship to share the fate of his skipper, good or bad. Capt. Foelker turned the prow of the craft harborward and sent her slowly ahead toward Race point. Meanwhile the men in the fire hoop had watched the compartment bulkhead at their backs while rushing the engine. They had seen that iron wall bulge and tremble. The little band of seven men, Capt. Foelker, Chief Officer Garzon, Purser Van Bogart, Chief Engineer J. T. Turner, Quartermaster Harry Newton and two others despaired of saving the ship. They loosed a boat and left the ship's side, expecting her to founder momentarily. They hung near for a few minutes; then perceiving that no further settling had occurred they went back to the ship and resumed their groping harborward. South of Wood End a fishing launch was encountered. The men of the launch refused to board the ship, fearing shipwreck would sink them, but they kept close alongside her and piloted her into this harbor at 5 o'clock this morning.

BEVERLY, Mass., May 4.—The Gulfey oil steamship Ligonier poked its way into the outer harbor early this afternoon having on board seventeen members of the crew of the Santurce.

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MERCHANT TAILOR  
148 East 125th Street,  
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ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.  
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Style appeals to most people. Comfort appeals to all. Value appeals to every man with money to spend. We give all three, in the greatest measure and at the least outlay of time, trouble or cash.  
**Bernhard leads in style and value. Come and see what we offer for... \$15**  
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

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

**WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Society of the United States of America.**  
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 24,000 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for 49 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$2.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 3, New York City.

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"THE FURNITURE CENTER."  
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets,  
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**F3 M Standard**  
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WHITE COTTON FELT MATTRESS  
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SATIN-FINISHED DUST-PROOF TICKING.  
If you have not already examined this exceptionally fine Mattress at \$11.00, you should do so at once. They're the highest standard of bedding.  
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

**WORKMEN'S CIRCLE OPENS CONVENTION**

(Continued from page 1.)  
The convention which drive people to self-destruction. On his request the delegates stood up in memorial of the departed comrades. Moses Oppenheimer greeted the convention in the name of Local New York Socialist party, and said that the Workmen's Circle had made possible the defense of Moser and Haywood. He also described the fight for Jan Jansoff Poutren, and told of the assistance offered by the organization. "I cannot deny that the rescue of these men would probably not have been achieved without your assistance. Half of the money collected came from the various branches of the Workmen's Circle," Oppenheimer said. Abraham Caban, editor of the Forward, made an address in which he said that the various branches of the Workmen's Circle were the moral center for the Jew in America, and takes the place of the religious centers in Russia. Many strangers in this country would have been lost, he said, without the brotherly spirit that prevails in this organization, to which they come and into which they are accepted as comrades and brothers. Other speakers were Meyer London, candidate for the congressional district on the Socialist ticket; Chalm Zhitlowsky, editor of Daq Neue Leben; S. Yanowsky, editor of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme; A. Shipiloff, organizer of the Jewish agitation bureau; Dr. K. P. Pomeroy, editor of the Zukunft, and B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. Herman Simpson, editor of the Call, sent a letter to the secretary, explaining that it was impossible for him to attend. Weinstein, in his speech, said that the striking dress suit case workers are putting up a stout fight and that they are all on the verge of starvation. The secretary of the union had told him that there were twenty-five dispossessed out for the strikers, who if not assisted, will be thrown on the street. He made a strong plea for help. The convention resumes today at 9 o'clock in the morning with the reports of the various committees. The afternoon session will be given to receiving reports from the executive committee and from the national secretary. Tonight a mass meeting will take place at Terrace Lyceum, 295 East Broadway, under the auspices of the Jewish agitation bureau, at which the delegates will participate in a discussion on the relations of that bureau toward the entire labor movement.

**RAY ESCAPES SHADOW OF THE DEATH CHAIR**

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, who is trying the case against Morris Ray, charged with the murder of Louis Spielberg, consented before Justice Fitzgerald in the supreme court yesterday to a reduction of the charge of murder in the second degree. Spielberg was killed in an East-side gambling house on March 24, 1908, and Ray, who is a gambler, was exonerated by the jury before Coroner Crittall. Mr. Moss said yesterday that at the time the police were not active and Ray never would have been arrested had not Spielberg's mother and wife gone to the district attorney and requested that the case be reopened. The man was indicted the following May, but then the main witness had disappeared and when Ray surrendered after having left the city for a while he was released on \$10,000 bail. He has been awaiting trial more than a year.

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**BAKERY WORKERS ARE WINNING DEMANDS**

(Continued from page 1.)

that of Dahm. The eight shops which are not yet out are expected to join the strikers soon. Non-Unionists Join Strike. The most favorable phase of the whole situation is the fact that the non-union men who struck are joining the union in great numbers. They are realizing the necessity of having an organization in order to compel the bosses to stick to any agreement they may make. Many snops are signing up.

Another phase of the strike which gives the strikers more courage is the fact that the public is taking an interest in it. The capitalist press, realizing that the bread supply is being interfered with greatly, is beginning to make a noise. The wrath of the public is beginning to make itself felt against the big non-union bakeries. Already there is a shortage being felt.

The strikers are urging every one in sympathy with them in their struggle for better conditions and higher wages to support them by refusing to buy bread baked at the non-union shops. Circulars have been issued to this effect and members of the union are out with the same object in mind. Never since the strike started has there been more confidence of victory than yesterday at the Labor Lyceum meeting. Over in Hudson county, N. J., the situation is very bright for the men. Nine more shops have given in, some big shops among them employing twenty-five and more men. In all about three hundred men returned to work under new conditions.

**BOARD SPLIT UP BY CONALAN BILL**

A split in the Board of Estimate is threatened over the contention about the responsibility for that \$48,000 payment to Dan Conahan for his services in collecting special franchise taxes. The contention which was in the first instance between Mayor Gaynor and William R. Hearst, took a more acute stage yesterday. Mayor Gaynor repeated that he had nothing to do with the signing of the warrant, and in that he was supported by City Chamberlain Hyde; Comptroller Prendergast asserted that the check was not countersigned in the city chamberlain's office until January 4, and was a responsibility of the present administration; former City Chamberlain Martin said that the warrant had been signed on January 4 by Deputy Chamberlain Walsh, at the direction of City Chamberlain Hyde; Walsh said that he had never consulted Hyde about the matter, but that he signed the warrant under the power conferred upon him by the law without saying anything to Hyde about it; Walsh says as Hyde does, that Hyde never saw the warrant and that it was signed by the deputy in the usual course as thousands of warrants are.

**LABOR IS FOR PEACE SAYS EX-SEC. FOSTER**

AUBURN, May 4.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, speaking at the commencement of Auburn Theological Seminary today in behalf of universal peace, said: "There was never a time in the history of mankind when there was so much danger of universal war, such gigantic proportion and such deadly machinery. For many years countries of Europe have been armed camps and at present seem to have reached their limit. Germany today keeps constantly under arms 1,000,000 men and has on a war footing 4,000,000, with the necessary establishment to put them in the field on notice. France, Austria, Russia and Italy maintain armies and navies on a scarcely less formidable basis. Russia is trying to restate herself to a position held before the Japanese war and our country since it was attained the position of a world power had become inflated with the mania. Our secretary of the Navy has called for a navy equal to the greatest and congress is meeting his demand. "The picture is not complete without a glance at the other side of the globe. Japan has demonstrated that every able-bodied male is a fighting man ready to obey the Mikado and its large navy is still increased. The Chinese Minister to Germany has hastened home to assume the duty of putting China on a war footing. "We have reached a time in the world's affairs when intelligent men are ignoring the principles of right and justice and are inclined to treat on brute force, but a new force is coming into the world to bring about universal peace when the organized workmen of the world decide that they will no longer go out to shoot down their fellow workmen to satisfy the greed and ambition of rulers."

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Suits—Great May Clearance Sale. All our woollen suits, fancy serges, basket weaves, chevilles and panamas. Regular price \$25.00. Now... 19.75  
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NOTE—Attractions Free of Charge by competent fitters and the best tailors, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

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Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of \$5. or more you will receive  
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- Limestone—J. C. Sweet, Box 111.
- Lockport—William H. Grantz, 232 Niagara street.
- Mechanicville—Ralph W. Tart, 47 Saratoga avenue.
- Middletown—S. C. Hill, 12 1/2 Grant street.
- Mount Vernon—William C. Chambers, 461 South Columbus avenue.
- Niagara Falls—F. E. Clancy, Jr., 1128 Haeblerie street.
- Newburgh—D. M. S. Ferro, 72 Union street.
- New Rochelle—Louis Uffner, 72 Union avenue.
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- Northfield—R. Van Name, 101 Mercereau, Mariner Harbor.
- Northport—E. F. Emans, Northport.
- Norwich—F. E. Howard, 51 Hicock avenue.
- Nyack—August Sauter, N.Yack.
- Olean—C. R. Frank, box 462.
- Oneonta—Orlo Epps, Oneonta.
- Palmyra—Dr. E. C. North, Palmyra.
- Patchogue—Otto Grausike, box 416.
- Peekskill—John J. Hecker, Jr., 1129 Park street.
- Penn Yan—Charles B. Walker, 106 Lawrence street.
- Perry—Benjamin A. Wallace, Perry.
- Poughkeepsie—H. Koenen, box 32.
- Poughkeepsie—W. J. Crumm, 61 Prospect street.
- Queens County—Carl Halberstadt, Fairview avenue, Brooklyn.
- Rochester—William Kirby, 63 West street.
- Rome—William C. Dera, 309 West street.
- Sar Harbor—P. Grandpierre, box 16.
- Salamanca—John W. Walquist, South Main street.
- Schenectady—Herbert M. Mearns, 223 Liberty street.
- Seneca Falls—A. G. Powers, R. D. 2.
- South Glens Falls—Charles Y. Sweet, box 261.
- Spardowbush—John T. Hall, box 232.
- Stapleton—William Vaecck, 34 Mac calf street.
- Steamburg—Raymond Stevan, Steamburg.
- Syracuse—G. A. Strebel, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.
- Tarrytown—Gordon V. Carruth, Main street.
- Tonawanda—Roy H. Johnson, Oliver street, North Tonawanda.
- Troy—John H. Finch, 565 Rawlin avenue.
- Utica—C. F. Loysen, 272 Rutledge street.
- Watertown—Arthur V. Carpenter, 411 Bridge street.
- Watervliet—D. F. Dwyer, 2411 South avenue.
- Wagons—Earl Ford, 312 7th street.
- Waverly—A. A. Weber, 66 Lincoln street.
- Wellsville—D. M. Reed, 164 Pine street.
- White Plains—William Pophave, 11 Railroad avenue.
- Yonkers—L. A. Malkiel, 153 Main street.

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To convince you, we offer this elegant solid oak Table, sold retail at \$14; our wholesale cash factory price \$7.50. Come and see how furniture is made.

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Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" station, New York.

**The Call and the Contest Are on the Move.**

Moving! Not only The Call office, but also the contest. Subscriptions are just pouring in on us. We wish you will have a little patience with us if you or your friend does not get his paper as promptly as he should, or if we do not reply as quickly as usual. Remember, we are a bit upset. But not so with the contest. All those entered so far are going to work hard to win that duplicator. You who have not entered, just wait until we publish the list of the participants. You will be surprised. If you are not entered, better start at once. A duplicator will be presented to the club, local and individual sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time. (See the advertisement of Shapirograph Company, appearing on another page, for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.) These rules will govern the contest:  
1. Contest to start May 1 and to end May 30.  
2. All subscriptions accompanied by cash will be counted only.  
3. Every 10-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.  
5. The usual premiums, books, discounts, etc., will be given during the term of the contest.  
Start now to gather subscriptions and send them in to celebrate May Day.



CALL IS MOVING INTO A NEW HOME... 15 Pearl Street Accommodations... Be Better and an Improvement in the Paper is Assured.

EDISON MUST PAY \$95,424 COURT SUIT... TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—After a trial lasting eight days, a jury in the United States Circuit Court today returned a verdict of \$95,424 against the Edison Phonograph Company, of East Orange.

HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED 75% OFF ON YOUR OWN TERMS... ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188 90 3rd Ave. 119-120 St.

Call is moving. Three weeks The Call will celebrate its second birthday... The old quarters were as hot as a furnace in summer.

The suit was brought by the Goodwin Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, upon a contract under which the Edison company agreed to take two carloads of steric acid every ten days for a period of two years.

PASS BILL TO PUT END TO ORAL BETTING... ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—By a vote of 31 to 15 the state senate this afternoon passed the bill designed to end oral betting at the racetracks in the state.

Everything is topsy-turvy at present—we are neither here nor there... The big and costly task of moving will be completed today or tomorrow morning.

FOUGHT WITH HAT PIN... Girl Arraigned for Making Wound Dangerously Near Eye of Rose Swan.

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Installed in the new quarters the work of issuing the paper will be handled with much more dispatch and ease.

Two girls, Rose Ann Swan, sixteen years old, and Henrietta Albrecht, seventeen years old, quarreled at Third avenue and 14th street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, and when their little controversy was over both needed the attention of an ambulance surgeon.

SUFFRAGISTS TO TOUR ILLINOIS IN AUTOS... CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The Suffragettes of Illinois will tour the state this summer in automobiles and hold meetings advocating "votes for women" in every hamlet in the state.

May 20 will mark the completion of the second year of The Call's life. It will be fittingly celebrated by the loyal supporters of the paper in Greater New York with a big gathering of some kind.

Henrietta was arrested, charged with felonious assault, for the left eye of Rose Ann Swan was almost closed. A hat pin had been used and there was a deep scratch under the eye.

When Evatenko proposed that his case should be tried by a tribunal of Russian revolutionists, I was more than glad. I expected to get at more facts and was confident that the trial would make further revelations on the spy system which I am digging up.

The moving bill, as already remarked, is only about a thousand dollars. No appeal has been made for help to meet that staggering bill.

TO ERECT ELECTRIC FURNACE... PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—The Crucible Steel Company has awarded a contract for the erection of a Heroult electric steel furnace for the Park Steel Company's works in Lawrenceville.

NEW ADDRESS. NEW YORK CALL, 109-15 PEARL STREET.

NINE COMPANY WILL ADJUST GRIEVANCE... WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 4.—All the five hundred striking mine workers at the number nine colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company who went out on Monday returned to work this morning.

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

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

NEW YORK CALL, 109-15 PEARL STREET.

MAYOR SEIDEL'S COTTAGE HOME Will Be Pictured and Described in NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

Other Big Features Will Be: Let Him Be Nameless. By William English Walling.

The New Munchausen. By Allan Updegraff.

Socialism and Music. By Platon Brounoff.

For the Term of His Natural Life. By Marcus Clarke.

Mr. Methusalem. A Story. By Gertrude Mackley.

Faith. A Prose Pastel. By Olga Linek Scholl.

A Bench in the Park. A Story. By Sonia Ureles.

In the Steppe. A Story. By Maxim Gorky.

For the Young Folks.

Woman's Sphere. This department is constantly improving under the able editorship of Anita C. Block.

Socialist and Labor News of All Lands.

Buy the Sunday Paper That's Different!

IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION A Public Lecture on the Political Attitude of the Irish Home Rule Party and "The Economic Effect of the Budget" by MICHAEL CONWAY Formerly M. P. for North Leithrim AT 19 EAST 26TH STREET TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK

ANIMAL SOCIETY HONORS POET... PARIS, May 4.—In the belief that Edmond Rostand's bird play, "Chantecler," in which birds and animals assume human form, will tend to lessen the cruelty to dumb animals, the Society for the Protection of Animals in France today presented to the author a diploma of honor.

UNION LABELS... BREAD BEARING THIS LABEL IS UNION MADE. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM 132 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

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AMUSEMENTS. HOME Daily Mata. Best Seats \$3. Opera at 8. 30 to 11.30.

PLEADS GUILTY TO POISONING 14 MEN... WESTERLY, R. I., May 4.—John Di-anti, who has pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter for selling the poisoned whiskey, which is believed to have killed fourteen men in this vicinity since April 5, will be charged with manslaughter.

BURTZEF SAILS... Noted Russian Goes to Paris After He Exposed Provocators in This Country.

Viadimir Burtzef, the noted Russian who had come to this country to expose spies in the employ of the czar, sailed for Paris yesterday on the liner Adriatic.

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FOUND STARVING IN CARROLL PARK... Man Unable to Speak English Believed to Have Been Stowaway on Some Ship.

An unknown man, evidently a stowaway from some South American port, was found sitting in Carroll Park, at Smith and President streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in a starving condition.

When the doctor was through he reached into his coat pocket, fumbled around and finally produced a nickel. This and an apple some one had given him he offered to Dr. Knoller in payment for the treatment.

The man was taken to the station house and sent from there to the Charity Society at 231 Livingston street.

NEW ADDRESS. NEW YORK CALL, 109-15 PEARL STREET.

SONS OF VULCAN HOLD CONVENTION... PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—A new wage scale is being prepared to-day by the fifty delegates to the Sons of Vulcan convention in session here, and it will be presented to the operators as soon as completed.

The delegates represent forty thousand puddlers in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Unless the scale is favorably received by the operators, the men will strike, delegates declare.

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The 50th Day of The Call and our 44th UNION LABEL GOODS... SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 10-12 THIRD AVE. (102d St.) N. Y. TEL. 5000 STUYVESANT.

WORK STEAM ROLLER... ALBANY, May 4.—Although the endorsement of the federal income tax amendment has had its obsequies in the assembly, advocates of the proposition today have not given up hopes and now the senate is to be the battle ground.

Under the rules of the assembly, resolutions and bills, passing the senate are handed down in the lower house as messages, and if this occurs, Assemblyman Murray proposes to make another try and keep the resolution from being smothered in the rules committee.

When the terminal men walked out they were getting \$2 a day for ten hours' work. They declared that this was not enough to support them and their families in view of the high cost of living.

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TERMINAL LABORERS STICK TO STRIKE... Put Up a Firm Fight Despite the Fact That They Are Unorganized—To Try to Unionize Them.

The eastern terminal laborers, 250 in number, who walked out Monday for an increase of 4 and 5 cents an hour, are still out. The bosses show no willingness to meet their demands.

There is no organization among the men and they feel their weakness in this respect. However, a meeting has been arranged to take place tomorrow or the next day in Dewey's office, 6th street, when, it is said, an effort will be made to get the strikers into an organization.

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POLICEMAN IS HELD FOR KILLING THIEF

Ferris' Bail Fixed at \$3,000 on Recommendation of District Attorney. Victim Was Stealing Bicycle.

Policeman Robert H. Ferris, of Inspector Harkins' staff, was yesterday held in \$3,000 bail for examination on May 10 by Magistrate Harris, in the Gates avenue court, on a charge of homicide. He was admitted to bail on the recommendation of District Attorney Clarke, who sent his newly-appointed assistant, Charles J. Terry, to the Gates avenue court.

Ferris was arrested on a charge of shooting Morris Brownfield, of a Chinatown street, Manhattan, Tuesday afternoon. For some time complaints have been made to the police that bicycles left at the curbing had been stolen, and Inspector Harkins detailed Detective Ferris and Gleason to the cases.

The detective laid a plot to catch the bicycle thieves, and Tuesday left a wheel in front of the Brevort Savings Bank at Nostrand, avenue and Mason street. In a few minutes three men were seen working along Nostrand avenue. Two of them walked toward the elevated station and then started to fight. When everybody's attention was attracted to the fight the third man jumped on the bicycle and rode off. Ferris started in pursuit and called to the man to stop, saying he was a policeman. The man who later proved to be Brownfield, paid no attention to the "cop" and peddled all the harder.

Ferris drew his revolver and fired two shots in the air, but Brownfield paid no attention to them. As he was crossing the car tracks at Nostrand avenue and Halsey street the rear wheel caught in the frog, throwing Brownfield from the wheel. He then ran down Halsey street and hid behind a tree. Ferris fired another shot, which struck Brownfield in the hip.

Brownfield fell to the street and was removed to St. John's Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Griffin. His injury was not thought to be serious. During the evening he laughed and joked with the police and wanted to know to what court he would be taken. A few hours later his condition became worse, and it was learned that his bladder had been penetrated. He died at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Ferris was locked up and taken before Magistrate Harris. The magistrate at first held him without bail, but later, on the recommendation of the District Attorney, bail was fixed at \$3,000. George H. Martin, of 491 Gates avenue, went on the bond.

GAY SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Bestows His Hand and Heart Upon Many Confiding Damsels.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—A third claimant to the hand and heart of James Tellow, the soldier of fortune, who is alleged to have eloped with Ethel Jordan, his wife's pretty sister, has been unearthed, according to detectives here today. According to the woman, who gave her name as Annie Paul, she was to have married Tellow last evening.

Tellow, according to his wife, served in the Boer war, and also in the American army in Cuba and the Philippines. They were married in Washington, Pa.

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD. Stronger in construction than any other make. Office Safes, Bank Safes, Home Safes, Vaults and Safe Deposit Work. Estimates, plans and specifications furnished. Write for Catalog. 373 and 375 BROADWAY. Telephone, 310 Franklin.

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(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK

Clothing for the Entire Family. M. COHEN 81 FLATBUSH AVENUE BROOKLYN

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, 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 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$... in payment of my weekly pledge for... weeks. Fraternalty yours, Name... Address...



GIANTS WIN RUBBER FROM BROOKLYN

Ames Was in Box, and Dodgers Could Do Nothing With His Delivery. Cold for Baseball.

Cool and cloudy weather handed a wallop to the third, last, and rubber game of the series between the Giants and Dodgers. The threat of rain held back many of the Manhattan fans, and at game time there were less than 3,500 on hand from both boxes. Leon Ames and George Bell were the pitchers who officiated in the deciding game of the series.

Ames' wonderful pitching landed the game for the Giants. The Brooklynites managed to place a run in the last inning, but alas and alack, were into us, 'twas of no avail, for the Giants got two.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES.

Table with 2 columns: National League, American League. Rows for Washington Park, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Boston, American League Park, Chicago, Detroit, Boston at Philadelphia, and American League Park.

SPRINTER INJURED.

Yale Flyer Sprains Tendon While Training for Meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4.—The Yale track team prospects have suffered another setback. Yesterday Ed Seymour, one of the best sprinters, pulled a tendon while practicing. According to Trainer Mack, Seymour will probably be out of condition for some time. Seymour was expected to be a point winner in the Yale-Princeton dual meet here on Saturday.

WINS PANCAKE MARATHON.

Victor Ready for 32d Flapjack When Opponent Quits at 29.

In a pancake eating contest at Elyria, Ohio, William Rudy succumbed to the superior capacity of William Myers, a fellow employe. Myers had eaten thirty-one at that time. The winner said he was nowhere near his limit when his opponent quit.

AMATEUR NIGHT.

The amateur entertainment to be held at the Long Acre Athletic Association on Saturday night, May 7, will be worth while coming miles to see. There will be fourteen three-round bouts between boys who have never appeared in public before, and who have been training for the past month getting into condition for the big show. It was at these same amateur entertainments at this club that the following stars were brought out: Frankie Burns, Young O'Leary, Knockout Brown, Frankie Conly, Ed Burns, Young... and a host of others.

BRUSH IMPROVING.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 4.—The condition of John T. Brush, owner of the New York Giants, today showed some improvements. He was somewhat depressed over the fact that New York dropped to second place. A good night's rest was enjoyed last night and his red wax signs of increasing strength.

MORAN ARRAIGNMENT PUT OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—On account of a deficit in the complaint Owen Moran and the managers and owners concerned in the fight last Friday night, which resulted in the death of Tommy McCarthy, were not arraigned today. They will appear in court again on Friday.

MICHAEL CONWAY TO SPEAK.

Will Address the Irish Socialist Federation on an Interesting Topic.

Michael Conway, formerly member of the British parliament from North Leitham, Ireland, and now president of the Sinn Feinn Society of New York, will speak on "The Present Attitude of the Irish Home Rule Party and the Economic Effect of the Budget on Ireland," under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation, at 19 East 24th street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

LABORERS STRIKE FOR RAISE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—About 250 laborers went out on strike in the Onyxville section upon refusal of a raise in wages. Some trouble occurred during the day, but no one was reported hurt.

NEW ADDRESS.

NEW YORK CALL, 409-15 PEARL STREET.

200 BROOKLYN MEN GO OUT ON STRIKE

Two hundred men are on strike in the Smith & Laughlin Manufacturing Company's plant, North 5th street and Driggs street, Brooklyn. They have demanded an increase in wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

The company, which manufactures iron castings, has refused to deal with the strikers and no settlement has been made yet. It is reported that scabs are being brought in to take the places of the strikers. But this statement has not been substantiated by the strikers.

WALL IS CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY

The Socialist party in the eighteenth assembly district, has chosen John A. Wall, a candy manufacturer, of No. 417 East 72nd street, as candidate for member of the assembly.

Wall was born in this city in 1877, and is a graduate of Syracuse University. He has been an active member of the Socialist party for about six years. In all campaigns and demonstrations Wall is a tireless worker.

The campaign in the eighteenth district will be commenced at once. Open air meetings, house to house visitation, distribution of literature and visiting of labor unions and fraternal societies will be carried on until the election.

CENSOR HITS SNAG

Brooklyn Police Finds That Moving Picture Man Has Secured an Injunction.

Captain George Walden, the police censor of public amusements, who has been making an examination of all the concert halls, theaters and moving picture shows which present a vaudeville entertainment in addition to the pictures, visited Brooklyn in the course of his duty Tuesday and struck a snag in Brownsville. He had been told that a performance had been given at a place at 1702 Pitkin avenue, which is run by the Victor Amusement Company, represented by Benjamin Schlossberg as manager. He had declined to issue a permit to the place and had forbidden exhibitions. He then hunted up Schlossberg.

"Who gave you the right to open last night?" he asked. "I got an injunction," was the reply. "Do you want to see my lawyer?"

When the captain said he did not care to see counsel, Schlossberg volunteered the information that the papers in the case had been served on Captain Frank, of the Brownsville police, and on Fourth Deputy Commissioner Reynolds. The injunction restrained the police from interfering.

Captain Walden visited a number of places in Brownsville Tuesday and found that the regulations for the safety of the public were pretty well observed.

The captain also paid a visit to the Metropolitan and inspected the Italian concert halls, one on Union street and another on President street. He directed the establishment of better exits in the President street place and instructed the owner, on Union street, to have water buckets and a bucket filled with sand in the moving picture booth. The captain also examined the claims of the show houses to see that the girders and supports of the auditorium floors were sound and sufficient.

The inspection of the places at Coney Island has been completed and the captain intends some time next week, before the season opens, to look over the resorts at Rockaway Beach and in that immediate neighborhood.

ALBANIAN REVOLT GROWS.

BELEGRADE, May 4.—The Albanian revolt received a big impetus today in the addition to its ranks of Issa Coulatinat, the famous tribal chieftain, and 10,000 of his men. Dispatches from Albania say that the chieftain will likely be made commander-in-chief of the rebel armies. Until now Issa Coulatinat had been a strong supporter of the government.

The ferocity of the Albanian war is indicated by the hundreds of wounded soldiers that are being sent to the rear through Jaku.

ORDER 1,000 FREIGHT CARS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—An order was placed by the New York Central with the Locomotive Steel Car Company for 1,000 additional freight cars of the 50-ton capacity gondola type for use on the line of the former company. The cars are said to be needed to haul coal and the order was held up until the strike of the miners was settled.

All of the 1,000 car order will be made in the lower North Side plant of the car company.

18 CHICKS FROM 12 EGGS.

BLOMFIELD, N. J., May 4.—Mrs. Anna Gehring, of Brookdale, has thirteen chickens which she says that one of her big Plymouth Rock hens hatched, from twelve eggs. Other farmers' wives who have been setting hens this spring and haven't had a double yolk, or hatch out, insist that Mrs. Gehring's hen must have adopted a stray chick somewhere.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO.

BOSTON, May 4.—Two farm laborers employed on the farm of Benjamin Pope, in Acton, were struck and killed by lightning at the top of a windmill about seven o'clock last night. They had gone to the top of the structure to make repairs when a thunder storm came up. One bolt of lightning struck the windmill and the victims were killed both men. One of the recent victims was a young man who only recently went to Acton to work on the Pope farm.

MAYOR REFUSES TO MAKE SCABS OF COPS

VINCENNES, Ind., May 4.—The strike of the street car employes of this city assumed a more serious aspect today when Mayor M. Dowell refused to detail patrolmen to ride on the cars which the company wished to operate. The mayor furnished six patrolmen, however, to patrol the streets along which the cars run.

Under such circumstances the company decided not to run but one car and it went out. Two strikebreakers acted as motormen and a former Chicago patrolman, who was imported by the company, was conductor.

A non-union painter was the first to board the car, and in the face of the painter's union last night passing resolutions to fine any member of the organization \$25 who rode on the cars, created quite a little excitement until the painter left the car and hastened down a side street.

A young woman boarded the car on its second trip and occasionally during the morning a "p" singer was carried. All along the lines the car is jeered, women joining the cries of "black sheep" and "scab."

Half a dozen men were obtained this morning, and are being taken care of at the company's local offices.

BIG FIRE IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, May 4.—Scores of persons were injured, and many were reported missing, today, as the result of the fire which destroyed 7,000 buildings at Aomori, yesterday afternoon.

Call Advertisers' Directory

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CLOTHING AND HATTER. M. Berlin. 1422 3d Ave. cor. 74th St. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Smurling & Borowitz. 40 Canal St. L. Segal & Co. 57 Canal St. P. Schuchman. 45 Canal St. 2300 3d Ave. P. Schuchman & Co. 108 Canal St. 2300 3d Ave. J. J. & Greenberg. 45 Canal St.

DEPARTMENT STORES. J. S. Kessler. 277 Broadway. 120th St. M. & A. Katz. 333 3d Avenue. Frank's. Northeast cor. 85th and Avenue A.

DRUGGISTS. Maxwell Anderson & Co. 7th Ave. and 140th St. B. Davidson. 1250 2nd Ave. Also 167th St. & 8th Ave.

DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin. 22 E. 106th St. I. S. Cohen. 1120 Madison Ave. Dr. J. M. Lee. 61 2d Ave. Dr. A. Carr. 130 E. 86th St. Dr. P. Schuchman. 475 Madison Ave.

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. L. H. Gilman. 48 Manhattan. cor. Amsterdam Ave. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. Philip Handel. 1400 2d Ave. near 73d St. I. Goldberg. 171 E. Broadway. 112th St. J. Goldberg. 112th St. Novotny, cor. Clinton St.

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OPTICIANS. B. L. Becker. 370 E. Broadway. Dr. L. H. Kramer. 479 Grand St. M. Singer. 1453 Madison Ave. PRINTING INKS, COLORS, AND PRINTING VARNISHES. J. M. Huber. 150 Worth St. Geo. J. Speyer. 162 William St. J. Schreiber. 123 Broome St. Co-operative Press. 123 Broome St. Lifshitz & Miller Co. 217 E. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Horowitz. 220 Grand St. cor. Essex St. O. W. Wozniak. 1211 Third Ave. Also 2009 Third Ave. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 63 Bleecker St. 51 Walker St. 2074 Seventh Ave. 220 Fulton St. 1250 2d Ave. 487 Front St. 106 East 23d St. 615 Sixth Ave. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10c.

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VISIONS OF ORATORY

Amendment Proposed to Taft-Elkins Bill Gives Great Scope for Rhetoric. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Suggestions of the physical valuation of the Taft-Elkins bill in the senate today brought up visions of about thirty days of debate. It has been inserted in the house bill and it is being awaited with fierce emotions by friend and foe in the senate. Only the tariff offers a larger range for views pro and con.

Physical valuation of a railroad means an appraisal of its actual real property, lands, tracks, buildings, shops and rolling stock. It does not consider good will, franchise value or the value of stocks and bonds issued by the company. Such an inventory report would be of great value to the interstate commerce commission in determining upon rates just to the people and yielding a fair profit to the railroad company on its actual investment.

"A physical valuation would be not only the only but the controlling factor in fixing rates," said Representative Madden (Republican, Illinois), author of the amendment adopted by the house. The Madden amendment directed the interstate commerce commission to make the valuation and to consider therein the original cost of construction and the amount expended in "permanent improvements, betterments and extensions."

Cars were running on all day, but the citizens failed to size them extensively.

CHESS EXPERT ARRESTED. SCRANTON, Pa., May 4.—Janogrodsky, famous as a chess player for his defense of the Rice gambit, and one-time champion, was arrested here on request of Boston authorities, charged with the larceny of \$1,000.

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RESTAURANTS—BOSTON. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 63 Bleecker St. 51 Walker St. 2074 Kingsford St. 22-27 Broadway. Philadelphia and Chicago. As an experiment, take home a loaf of Whole Wheat Bread, 10c.

SHOE REPAIRING—BOSTON. Schuchman. 123 Broome St. Boston. Shoes repaired while you wait.

SURGEON DENTIST—BOSTON. I. Trachtenberg. 10 Chamber St. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ETC.—BOSTON. 100 N. Washington St. UNION-MADE BADGES—MOXLEY. UNION BUTTONS—CELIAN. A. F. Jones & Son. 1 School St. UNION MADE CIGARS, BOXES, MAIL ORDERS—BOSTON. BOSTON SMOKER. 150 N. Washington St. Boston. Mail orders filled.

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ON WOODEN PIANOS

1810 2D AVE. NE. 8TH ST. (HAWAIIAN) 2ND 2D AVE. NEAR 151ST ST. 1200 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

SETTLEMENT IS MADE

Columbian News Issues Working Range Agreement for Trade Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4.—A complete settlement of the local strike was expected today. Arrangements which were not adjusted last night's conference are expected to be adjusted today.

The four discharged unionists whose dismissal precipitated the trouble were to appear before committee today and if their statement cannot be arranged, merchants behind the movement and the trouble will give them no aid.

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# The Call

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## THE WORKING DAY OF WOMEN.

During the past session of the Virginia legislature a bill was introduced to extend the working day of women and children beyond the ten-hours maximum prescribed by the law of that state. The bill was killed in committee.

The Virginia ten-hours law was also attacked before the courts of the state—on the ground of unconstitutionality, of course. But the law was upheld, the penalty prescribed in the statute was confirmed, and an appeal was refused.

Illinois is another state in which an assault on the ten-hours law was repulsed. As our readers have already been informed, the Illinois ten-hours law was modeled after the Oregon law, which was declared to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Nevertheless the constitutionality of the Illinois law was attacked, and a Judge Tuthill granted an injunction against its enforcement. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association was behind the attack on the law, and the argument of its attorneys was the never-ending plaint of the exploiters that a legal limitation of the working day deprives them, as well as their employes, of the freedom of contract guaranteed by the state and federal constitutions.

The argument in defense of the law before the Illinois Supreme Court was made by Louis D. Brandeis, who had also defended the Oregon law before the United States Supreme Court. He submitted to the Illinois court a brief covering more than 600 pages, summarizing the experience of the leading industrial countries and the opinions of authorities on the physiological and social effects of over-work and long hours.

The opinion of the Illinois Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law proceeds on the same lines as that of the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon case. It states that "it is known to all men and what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges." This sentimental confession of human weakness should disgrace forever the members of the Illinois Supreme Court in the eyes of all right-thinking men, and particularly in the eyes of the members of the National Manufacturers' Association.

After citing what "is known to all men" regarding the inability of women to endure excessively long hours of labor, the opinion goes on to state that "it would therefore seem obvious that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments, factories, and laundries, would tend to preserve the health of women and insure the production of vigorous offspring by them and would directly conduce to the health, morals, and general welfare of the public and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police power of the state."

The court therefore decides that "the statute limiting the time to ten hours in any one day in which a female shall work in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state."

It must be noted, however, that the Illinois Supreme Court expressly stated in this opinion that if the statute under consideration had limited the working day of men it would have been an arbitrary interference with the right of men to contract for their labor and contrary to the provision of the state constitution, guaranteeing the freedom of contract. This opinion is also in accord with the decision of the United States Supreme Court annulling the New York law limiting the working day in bakeries to ten hours, on the ground that "a law prohibiting men from working in bakeries more than ten hours a day or sixty hours in a week was an arbitrary interference with the freedom of contract guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Thus there has been made some little progress in Virginia and Illinois. New York is very much behind these states. The New York factory law allows a working day of twelve hours for women. But apparently some manufacturers think a twelve hours' day too short. Accordingly there has been introduced into the assembly by Mr. Boshart, of Lewis county, a bill authorizing girls sixteen years of age to work all night in fruit and vegetable canneries. The proposed authorization is not even restricted to the fruit and vegetable seasons, but extends to the whole year.

Another variation of the same bill is not quite so shameless in its lust for the health and life of young girls. But what it lacks in shamelessness it makes up in hypocrisy. This bill provides that no restriction of hours shall apply to women and girls over sixteen years of age working in canneries and fruit preserving establishments between June 15 and October 15, provided that no woman or girl shall work on an average more than ten hours a day during said season.

The provision regarding the average ten hours is nothing but rank hypocrisy. The difficulty of keeping the daily record of work of each woman or girl for the entire season is practically insurmountable. Then, again, a woman or girl may be made to work any number of hours a day during the greater part of the season, and then be discharged. If she then goes to work for another employer, the latter will surely not be expected to limit her working day because she had been working unlimited hours for her previous employer. And, finally, how can such a crazy provision be enforced?

It is, therefore, the undoubted duty of every labor and progressive organization in this state to protest most emphatically against both of these vicious bills. They should be buried under an avalanche of popular protests.

## A ROAD TO REFORM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We commented yesterday upon the effort being made on all hands to force the Democrats to fight the Republicans. Of course, everybody knows there is need of opposition. It would be absurd to dwell on that.

But there is some value in realizing that the day of serious opposition between the Democrats and the Republicans is past. They really cannot find anything of a serious nature to quarrel about. They live in a state of mutual helpfulness, eating out of the same silver spoon.

It is incredible that any man can believe that there will ever be again in this country a serious campaign between the Democratic and Republican parties. They will pull off many another farce, vaudeville and sham fight always, of course, with the agreement to divide the gate receipts.

The fact is, if there is to be any opposition to our present government it must arise from a new quarter.

Both the Democrats and Republicans are paid to represent big business and there is absolutely no party today representing the interests of the great mass of people.

Of course, I know that a few radicals will say when they read the above, "Fshaw! Why does Hunter exaggerate? What about La Follette, Bristow, Owen and Gore?"

Well, what about them? Have you ever asked yourselves where they come from?

Owen and Gore come from Oklahoma where the Socialists threaten to wipe out the old parties.

Bristow comes from Kansas where the Appeal to Reason has about 70,000 subscribers.

And La Follette comes from Wisconsin, a suburb, I believe, of Milwaukee.

Radicalism seems to be, then, a kind of life and death matter for these gentlemen and a fairly useful thing for the Republican and Democratic parties.

The fact is, more and more of their people are becoming radical. More and more of them are reading Socialist literature and more and more of them occasionally vote the Socialist ticket.

Besides they are alive and even write letters to their senators demanding that they take certain actions.

New politicians are politicians, that's strange, but it's a fact—and politicians like votes as much as actors like applause. They are not as a rule inclined to a fruitless martyrdom.

Some of them are a bit radical in their hearts of hearts, but they are too careful of their own interests to be radical at the expense of their livelihood.

They wait then to see which way the jumps. If it jumps toward radicalism they are radical; if it jumps toward conservatism they are conservative.

They take the color of their surroundings and move patiently but fearlessly behind their following.

They are leaders who bravely and even recklessly bring up the rear, and, of course, the best way to force politicians of that kind to get ahead is for you to move on as fast as possible.

As their leadership becomes more and more Socialist so also these politicians at Washington become more and more radical.

The more bitterly opposed the masses of people are to the old political trickery the more these men feel it necessary to fight this trickery.

Of course, this type of politician is known in every country of the world and everywhere else here the workers have discovered at least one way to get action out of those fellows.

They are forming their own parties and fighting their own battles.

They are throwing over the old leaders and taking things into their own hands.

And this is what we are beginning to do in Oklahoma and Wisconsin and Kansas.

As a result we are breeding a new and cleverer type of politician—the insurgent type.

And as we become more and more powerful the old party politicians will become more and more alarmed, and by thousands of little reforms will try to bribe the people to come back again into the fold.

And as a fact most of the reforms for the benefit of the workers that have been gained in Europe, have been gained by just such bitter opposition.

In every country in Europe the Socialists have forced the adoption of many of their immediate demands by deserting altogether the old party politicians.

And today in England the Labor and Tories are passing measure after measure for the benefit of the working class solely because they fear that the Labor party may grow until it swamps them altogether.

It is in the effort to keep real working class Socialist opposition from showing itself that we see today Taft, Roosevelt, Aldrich, the New York World and all sorts of other papers and politicians pleading with the Democratic party to put up at least so much of a pretense of a fight as will prevent the growth of a real opposition.

But the point is, if you want to get one of these fierce, pompous, puffed-up old party politicians busy tie a tunic to his tail and quit him.

When he sees that no one loves him any more he is quite likely to wag his tail vigorously and even come up to you and eat out of your hand.

## "THE HIGHER EDUCATION."

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

In past issues of this paper I have at various times had a thing or two to say regarding the way in which our universities hand out "higher education" to the rising generation. Safe and sane professors of the "retainer" type preside over every department which may by any chance touch upon the class struggle. Truth is all very well in a course dealing with ancient Greek dithyrambs, or in a study of the inter-relationships between the Tactile Syzygy and the Neotruscan Flapdoodles and the Neotruscan Prognosis of the Later Kurds.

But wherever, in economics, history, government or political economy any truly vital phase of life arises, there you will find clever and oily-tongued servants to steer the young idea safely away from radicalism into the calmer shallows of conservative thought.

Looking over some old papers the other day, I came upon an essay of mine, written seven or eight years ago, while I was at that dear Harvard—before I had become a Socialist, of course, though even then I had highly dangerous leanings. This essay so aptly illustrates the point I love to dwell on, that I am going to take it as a text for the following item.

Its title is "Three Types of American Industrial Partnership." Upon its attaining a high mark, my degree of A.M. entirely depended. The course which called for its preparation was one on the "Ethics of the Social Question," ably administered by a sleek, elderly person, who shall be nameless here.

This course, beside much other work, required the presentation of two theses. The first of my two dealt with "The Amusements of the Poor." It was so radical, so horribly shocking to the sensibilities of the professor that it received a very low mark.

Whereupon it was I who became shocked. I saw my degree slipping away from me, after five years' hard grinding. (The essay by the way, hardly altered at all, was printed some time ago in The Call. So it must have been a terrific bomb to have exploded under classic eise!) I was warned about Essay No. 2, and took counsel with myself. The result was a touching piece of conciliatory writing that would have done credit to the Civet Federation or to Ralph M. Psaely himself. I blush when I look over its pages. But it got a high mark. It won my degree for me. And, best of all, it helped me understand a little better than I might otherwise have done just the modus operandi of university methods. So perhaps it was worth while, after all.

Let me quote you a few of the things that, eight years ago, I was saying—under compulsion of the greatest American university, for, verily, had I written FACTS, I should have been plucked to the bare and bleeding quack.

The essay begins with some Scriptural quotations, and shall he not render to every man according to his works? "Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother." Then follows this truly Peaseyevan and straddling introduction:

"The relations between capital and labor . . . have for so long been at best those of an armed neutrality, that we find it difficult to realize the extent to which, for some time past, progressive and satisfactory adjustments of the various conflicting claims have been taking place. . . . While it is true that the general condition is still one of profound discontent on the part of the great body of men and women who support the industrial world by labor, while it is indisputable that the steady rise in wages . . . has done little to allay the indifference and hostility felt by each of the two main industrial classes for the other. . . . There are yet here and there to be seen manifest signs of change and betterment. From time to time employers, recognizing that the solution of the problem can never be reached save through economic science, enlightened by the spirit of the gospel, are abandoning their disparagement of the laboring classes . . . and are adopting the policy of either admitting the workers to some share in the profits which their labor has produced, or are compensating them in a variety of ways, by welfare work for the children which they must of necessity lead."

"The workers generally though not invariably, responding to this change of front, are here and there showing

a disposition to relinquish their favorite creed that 'capital is exploiting them for its own ends, and are meeting the advances made to them with good faith and renewed energy." . . . Friendliness arising from kindly association in a common work . . . is becoming steadily more and more common. . . . Business men . . . are beginning both to curb their fear of tempering business with philanthropy, and to discover that certain forms of philanthropy possess in themselves a very sound commercial basis (. . .). That of the whole apparatus of production, the most important part is the 'living machinery,' the human energy under their control; and that in precisely the degree to which reason and good-will prevail, will the ideal industrial condition be attained."

This is rather rich, is it not? No comment of mine could heighten the effect, for the discerning; therefore I omit remark, and pass on.

"The means to bring about this ideal have been numerous. Some reformers have been practical, others visionary, still others have proclaimed the conflict between labor and capital a permanent and normal one, an inevitable result of the existing classes. For these latter economists there are but two solutions, one unsatisfactory, the other impracticable—one the degradation of the poor beyond the point of resistance, the other a total abolition of class distinctions and the possession in common of all land and property."

Very hooking, this. By the way, in a recent speech Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, was quoted as saying that the best way to avert strikes was to make the workers afraid to strike. Solution number one, as above, eh? As for number two—but there, that would break up the family.

The essay then goes on to describe with great detail the schemes put into effect by the Steel Trust, the National Cash Register Company, and the J. B. Stetson Hat Company. Oblivious to the manifest desire of those companies to handbag the workers with anti-strike measures, it lauds them to the seventh heaven. Later events, at McKees Rocks, or at Dayton, Ohio, or again as exemplified by the strict open-shop policy of the Stetson Company, have made the essay even more absurd than it was even then; but none the less it was, when written, both nauseating and ludicrous.

I suppose no more notorious swindle was ever put through, on labor, than the Steel Trust profit-sharing fraud. The Cash Register Company, too, open a veritable Pandora's box of trouble, with its paternalistic and tale-bearing utilities, its kitchen-gardens and leather medals. The hat company's work is patently a fence against unionism. But of such are the kingdom of fulsome praise, in University Economics and Labor courses.

I quote a few more gems: "Profit-sharing employers consider the sharing of gains with the employes a presumptively and practically better arrangement, both from an economic and moral standpoint."

" . . . claiming that more wealth will thereby be produced and that a more equitable distribution of the same will be effected than formerly."

"Those who have once used and have abandoned the system, give for their industrial retrogression causes like the following: Lack of interest of employes, their intrusion into the affairs of the firm, extravagance, jealousy, or failure to respond in zeal or care to the stimulus (. . .). Bad times, Socialism, and anarchy, are also blamed."

"Laughy, naughty Socialism! Harvard will slap it on the wrist, so it will."

"It is claimed by some employers that the wage system needs no expansion, since the payment of wages constitutes per se a kind of industrial partnership, in which the larger part of the uncertainties and risks fall on the employer, and the larger portion of certain and regular return falls to the men."

Miserably wretched Trusts! Happy, three-beat, beatified tollers! Who would be a care-worn Plute, when there are luxurious blazes in front of which one may daily for twelve hours a day, seven days a week?

"It is feared that the 'providential' character of help given the men may induce them to cease making efforts for their own welfare, and to abandon prudence, economy, and thrift."

Awful fear! Wasteful, high-living

and sportive proletariat!

"The point is clear that the extra reward so given is more than regained out of the increased earnings due to additional efforts on the part of the employes. As Leclair himself said: It is better to earn 100 francs and give 50 to the workmen, than to earn but 25 and keep them all for one's self."

Profit-sharing advances the prosperity of a house by increasing the quantity of its product, improving its quality, promoting care of implements and economy of materials, and by diminishing labor difficulties, and the cost of superintendence. From a strict industrial standpoint it is bad policy to neglect such a means of prosperity."

The professor's constant watchword, by the way, was "Philanthropy and Five Per Cent." Again, and also by the way, he was a Christian minister and a professor of Christian morals. A rare type, truly. Some day he must go into a novel. But I digress. To the essay a bit, then I am through.

"Most important of all are the moral and ethical aspects. . . . Any and every step taken toward an harmonious and satisfactory relation between masters and men is a distinct advance toward the moralization of the world. . . . If a workman labors only hard enough to retain his position in a factory and takes no interest in his employer's welfare; if, during a strike, he goes no further than refraining from violence, and in independence effort, then . . . he is imperfectly moralized."

This, as a result of teachings at the university where Scabologist Elliot then reigned supreme. Verily, I say unto you, you know not what dope is ladled out to the younger generation, what scrabby doctrines taught and enforced, crammed down the throats of our college men under pain of losing their degree if they gag, or squirm, or make an effort not to swallow.

"Where the banner of welfare-institutions is firmly erected and persistently followed, the jealousy of Ephraim departs and the enmity in Judah is at an end." The shareholding workman is the most desirable link between capital and labor, partaking of the interests of both. . . .

"Such methods as profit-sharing are applicable only by employers who feel that life consists not only in abundance of material possessions, but in capacity for service in the common cause of nobler than ownership, and who see in the ultimate outcome of all true work an issue reaching beyond the limits of the present dispensation."

The duty of the present generation, as Bishop Frazer has said, is not so much to Christianize Socialism as to socialize Christianity, and profit-sharing furnishes . . . perhaps the best method of bringing Christian principles into the daily working life of society. . . . Better workers, better masters, is its claim; and between the two classes a welcome peace.

"Peace is the one great aim in moralizing the industrial situation, a peace that oversteps the boundaries of class distinctions and unites the man at the machine with the man in the director's chair in the bonds of a commercial spirit."

The Christian doctrine, . . . and in no better way can this doctrine be inculcated. . . . through participation, where both morally and financially it is the interest of the employer to recognize his men as men. The Christian gospel . . . has had a rebirth in more than one age of doubt and vexation. In no other philosophy can the labor trouble of the perplexed twentieth century find a more effectual solvent."

There! How is that for high? Such, shown by a few quotations which, however, indicate the character of the whole, was the thesis that won for me my degree. At the time I was writing, I vaguely realized its hypocrisy, its waddling Pecksniffianism, and its hog-washed cant; but I was like all the other students up against the necessity of turning out something satisfactory to the Powers and to the reverend "philanthropic-and-five-per-cent" clerical who presided over my destinies. So I expressed the previous radicalism, the attack on rank abuses and injustice, and substituted the finest brand of soft-soap

## FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 15.  
"Haven't you some money to spare, Mary?" Ray asked of me this mornin'.

"Not much to speak of," said I, "but why do you ask?"

"To be sure, not for myself," was her reply. "Minnie's down with the fever an' there ain't even a bit of coal in the house to warm up the place."

I still had a few trinkets left, so Ray an' I paid a visit to the uncle. An' on the way, to Minnie's house we talked it all over. Minnie's a rare girl, she is, an' highly educated, at that. They say her father was well to do on the other side, but since he came here he can't earn a cent. So they kept sinkin' lower an' lower until they've finally come down to live in a two-room basement. They brought some real fine stuff with them, but it was all either pawned or sold.

It just cut me to the heart to enter that place—it was half dark and smelled musty an' damp, an' so low that I've almost touched the ceiling. In the smaller an' still darker room we found Minnie, or, rather, only a shadow of her former self. She didn't know us, for she's been wanderin' in her mind. Every now and then she would half rise an' stare into the distance. She seemed to think of the night court, for now and then she would utter Judge Harris' name an' follow it by a terrible curse.

Yes, that miserable creature has a good share in hounding us girls. He's that set against us, that last night he sent three of our girls across the water. Well, what of it? That ain't goin' to break our courage. On the contrary, the more we see what terrible injustice the stronger grows our resolution to fight it out to the bitter end.

"Us girls have relied upon our own strength as long as we could bear the hardships, but now we've come to a pass where it's impossible to keep up much longer, unless we get some outside assistance, so we've decided to appeal to the other unions. It's wonderful what a feelin' of kindness an' kinship the workin' people have to each other. I've been assigned to visit the coal drivers an' somehow I was more eager to go there than to

the rich. An' right I was—different reception an' way of to our story. The teamsters in the lower West Side in an old datted buildin' over a saloon, but uneasy when I opened the door was full of tobacco smoke an' the smell was far from pleasant—at—grim, rotten-looking, smirched with coal dust an' tattered clothes."

But I've come to date, nowadays, an' I just walked off their heads, an' one after another their necks to see if they better. Some of them grumpy men cried like small children when they heard our tale of woe.

"Brothers," said one of them as soon as I sat down, "I express the feelin' of all of us here for these girls. They've lost all sense of perspective. In spite of the police, it rates an' imprisonment; in the numerous insults and frozen, half-starved an' foot-still keep up the fight. An' it ain't their flight alone, but well. For woman's demand for wages will stop the bosses from trade after another. I, therefore, we must put our shoulder to wheel an' help them win the

"Brothers," said another, "it is a fight for the future of our daughters, an' sweethearts, all of whom have to earn a livin'." An' if I was a leader I'd send a ringin' call out to the country, urgin' every labor to levy an assessment for girls' benefit."

"Brothers," said the third, "I'm as much in favor of helpin' girls as every mother's son here, but we ain't got nothin' in our I would, therefore, make a place."

I went out of the place with twenty dollars and fifty cents to be sure, I've cherished more than the few thousand collected among the rich years

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOGABIO.

"Patten looks for a poor crop of cotton"—and a big crop of suckers.

Bro' Erisbane thinks Milwaukee Socialism is about "as mild, digestive and wholesome as pure Milwaukee beer." Ah, praise for Sir Hubert is praise indeed. Prost!

The old party quack doctors are forever inventing new nostrums and sure cures for the ills they produce, but all they are after is the dollar in the bottle.

Congressman Foss, of Massachusetts, became a Democrat because he "abandoned hope of reform within the Republican party." And should he discover that the Donkey's tail wags every time the Elephant trumpets, what then?

Edwin A. Brown, a wealthy Denver man who is living among and studying the homeless and destitute, reports that "charity associations seek to avoid giving, instead of helping." And has he also to learn that charity organizations are business enterprises, like all other capitalist industries? Their first duty is to help themselves. Have we not a brilliant example in the late very thrifty Louis Klopsch, who died in the biggest kind of an aroma of profitable sanctity?

Foundations will soon be springing up like mushrooms, each assiduously devoting itself to the uplift of its incorporators.

William T. Griffith, secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, reports that fifty per cent of the manufacturers in Kennington, Philadelphia, "take absolutely no notice of the child labor law." Let me ask Mr. Griffith, and his union, how long would it be before these blood-sucking violators of the law would "take notice" if all the workers voted the Socialist ticket instead of voting for parties which will never remedy anything?

I could lay hand to. Economic determinism, in the form of an A. M., "They were all doing the same," as the song hath it, and today, likewise, they are all doing the same, or falling. Of such is the Kingdom of Higher Education.

They don't want modern, up-to-date, proven truth about economics, politics or labor, in our universities. They want platitudes and religious drool and Slinky Federation harmonies. Those are what they teach; those are what they get. The student Lucy issues out into the world of actualities, crammed to the callos muscle with mothy antiquities or with backing-and-filling theories about the identity of interests between Slave-driver and slave. Do you wonder, after all, that so little aid and sympathy come to you from the "educated" and "better" classes?

Grant's "You Retainers" gives the key to the whole situation. It is far ahead of anything I could do to my additions to this subject are, indeed, mere impertinences. Yet, having seen the thing actually at work, I have on a few occasions given testimony to the practical, vital truth of that classic exposure, "Von Retainers" stands high on my list of necessary books. I only wish I might have read it before ever entering Harvard; then, perhaps, I might have clearly seen and understood the process which, as it was, I only dimly and half-consciously perceived.

More ament this subject, at a later date. For the present, let this confession suffice.

"The Higher Education," forsooth! Oh, face supreme!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.  
Editor of The Call:  
I beg to call your attention to error which I found in the parade report in the last Sunday. On page 2, column 2, line 63, said that Glanc, the Russian Socialist, spoke to a crowd of Jews. I am anything but a Jew. I am a Jewish Socialist, a realist, and in the name of lice-beg you to make the necessary corrections.

Hoping you will not refuse my request, I remain,  
A. GLANC,  
New York, May 2, 1910.

THE SHARE OF LABOR.  
Editor of The Call:  
I have seen at different times statements of the average wages paid in the United States, and of the average product per worker. There has more or less disagreement in the figures given, but in general they seem to show that the wage paid was one-fourth to one-fifth the value of the product. The authority for these statements has almost invariably been the United States Census. I was unable to find them in the census and so was forced to use the figures given, which were the only I could find on the subject. I relate simply to the manufacturing industries.

On pages 300 and 301, of the abstract of the United States Census 1900, I find that the total amount wages paid in the manufacturing industries is \$2,727,000,000, and the value of the products is \$11,000,000. This is about the ratio of other figures quoted, but the per cent of operating and miscellaneous expenses amount to \$1,394,000,000 that the figures would seem to be that only \$1,333,000,000 go to the capitalist. Of course all of the operating expenses, except the wages to the capitalist class in some cases, but in order to convince an opponent it is necessary to produce figures covering the entire amount in wages in the country, and the true value of the wealth produced in the country.

I would like to know, from one who has them, the exact and volume of the census where figures can be found. It is more effective in giving statistics this kind to give the place where they were obtained, as any one wishes can then satisfy himself as to the accuracy. I believe that our literature would be much more effective if writers would do this when possible.  
JOHN R. HOBBS,  
Cambridge, Mass., April 16, 1910.