

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

The Call

The Weather.

Cloudy today and probably showers.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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3—No. 129.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

KEON IS A VICTIM OF POLITICAL SPITE

Keon Socialist Incurred Displeasure of Old Parties Who Combine to Discipline Him.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—Political vengeance on the part of W. Journey, mayor of Grafton, and Circuit Court Judge Thompson, of Jerseyville, is the result of the imprisonment of J. J. Keon, a chemist and Socialist, who fought against the poll tax in Grafton, according to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Keon ran on the Socialist ticket for the judgeship against the latter and for the mayoralty against the former, and was defeated. The state executive committee of the Socialist party held a meeting at its quarters, 150 Washington street, Chicago, a few nights ago, to consider the case of J. J. Keon, a workman of Grafton, Ill., who has been imprisoned for refusing to pay the so-called poll tax.

Whereas J. J. Keon, a workman, has been imprisoned in Grafton, Ill., for refusing to pay a so-called poll tax, and

Whereas this committee is convinced that such a poll tax is unjust and is merely one of the indirect steps toward the disfranchisement of a large part of the working class in the state of Illinois; and

Resolved, That the state committee of the Socialist party of Illinois considers it a duty to go to the rescue of this particular workman, ascertain the exact facts, and if the information justifies, fight the case up to and through the highest courts of the land, in order that this workman may secure his rights, or failing to do so, that all other workmen may know why he is unable to secure them; and be it further

Resolved, That the state secretary go at once to Grafton, Ill., to obtain the facts and take such immediate action as he may see fit and proper, and on his return call a special meeting of this committee to prosecute the case.

Persecution of a man for his political opinions against the political victim, now in the power of his foes. He is not allowed to see any friends, read any newspapers or literature, receive mail or to be seen by newspaper men. Resolutions were passed by the citizens of Grafton demanding that the man be allowed such literature as he may desire or newspapers and mail that might be addressed to him.

WAGE SLAVES FORM UNION DESPITE BOSS

By OLIVER E. CARRUTH. (Special to The Call.)

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 8.—The men employed in the Maxwell-Briscoe automobile factory of this place decided to call a meeting Thursday night, May 5, for the purpose of forming a union, taking in all those working in the shops.

The bosses, whose greatest fear is that the men will get together, heard of the proposed meeting and decided to prevent the men from attending, if possible. They surprised the men by ordering them to work in the evening, in spite of the fact that Thursday night is not an overtime night, and they threatened to discharge any man who refused to work.

This move only enraged the workers, and as soon as they finished at 9 o'clock they made for the meeting hall in their working clothes. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held and temporary officers elected and an organization formed. The men will meet again this week and complete the organization.

The company retaliated, Friday morning by laying off a number of the most prominent agitators. This has only tended to excite the men, and there is talk of a strike.

The men in the Maxwell factory are among the hardest worked in the country. They are "speeded up" for all they are worth and in some departments have to contend with brutal and tyrannical foremen. Their wages are low and with the high cost of living it is a hard matter for them to get along. They are beginning to think that it is time they got together and raised wages, and improved their working conditions. Future developments will be watched with interest.

WIVES GET FREEDOM

Three Women Who Called Bogus Count Husband, Get Divorce Decrees.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 8.—The three wives of "Count" Royal von Helden, who is now serving a term of three years and three months in Sing Sing prison for bigamy, have secured freedom from him. The wives were witnesses for one another in the suits brought before Supreme Court Justice Keogh, at White Plains.

The first wife was Miss Loretta O'Neill, of Jersey City, and Justice Keogh now has the testimony in her account, which is the last one to be brought. A decree of divorce will be signed this week. Her witnesses were Miss Gertrude Lewis, wife No. 2, of Manhattan, whose marriage to the "count" was annulled a few months ago, and Miss Emily Bromback, of Mount Vernon, who was the last one to marry von Helden, and who also secured an annulment from Justice Keogh.

SNOWDEN TALKS ON ENGLISH CRISIS

Labor Member of Parliament Issues Statement Declaring His Party Won't Force the Issue.

LONDON, May 8.—Politicians admit that there will be a truce between the government and the opposition. None of the members of the cabinet was in town or hastening to London, and none of the leaders of the Unionists, Liberals, Labor or Irish parties have yet expressed themselves about the immediate political future, with the exception of Philip Snowden, M. P., a notable Laborite, who said:

"We can do nothing at present. We are waiting for the government's long promised measures for social reform. The king's death will delay our demands upon the government for at least six months and probably twelve months, but we will insist upon the promises being fulfilled eventually. The Labor party in England had great hopes in King Edward, who knew and understood the English people and anticipated their intentions.

"King George is an unknown quantity in the situation. Still, so far as the Labor party is concerned the constitutional struggle will be suspended.

"We are a Democratic party, not Republicans. The only question in dispute is the relative power of the house of commons and the house of lords, but the Laborites do not care to force the issue just now. Probably a year hence this will be the only question the people will be asked to decide at a general election. Owing to the death of King Edward the vote question will remain in abeyance and the Laborites will be relieved of the accusation of pursuing a do-nothing policy.

"No member of the Labor party attacks the monarchy. It is probable that King George will be called on to exercise the royal prerogative of settling the dispute between the lords and the commons by any action precipitated by the Laborites. In order not to make difficult for the government we will postpone our efforts to force action on the question of unemployment and social insurance."

67 BODIES REMOVED

Recovering Party Recovered All but 18 Victims—Wives Denied Chances of Identification

PALOS, Ala., May 8.—Sixty-seven bodies had been taken out of the Paines mines by 11 o'clock tonight, and the recovering parties, who have been working since the explosion Thursday, have been through the whole mine. An estimate is made that there are still eighteen bodies located, which will reduce the first accounts of the disaster, making eighty-five in all.

A thorough search is to be made of the mines after the bodies already located have been got out. The work will keep up all night. The bodies being recovered now are in very bad shape, decomposition having started.

SIXTY PANTS BOSSES SIGN UP WITH UNION

Representatives of Labor and Others Urge Congress to Prepare Children for the Trades.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—To give instructions in the trades, home economics and agriculture in the high schools of cities having a population of over 2,000, Congress is asked to appropriate \$4,000,000 a year, beginning July 1, 1912.

Foremost in the advocacy of this bill is the American Federation of Labor, whose legislative committee, headed by Arthur E. Holder, marshaled the well known educators, practical mechanics, and farmers' representatives who spoke in favor of the measure before the senate committee on agriculture and forestry.

Striking at the heart of the controversy, Senator Dolliver asked this question of Charles H. Winslow, acting secretary of the committee on industrial education of the A. F. of L.: "Does the boy who graduates from a technical school find any difficulty in making his way into the highly organized trades?"

"If you mean does the organized labor movement object to the men who know a trade coming into that trade," replied Secretary Winslow, "say no. The trades unionist is always willing to shake hands with a better mechanic than himself, because he knows that this mechanic will raise wages."

Let me illustrate: In the city of Paris some years ago the compositor in the printing business wanted a school. What that school was intended for I do not want to say, but it was supposed to make printers. There, the seventeen component parts of the printing trade were to be taught. Two hundred boys are today in that school, and let me say in passing that employing printers do not look with favor upon it because these boys have raised wages.

"This study four hours in the morning at the theory of the printing trade, and after the first six months select one portion of that trade in order to become expert at it. In the other four hours of the day they are taught the other relative parts of the trade, so that when they graduate, after four years, they are much sought after, command the highest wages, and are the best printers in France."

Continuing, with apt illustrations relating to other trades, Winslow told of the Waltham watchmakers who could, individually, only make certain parts of a watch, but could not, as individuals, put a watch together. In Switzerland there are horological schools, and the only real watchmakers in the United States are the Switz.

The wool, worsted and cotton industries of Massachusetts have started textile schools, said Winslow. If a man is a weaver and wants to become a loom fixer, he can go to school in the evening and learn this part of his trade. Unfortunately, he said, these schools are not part of the Massachusetts public school system. They are owned by a corporation and it milks the state and municipality for those schools to make superintendents, agents and managers for their plants.

A. F. L. CHAMPIONS INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

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CONVENTION OF MEAT CUTTERS ON TODAY

(Special to The Call.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Many delegates from all parts of the country are arriving in the city to attend the seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, which opens in this city tomorrow.

The sessions will be held at the Germania Hall. Prior to the opening of the convention the executive committee of the union will hold a session, which will act on the credentials sent in by the various locals.

The local arrangements committee of the convention have done their utmost to give the delegates a fine reception. A smoker and ball has been arranged in honor of the delegates and also a sight-seeing trip to Churchill Downs.

The smoker will be held at the convention hall tomorrow, at which time it is expected all the members of Local 227 will turn out to greet the delegates. Peter Rickett, the president of the union in this city, is in charge of the arrangements.

The convention will be called to order by International President John T. Carney, who will preside over the convention until the election of officers takes place.

The present officers of the organization are John T. Carney, president; August Melter, of Buffalo, and C. F. Smith, of Chicago, vice presidents, and Homer D. Call, of Syracuse, secretary and treasurer.

There is quite a number of Socialists among the delegates to the convention.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION KILLS MANY PEOPLE

Powder Works Blow Up—Huge Stones Crash Through Houses Killing Occupants—Excitement Prevails.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—At 8:00 o'clock tonight the worst explosion that ever occurred in this locality caused tremendous excitement here. It was at Hull, in the works of the General Explosives Company, and the report was tremendous. Up to 8:30 o'clock it was known at least nine are dead, but several others are missing and the list is likely to run up much higher.

While it is two miles to where the explosion occurred, it could be heard here very plainly, broke hundreds of plate glass windows in Ottawa and Hull stores and wrecked twenty houses in Hull. In so far as houses are concerned, it is impossible to tell how many windows were broken. Several were injured and one man, though rushed to a hospital in an automobile, died on the way. In front of the Hull Roman Catholic Church the services of the Rev. Father Buhant were obtained and he was in time to give the last rites.

As most of those killed met their end through huge stones weighing from 100 to 200 pounds crushing them, either as they were walking on the streets nearby, or in their homes, they were fearfully mangled. In one case a woman's head was completely severed from his body and in all cases the bodies were mangled beyond recognition.

There were scores of remarkable scenes. Huge stones crashed into many homes when the residents were at supper. People ran from their homes shouting, "It is the comet, and other things." The end of the world has come," "Sticks and a cow were struck with stones and instantly killed, and a cat in a house was cut in two by a huge powder, that just missed the lady occupant of the house.

Tomorrow an inquest on all the dead bodies will be held at Desjardins mortuary, and there will be a thorough inquiry.

A bad fire followed the explosion, but the damage, from \$200,000 to \$300,000, is mainly due to houses wrecked and the general breaking of windows in convents, churches and houses.

WOMEN ON THE JOB

Bakers' Wives Form Clue to Visit Stores and Urge Union Bread.

Delegates from the local branches of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union held a meeting yesterday at the Labor Temple, 84th street and Second avenue, to take up the question of a general strike of the bakers throughout the city. It was decided to refer the question to a vote of the five boroughs.

CORDAGE TRUST IS NOW CAVING IN

"Discharging" the Strikers Didn't Work, Neither Did the Free Beer. A New Method Adopted.

The cordage trust has abandoned completely the haughty and arrogant attitude it assumed at the beginning of its conflict with its several thousand employees who have been out about four weeks.

At the end of the first week of the strike the company refused to meet the representatives of the strikers in any manner. It even refused to permit the state board to interfere. It put on a "don't care a rap" pose, and called in the police to witness the "discharge" of the men and women strikers.

Realizing that "discharging" the strikers did not stampede them back to the factory gates, the company in the second week tried to debauch them by hiring oily-tongued men, whom the practice of thuggery was just as familiar to them, to sing the praises of the company, and at the same time hand out free beer to any one that wished it. The strikers could easily see that the men who so grandly praised the company never worked a day in its factory.

The company tried wholesale arrests and clubbing of the strikers, both men and women. But it stupidly forgot that a people who lived in Russia were not easily frightened by terroristic methods. Now, at the end of four weeks, the cordage trust shows its weakness by having printed, in four languages, the following circular:

"Special notice!
Half wages will be paid to those employees ready and willing to return to work when notified that they are wanted. No money will be paid to any one else.
Be careful to keep away from the mills at all times, except Saturday mornings, when you come for your money. You will be given ample notice when wanted for work.
THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
By order of
ANDERSON GRAIZ,
Vice President.
Brooklyn, May 7, 1910.
Strike Leader Tykoff was asked by a Call reporter what effect would the circular have on the strikers and he replied that it was possible that a few weak-kneed men would be taken in by the offer, or the implied threat, as mentioned in the circular, but the overwhelming majority of the strikers would ignore it.
Tykoff said the company was near the end of its rope, and it was only a matter of a week or two when it would surrender to the strikers.

BRACE GAME RAIDED

Merchant Tipped Off Police—Game Running When They Break In.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—Tipped off by victims, who claim to have lost thousands of dollars in a brace game game, Atlanta Detective today raided the office of Arthur W. Thurman, a prominent member of the Atlanta bar, and found a game in full progress. There was over \$1,000 on the table when the detectives broke into the room. About the table were Attorney Thurman, A. J. Schneider, E. Bennett, Dr. J. H. Henry, and N. Cracker. All were arrested.

HORSES PENSIONED

Rich Woman Leaves in Will \$2,000 for Their Care.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., May 8.—The largest bond ever filed in this Westchester county surrogate's office is that of Frederick Waite, of 141 Broadway, Manhattan, who gives security as temporary executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary E. Brinckerhoff, who left property worth \$2,300,000. Waite has just filed a bond for \$1,000,000, given by a New York surety company.

The fine imposed by Judge Thompson, of the Jerseyville Circuit Court, against J. J. Keon was \$3 and costs of \$22.50. Failing to pay that Keon was put in the Grafton jail for six months. This also is illegal. The state should provide that men imprisoned for failure to pay fines shall be in jail on a basis of 50 cents per day. The fine of \$4.50 would require the imprisonment of Keon for only ninety-three days.

Keon is the chemist for the dynamite factory at Grafton. The officers of that firm offered to pay his fine, but he refused to accept the offer. Grafton spent \$200 to prosecute the case of Keon.

SAW HALLEY'S IN 1066

Ancient Diary Shows It Was First Seen April 5 of That Year.

ROME, May 8.—Monsignor Rivaracqua has discovered a diary in the archives of the cathedral at Viterbo containing an entry dated April 5, 1066, recording the appearance of a comet.

A strong plea for agricultural and industrial education, as proposed in the bill, came from J. H. Connell, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, Okla., in which it was shown that this progressive state counts by law that agriculture shall be taught in all its schools.

DIED GRIEVING OVER WIFE.

WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Allege Husband Was Killed When the fidelity Was Discovered.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS START DAILY PAPER

Second Newspaper for Labor in Antipodes, Adelaide Daily Herald, Begins Fight for Tollers.

(Continued from The Call)
Kalgoorlie, Australia, April 5.—The appearance of the Daily Herald in Adelaide, South Australia, the second daily labor paper in Australia, clearly shows that the labor movement is growing, both in numbers and influence.

The first labor daily in Australia was the Worker Daily Truth, published by the Harrier Federation of Labor, at Broken Hill, New South Wales.

The Adelaide Daily Herald, which has just made its appearance, is an eight-page paper, printed with clear type on good paper, and is well for a point.

Fortunately, the Herald has a first-class advertising clientele at the outset of its career. Its reading matter is well written, there is an individuality about it that some of the other papers can boast.

Competition on the part of the Adelaide Daily Herald editor, the Western Worker, one of the ablest labor journeymen in Australia, is not to be feared.

That such a paper will be of great value to the public generally goes without saying.

In the political life of a nation, the press is almost omnipotent. It provides the first news of all happenings, and presents them in whatever form best suits its own policy. First impressions are best, and they are made deep and lasting by the daily hammering upon them of the daily press. But the daily press of Australia has been almost entirely capitalistic in its consideration, has been the interest of the powerful and exclusive classes, while the workers have only been considered, in so far as they are necessary to the production of wealth.

That the Daily Herald, now published through the enterprise and tact of our South Australian Committee, will be no mean factor in bringing about better conditions, no man can reasonably doubt. We wish it a long and useful career as the Herald of Social Justice," concludes the editorial.

SEIZED WITH CRAMP, DROWN.

ALBANY, May 8.—The first river accident in this vicinity this season occurred today, when Norman Russell, aged nineteen, of Hoboken, was drowned. A canoe in which Russell and his brother-in-law, William Fryer, were seated upset and Russell was seized with cramps while swimming to shore and sank. Fryer clinging to the canoe and drifted to shore.

The History of Great American Fortunes

By Gustavus Myers

is already an assured success. The first edition was exhausted within a few days, and the advance orders for Vol. 2 were so heavy that new editions of these volumes are already being printed. Vol. 3 has been delayed owing to the illness of the author, but will appear in April.

Morris Hillquit says: "This work is an inexhaustible arsenal of facts for the Socialist propagandist, for whose purpose an ounce of cold, indisputable facts is always more valuable than a pound of plausible and abstract theories."

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Price, \$1.50 per volume, or both Nos. 1 and 2 will be sent on receipt of \$2.50, or all three will be sent for \$3.50.

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246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec'y-Treas.

NATIONAL DELEGATES GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS

New York Socialists Meet and Pass Resolutions to Be Presented to Chicago Congress.

An enthusiastic meeting of the members of Local New York, Socialists, was held in the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon, from which instructions to the delegates to the National Congress of the Socialist Party, which convenes in Chicago on the 15th inst., were formulated.

The officers of the meeting were: William Malley, chairman; J. C. Frost, vice-chairman; and C. Kirkman, secretary.

The chairman announced that the following subjects had been prepared, under which discussion would take place: "Organization," "Propaganda," "Immigration," and "Resolutions." N. S. Reichenthal asked why the question of "trade unionism" was not placed on the list, and Emil Meyer arose at once and explained that this question should come up under the head of "Resolutions."

Frost opened the discussion with a criticism of the national executive committee, stating that it was "a mere organization," and presented several suggestions. Others spoke, Morris Hillquit was then called, and defended the national executive committee, of which he is a member, on the grounds that it did not have funds, and also that its functions were limited by the party's form of organization.

Under the head of propaganda, John A. Wall presented a definite plan whereby the national secretary was to employ members of the party at 21 days to sell literature. Several talked on the subject and finally a resolution was passed calling upon the national executive committee to urge the locals to push the work along the lines suggested.

The question of "immigration" took up an hour and a half. Several, including Organizer Cassidy, took a position favoring restricted immigration, especially with reference to the Asiatics. Cassidy held that the stand on this question taken at the International Congress was impractical from the standpoint of the trade union movement of his country.

Henry L. Sabodin made a stirring speech in support of the International Socialist position. He questioned the intimate ignorance of the Asiatics, and asked the question if they did not revolt and strike.

Morris Hillquit supported the International Socialist position, also. Thomas Schuyler, of the German-American branch of the Socialist party, introduced a resolution that was adopted, which practically endorsed the well-known Socialist position.

Sol Fieldman introduced a resolution for the free enfranchisement of both men and women, which was passed. Resolutions were also passed urging a systematic campaign against the aggression of the Supreme Court, with literature on its origin, functions, and constitutional limitations, and against militarism. A resolution was also introduced urging the national organization to furnish plates containing Socialist printed matter to all labor papers willing to print it.

N. S. Reichenthal introduced his resolution urging the national congress to take a stand on "Trade Unionism." Reichenthal spoke for a few minutes, stating that the question was one that would not down, and it was necessary that the Socialist party show where it stood.

Fieldman seconded Reichenthal's motion, but several jumped to their feet to oppose the motion. Finally, a substitute was presented by Emil Meyer, urging the old stand of "neutrality." The substitute carried and Reichenthal's resolution was not put to a vote. The meeting then adjourned.

HOLD MINORS UNDER BONDS.

STREATOR, Ill., May 8.—Following their forced return from Ottawa, where they had eloped, intending to wed, Miss Fannie McEly and Harold Sprengle, both under age, were taken before Justice Scatton, who, after a lecture, placed the intended bridegroom under a peace bond in the sum of \$50. The young couple were told by the justice that they were responsible by the bond from leaving until both are of age, two years hence.

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, 233 East 54th street.
Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture in morning).
J. Rogorad's Stand, Amsterdam avenue and 62d street.
Solomon's News Stand, 203 East 16th street.

IN BROOKLYN
Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning).
Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon).
Gackenhelm's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street).
Labor Bureau, 249 Willoughby avenue.
Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 2 to 11 p. m.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The class in Workmen's Compensation, under the direction of Morris Hillquit, will meet at Rand School 112 E. 15th st., tomorrow evening Tuesday, May 10, at 8:15 sharp. Readers will please disregard any notice conflicting with this.

MILK DRIVER MISSING

Disappeared Last Thursday—River May Be Dragged in Search for Him.

BRIAR CLIFF MANOR, N. Y., May 8.—No trace can yet be found of Frank Williams, driver for the Briar Cliff Farm Dairy Company here, who has been strangely missing since last Thursday morning. Except that he ate no breakfast, he started over his route as usual, early Thursday morning.

Late that afternoon, when the customers had not been served, the Briar Cliff farms were notified by telephone. A search found Williams' team of horses grazing on Banker P. A. Vandell's property at Scarborough, without the driver. His coat and books were found intact on the wagon seat. Arrangements are being made to drag the bottom of the Hudson river, off Scarborough docks, near where the team was found, for Williams' body.

He carried quite a sum of money. Others claim he borrowed \$10 in addition to what he had, and was so sorry to leave away with another man in a cage. A wife and two children are left destitute.

TOWN IS SHOT UP BY STRIKEBREAKERS

They Fire Volley on Boys—Deputies Disarm Them—Town Wrought Up Over Occurrence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—A shower of bullets from the revolvers of strikebreakers was given the villagers at Greenville tonight, where there is a strike of weavers at the Stillwater Worsted Company's plant, owned by Austin T. Levy, of New York. Since the 100 weavers quit work about two weeks ago, strikebreakers have been put into the mill a few at a time. The present force is thirty-five men.

At the close of work yesterday, these men left the village to go to their homes in this city and neighboring places. Shortly after 6 o'clock tonight they returned to the village in a body, having made a rendezvous at Centerville. They walked the four miles to Greenville and passed down the village streets toward the mill without molestation.

As they neared the mill gates a crowd of boys playing in an adjoining lot hurled a volley of stones at the party. Instantly every man of the strikebreakers whipped out revolvers and fired. Where an instant before the street had been fairly crowded with sullen faced ex-mill operatives, watching the strikebreakers, the sound of the revolvers caused a scattering to cover, and the party was left alone.

A half-dozen deputy sheriffs moved out from the mill where they are guarding the property and disarmed the strikebreakers, after which officers and workmen hustled inside the mill grounds and locked the gates.

No one was injured, but the town is stirred over the incident, and the feeling against the mill management is more intense than ever.

JACKPOT TRIAL SOON

Former Bribe Cases to Be Rushed. Representatives Want Investigation.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—Representative Lee O'Neil Browne, minority leader of the house, who is under indictment for bribery in the legislative corruption scandal, and Representative Robert E. Wilson, indicted on the count of committing perjury here, will be brought to trial within the next thirty days, States Attorney Wayman said here today.

The cases are to be given right of way over everything and will be pushed with all possible speed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—Detective William Murnane and T. J. Tierney, of Chicago, working on the St. Louis and Southern Illinois end of the Illinois legislative "jackpot" bribery investigation, and who paid their bill at the Laclede Hotel here this morning and were supposed to have returned to Chicago, telephoned to that hotel's clerk this evening to reserve the rooms there for them for the night. It is not yet known where they were during the day, or what changed their plans.

Dispatches from Washington say that the Illinois congressional delegation are becoming impatient that Senator Lorimer should take the initiative and ask for investigation. If Lorimer does not act an investigation may be called for in the near future as to whether he is entitled to his seat.

The New York Call Conference MEETS AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

GAY "COLONEL" WORE CAST-OFF CLOTHES

Wife No. 1 Tells Wife No. 4 So—Husky Mill Worker Gives Him a Beating on Sisters' Account.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.—The matrimonial mixup of "Colonel" James T. Tellow was further complicated here today by a telephone conference which Pittsburgh wife No. 1, Clara Jordan, of the North Side, had by phone with wife No. 4, Mrs. Ethel Tellow, of West Virginia, this afternoon over their "mutual husband." The West Virginia wife claims Missouri origin—she must be shown.

She asserts that the Pittsburgh wife, recently deserted, that she has had for years proof bearing out the Washington record that Tellow was never an officer in either the United States army nor in any other army. "This talk about him being in the English army service, having a letter from Lord Roberts commending him in the Boer war, is rot," said the West Virginia woman, evidently incensed at the dominance her once "husband" has attained. "I thrashed the whole thing out before I left him, though he used to appear before me in more sort of uniforms than I thought ever existed before, but I finally became wise and started out to find where he bought them. It did not take me long. I found the gentleman was buying them at second-hand stores. I'm afraid he used these same uniforms to cast a spell over yourself and your unfortunate sister."

"I'm afraid this may be true, and if so I'll spend the last cent I've got to get that gay gentleman who has made a wreck of my home," said Thomas Jordan, father of both the present Pittsburgh wife and of the wife who has gone with Tellow.

It comes out tonight that Tom Riley, a husky young mill worker of the Lawrenceville district, beat "Colonel" Tellow a few nights before he married Ethel Jordan here and thereby precipitated his fight probably Riley had two young sisters to whom Tellow was paying very marked attention, and finding that they were each interested in him young Riley instituted an investigation which resulted in "Colonel" Tellow being very badly beaten because he could not prove his claim to army service.

3 LOST TO SAVE ONE

Stoker Jumps Overboard and Rescuing Boat Upset—Bodies Recovered.

STEAMSHIP OCEANA AT SEA. Via United Wireless, News Service, May 8. About 7:50 a. m. Sunday, May 8, an Italian stoker, on the steamship Oceana, for some unknown reason, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

The ship's boat was immediately manned to effect rescue, but in lowering the same, the boat capsized, throwing the men into the sea. Life preservers were quickly thrown to the men, and another boat lowered, which rescued three clinging to the preservers, but three sailors were drowned in addition to the stoker.

The ship stood by two hours and a half searching for the bodies, but with no results, and at 10:15 a. m. proceeded on her way to Bermuda.

MAY FREE ALLEGED KIDNAPPER

Pittsburg Court Will Probably Order Release of Supposed Abductor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.—Admittedly it has no proof against Dick Doyle, so far as the jurisdiction of the state of Pennsylvania is concerned, connecting her with complicity in the kidnapping of "Bill" Whitely, of Sharon, the state will tomorrow in its presentment of the case in the argument for a re-hearing before the Superior Court here file its paper book not only making this admission, but further stating: "The jurisdiction of the court below, the Mercer County court, depended upon the commonwealth showing that the crime was planned in Mercer county, or in other words, before the four defendant left Sharon, for this one fact there is no proof."

It is believed that when the case has been presented with acknowledged facts that the state cannot prove any definite conspiracy in this state, the judges will either restore Helen Boyle to freedom, or order a new trial in some county in the state, where there will be no difficulty in obtaining an unprejudiced jury.

ENGINEER BURNED

Edward Wood, of Scott & Bowne Bulldog, Fell into Vat of Boiling Water.

Edward Wood, thirty-eight years old, of 407 East 22d street, working as an engineer in the Scott & Bowne building, where The Call is published, on the corner of Pearl and Rose streets, badly burned his right leg while he was working on the engine last night. Wood was preparing steam and fixing the engine. He stood on a board while working, and just as he was about finished the board gave way and he fell into a vat of boiling hot water.

His right leg was so badly burned that the skin peeled off. Silas M. White, of the Call stereotyping room, and William Rickert, a watchman for Hearst-Rogovial, printer, responded to his cry for help. They picked Wood up from the floor and took him into a little room in a restaurant where they revived him and washed his wound.

Dr. Henry H. Weinberger, a surgeon from the St. Gregory Hospital, bandaged Wood's wound and took him to the hospital. The surgeon told a Call reporter that Wood will have to remain in the hospital several days before he will be able to return to work.

UNION LABELS

The above is a true fac-simile of the Bakery Workers' Label. It is the only genuine one that the product is made by Union Label, therefore, always look for the Label.

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N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union made merchandise.

HYDE JUROR KNEELS AND PRAYS NIGHTLY

Wants to Bring in Impartial Verdict. Wife May Take Stand and Testify Today.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—If the plans of the defense in the Hyde murder case do not undergo a change, Mrs. B. Clarke Hyde, wife of the defendant, will be placed on the witness stand tomorrow morning. Mrs. Hyde's testimony is believed by the defense to be second in importance to none of the testimony that has or will be presented.

Her story will date from the beginning of the troubles in the Swope household, and will include all of the little acts which have characterized the ill feeling said to have existed in the Swope family against her husband. It was Mrs. Hyde who, according to all of the testimony of the Swope family, had charge of the house during the time of the deaths of Colonel Swope, J. Moss Hutton and her brother, Chrisman Swope, and also during the prevalence and height of the typhoid fever-epidemic.

It is on the testimony of Mrs. Hyde that the attorneys for the defense expect to break down the testimony that has shown Dr. Hyde in a suspicious light to the jury. She will testify that from the time of her marriage to Dr. Hyde, which was opposed by her mother, that it was several years before her mother became reconciled to Dr. Hyde.

She was the favorite niece of Colonel Swope, she will testify, and one instance of his affection toward her will be shown by his presentation to her and Dr. Hyde of the \$10,000 home in which they now live on Forest avenue.

It is generally believed tonight that Dr. Hyde will not take the stand in his own defense.

That one of the men on the jury will return a verdict as he believes, will be directed by the Omnipotent, is understood to be a certainty. This juror is W. D. Hodges, who kneels every night at the side of his cot and prays that God direct him so that he may return a true and impartial verdict.

GIRLS ON STRIKE TWENTY WEEKS NOW

(Special to The Call.)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—This is the twentieth week of the strike of the girls employed as cigarmakers in the Newberger shop. The strike was called for better wages and conditions. To compensate them for their loyalty the strike benefit was raised to \$5 per week.

Miss Minnie Crumbert, the president of the strikers' organization, addressed the Central Labor Council on last Tuesday night and fully explained the situation. Mr. Newberger positively refused to accede to the demands of the girls and told a committee that the girls could consider themselves discharged, but if they wanted to come back under the present conditions they could do so. This the girls refused to do and they are still on strike.

The increased strike benefit has been to tell on the treasury and Miss Crumbert called upon organized labor to give them all possible aid.

The Central Labor Council will appoint a committee of three to visit local unions in behalf of the girls.

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FARMERS INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATION

Have Numerous Mills, Factories and Mines, Banks and Stores Run on Co-operative Basis.

By OSCAR LEONARD. (Special to The Call.)

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Listening to the speakers directly connected with the various organizations of farmers for the past few days, I have felt that there is a groping toward co-operation. Some speakers uttered the word. But, of course, the feeling of the rank and file is always of importance in such matters. Friday night I had an opportunity to see just where farmers stood with regard to this question.

They had come to listen to the illustrated lecture of Father J. T. Tuohy on "Co-operation in Great Britain and Denmark." Father Tuohy has made a study of the subject and has visited the various co-operative enterprises abroad as delegate to a recent convention. He had a large number of pictures as well as slides of reports, which were shown in connection with the lecture. He spoke for almost four hours, and the farmers listened attentively. In other words, they sat there from a little after 8 o'clock until 12, talking it all in and clapping their hands now and then when some particularly strong points were brought out. On the whole, the lecture was rather "dry." But the subject in itself must have interested these men else they would have walked out. Perhaps they would have been justly, considering the late hour, but they stayed to the end.

The lecturer expressed quite a few radical sentiments. Of course, we must bear in mind that he is a Catholic priest, which always makes a difference. While he did not try to give any black eye to any trust, he advocated strenuously the people's trust, the trust of the consumers, which does away with the middlemen. He expressed himself strongly in favor of municipalization of street cars and railroads. These sentiments were applauded by the farmers. In one instance he showed the picture of a building that had been a church and had been transformed by a co-operative society into a wholesale store. His comment was: "This was once a church. Now it is still serving the people and is therefore useful."

In pointing out the way bread is being delivered by co-operative bakeries, Father Tuohy said that whenever he heard complaints of union bakers against trust bakeries that locked them out, and when he heard the appeal to the people to demand the union label on their bread, he always felt like telling them: "Ask the people to demand the co-operative bakery label, after you establish such a bakery, for there is no truer union label." This sentiment met with the approval of the audience, as there was loud and prolonged applause.

After the lecture quite a number of those who listened assured the lecturer that they had been thinking of this movement for some years. That this thinking by farmers will lead them a long way into the movement is certain. In order to learn where the farmers stood in this matter, I asked H. S. Moley, chairman of the press committee, to give me some details. He said:

"I must tell you something about the growth of our organization that you may understand this thing better. I wish to say that the officers of the 'farmers' organizations have been studying the co-operative movement abroad and watching it. Our official organs frequently publish articles about it for the benefit of the membership. As we grow in numbers it will become easier to accomplish something. Six years ago we had no flouring mills. We have sixteen now. Six years ago we had no fruit packing plants; we have now about 500, one of which is in Fresno Cal., and does annually \$400,000 worth of business. Six years ago we had no mines. We have four of them now. We own 500 warehouses and elevators with a capacity of half a million bushels each. We own eight mills and have cottonseed warehouses in almost every point of importance. We own and control about 2,000 cotton warehouses. We can take care of all the peanuts grown by the union members. We own twenty banks. Other banks are glad to deal with us. We have our creameries. We can handle the cotton for our members and are represented in the important cotton selling centers of the world. We have twenty-one tobacco warehouses, where we had none six years ago. We had no facilities for handling farm and garden products then. Now we have over 100 produce stations.

These helped us keep up prices without injuring the consumer. For wherever possible, we prefer to deal direct with the consumer instead of agents and commission houses. In some cases we managed to make contracts and deliver the cotton of our members direct to mills, thus doing away with middlemen's profits.

Another interesting incident is the one revealed in an editorial in the Post-Dispatch, which protests against the ill manners of the committee which kept out the local reporters from the room where President Taft was having his breakfast. The Post says that the people have a right to know what the President was doing every minute of his time while here and what he was talking about. Theoretically, perhaps; but practically, not at all. The President takes lunch with some of his exclusive friends, in an exclusive club, because there is something that must be talked over which must not reach the ears of the people. The Post says that the notion that the President was the "exclusive possession of a few club members," because these few club members have political influence for the time being. Only for the time being, for there is an awakening of the tollers and of the farmers, the convention, and as the even tentative coming together of the Farmers' Union with the American Federation of Labor, show.

Wake up, Mr. Editor, of the Post-Dispatch! It is not nice for the editor of such a wide awake paper to be asleep and dreaming of a President whose movements the people have a right to watch. Such may have been the case long ago. But times are different now. The President is the "exclusive possession of a few club members," because these few club members have political influence for the time being. Only for the time being, for there is an awakening of the tollers and of the farmers, the convention, and as the even tentative coming together of the Farmers' Union with the American Federation of Labor, show.

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The 599 h Bay of The Call and our 43 UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$1.00; Shirts, 50c to \$3.00; Letholin Collars, 25c; Cleaning Soap, 5c; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hosiery, Aprons, Notions, Vests, Skirts, Shirts, Waists With Union Label, CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
24-26 THIRD AVE. (107th St.) N. Y. TEL. 608 FIFTH AVENUE.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATION

Colorado has raised half a million dollars for a central store from which hundreds of branches will radiate in a short time. In Arkansas a co-operative mercantile establishment, capitalized at \$5,000,000, has been established through the efforts of J. A. Blackford, where goods are to be sold at 10 per cent profit. The concern does about a million dollars worth of business a year and is patronized by the members of our union.

"As you see, our members are heartily in favor of co-operation. It is only a question of time and of growth. What Europe can do, we can do and mean to do."

I have quoted Moley at length, because I believe few people know of these facts. I confess that I was ignorant of them before they were given me. And while co-operation is not my hobby—although I think it is a good thing, as it bands large numbers of people together and helps them see part of the present evils at least—I am glad to see the farmers moving in that direction.

I cannot close this article without saying a word about the way D. H. Francis (the of many titles and millions of photos) treated the farmers, and how quickly they resented his treatment. Francis promised to address the delegates Thursday morning. But a "more pressing engagement" (what a multitude of sine the phrase covers) kept him from appearing. He came Friday, and, of course, expected to be introduced immediately. Well, President Barret was not in such a great hurry to introduce him. He told him politely that as he would not come on schedule time, he would have to wait for a turn. Francis waited until several speakers had their turn, each time getting ready to be introduced. What he said when he was introduced is of no importance, because it did not amount to much. I think, however, that he has learned a helpful lesson. He has learned that even farmers can no longer be handled the way one pleases, even though one happens to be a millionaire with enough influence to make a daily paper talk of one as a presidential possibility. The farmers are quick to show the members of the house of Plute that they can resent snubs. They showed it even to our overgrown "boy" President.

Another interesting incident is the one revealed in an editorial in the Post-Dispatch, which protests against the ill manners of the committee which kept out the local reporters from the room where President Taft was having his breakfast. The Post says that the people have a right to know what the President was doing every minute of his time while here and what he was talking about. Theoretically, perhaps; but practically, not at all. The President takes lunch with some of his exclusive friends, in an exclusive club, because there is something that must be talked over which must not reach the ears of the people. The Post says that the notion that the President was the "exclusive possession of a few club members," because these few club members have political influence for the time being. Only for the time being, for there is an awakening of the tollers and of the farmers, the convention, and as the even tentative coming together of the Farmers' Union with the American Federation of Labor, show.

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DELEGATES FOR SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Given Out by National Secretary of Those Participating in Party Congress.

The party congress, which will open on May 15, at the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, Ill., will be a much more representative gathering of the workmen than any convention held before in this country.

Of the accredited delegates, 125 in number, are expected to attend. Among them are a dozen women, who will represent the distinguished half of the nation's population.

Organized States: Alabama—C. G. Hutchinson, Model carpenter.

California—W. Carpenter, Tulare; J. B. Osborne, Oakland, lecturer; J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, lecturer; Ernest Untermann, Glen Ellen, lecturer; John H. Wilde.

Colorado—W. P. Collins, Boulder; Milla T. Maynard, Denver, lecturer.

Connecticut—Ella Reeves Bloor, Newbury, insurance agent; Jasper Taylor, Bridgeport, slater.

Florida—C. Allen, St. Petersburg, photographer.

Illinois—G. T. Fraenkel, Chicago, economist; Robert Glese, Waukegan, clerk; Adolph Germer, Bellefontaine, miner; A. M. Lewis, Chicago, lecturer; T. J. Morgan, Chicago, lawyer; A. W. Nelson, Streator, carpet maker; G. A. Peterson, Kewanee, coal worker; A. M. Simons, Chicago, editor.

Indiana—Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, lecturer; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, lawyer.

Iowa—John M. Work, Des Moines, organizer; J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines, typewriter operator.

Massachusetts—George D. Brewer, Girard, organizer; Caroline A. Lowe, Girard, organizer; Kate Richards O'Hara, Girard, agitator.

Michigan—Walter Lanfersiek, Newburgh, lawyer.

Minnesota—J. W. Barnes, Lake Superior, leader.

Maryland—Raymond K. Tongue, Baltimore, insurance agent.

Massachusetts—James A. DeBell, Boston, cigar maker; James F. Carey, Northampton, state secretary of Socialist party; Harriet D'Orsey, Lynn, housewife; George E. Rowser, Jr., Boston, railroad clerk; Marion Craig Wentworth, Salem, reader; Dan A. White, Brockton, printer.

Michigan—Frank Aaltonen, Neganswan, W. F. of M. organizer; Wm. E. Bohn, Ann Arbor, professor; J. Hoegsma, Grand Rapids, cabinetmaker.

Minnesota—Morris Kaplan, Duluth, manager co-operative society; Leo Laukki, Smithville, teacher; Mrs. Ester Laukki, Smithville, teacher; J. E. Nash, Robbinsdale, state secretary of Socialist party.

Missouri—E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, shoe manufacturer; W. L. Garver, Chillicothe, architect; W. W. McAllister, Springfield, farmer and agitator.

Ohio—George W. McDermott, West Falls, engineer.

Nebraska—Clyde J. Wright, Lincoln, state secretary Socialist party.

Nevada—W. H. Burton, Buckskin, miner.

New Hampshire—John P. Burke, Franklin, carpenter.

New York—Joshua Wanhope, New York, printer.

Washington—John Klavira, Boston, printer; M. Tomin, California, day laborer.

Scandinavian—S. J. Christensen, Chicago, Ill., teamster; Theo. Jensen, Chicago, Ill., carpenter.

Polish Section—S. Klavir, Allegheny, Pa., broker; J. Kochanowicz, Chicago, Ill., editor.



Light—Heat—Power

THREE things requisite to the happiness, comfort and welfare of mankind are furnished by Gas—Light, Heat and Power.

The first of these—Light—has been for ages the symbol of progress; Heat supplied man's need as a source of comfort; and Power gave him energy in concentrated form.

A prominent newspaper recently said:—

"Few industries have held their own against new inventions and all forms of recent competition in the lighting field better than gas-making. It has had the benefit of invention equal with any, and quicker and more economical processes have been applied. Of this, too, the public has had the benefit."

At a time when there is such general discussion as to the cost of living, it should be borne in mind that the cost of gas has been tending steadily downward.

You are able to obtain Light, Heat and Power to-day at less cost than ever before.

Be're making arrangements for any one or all of these necessities by other methods than Gas, apply at any Gas Company's office, and information will be given by competent and courteous employees.

At no expense to you, one of your Company's experts will study your needs with your interests in view.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

York, editor; Morris Hillquit, New York, lawyer; Algernon Lee, New York, journalist; Dr. C. L. Furman, Brooklyn, dentist; W. W. Passage, Brooklyn, clerk; Wm. Burkle, Queens, engraver; H. M. Merrill, Schenectady, electrician; Gustave A. Strebel, Syracuse, clothing cutter; Frank M. Cassidy, Buffalo, switchman.

North Dakota—Arthur Bassett, Fargo, laundry proprietor.

Ohio—E. E. Adel, Columbus, physician; T. C. Devine, Toledo, restaurateur; D. P. Farrell, Dayton, carpenter; Marquerite Prevy, Akron, optician; J. G. Willert, Cleveland, metal polisher; L. A. Zinn, Cincinnati, special agent D. of L.

Oklahoma—Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma City, agitator; Winnie E. Branstetter, Oklahoma City, housewife; J. T. Cumble, Oklahoma City, agitator; G. W. Davis, Oklahoma City, agitator.

Oregon—Al McDonald, Portland; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, upholsterer.

Pennsylvania—Jos. E. Cohen, Philadelphia, compositor; Con F. Foley, Pottsville, barber; Thos. F. Kennedy, McKees Rocks, organizer; Edward Moore, Philadelphia; Jas. H. Maurer, Reading, plumber; Robert B. Rinder, Reading, state secretary Socialist party; John W. Slayton, McKeesport, organizer.

Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, Providence, shoe dealer.

South Dakota—E. Francis Atwood, Glenham, teacher.

Tennessee—T. H. Haines, Memphis, engineer.

Texas—W. J. Bell, Tyler, piano tuner; Dan C. Crider, Rising Star, farmer and organizer; P. G. Zimmerman, Anson, farmer.

Utah—W. T. Brown, Salt Lake City, minister.

Washington—Mrs. E. D. Cory, Sedro-Wooley, milliner; W. H. Waynick, Bellingham, lumber guardian.

West Virginia—Harold W. Houston, Parkersburg, lawyer.

Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, editor; W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, newspaper man; Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, mayor; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, city clerk.

The following delegates will represent the unorganized states: Delaware—J. Frank Smith, Wilmington, grocer.

Mississippi—S. W. Rose, Biloxi, printer.

North Carolina—Rufus J. Morton, Greensboro, merchant.

South Carolina—H. J. Royal, Columbia.

Virginia—E. B. Slatton, Barboursville, miner.

The foreign-speaking organizations will be represented in the congress by the following delegates: Finnish—John Valimaki, Hancock, Mich., editor.

Bohemian—Joseph Novak, Philadelphia, Pa., morocco finisher; Steve Shala, Chicago, Ill., reporter.

S. P. WOMEN HONOR MRS. MONTEFIORE

Reception Held in Labor Temple—Guest Speaks on English Situation—Revolutionary Song.

The women's committee of the Socialist party of New York gave a reception to Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, the well known English Socialist and suffragist, in one of the halls in the Labor Temple last night. A large crowd attended.

Carrie W. Allen acted as chairman and introduced Mrs. Montefiore as one of the leading and uncompromising Socialist women of England.

Mrs. Montefiore began by saying that it was a pleasant thing to find Socialists, which means comrades and friends, wherever one goes today. She then went on to point out the principal reasons why the Social-Democratic party of England is opposed to the Labor party.

The speaker's view of the situation there from the Socialist point of view is somewhat discouraging. She stated that regardless of the fact that there are members of the Labor party in parliament in England, the revolutionary Socialist movement is represented in the house of parliament today.

She said the action of the labor parties is deplorable. In fact, she does not look upon the Labor party as representing labor. She prefers to call them Liberal parties, for, she says, they work in with the Liberals to the detriment of the working class.

Speaking of the well known fight on the budget, she claimed that there was nothing Socialistic about it. She says there will be no taxes under Socialism, therefore it is absurd to talk about its so-called "Socialistic" features. The budget fight, she said, was simply a manifestation of the efforts of both the Tory and the Liberal parties to shift the burden of taxation, all of which does not concern the workers. When a real vital question which concerns the workers is up they are together, and the most powerful thing about the budget fight was the fact that the leaders of the Labor party sided with the Liberals.

Mrs. Montefiore says the move of the Liberals to cripple the house of lords is not a sincere move. She says only a strong movement carried on by the Social-Democratic party and based upon the soundest of Socialist teachings will be able to do anything revolutionary. No measure worth passing can be passed now, she said, because the veto power of the lords is always ready in the last analysis to put its foot down. The veto power of the house of lords must be abolished or greatly restricted before anything effective can be done in parliament, she claims.

The speaker said the Labor party takes the position that more can be gained through quiet, peaceful and harmonious methods, and so it does not oppose the Liberals on vital issues.

This was shown, she said, in the attitude of the Labor party toward the "right to work" bill when they backed down completely for fear of stimulating the hostility of the Liberals.

So far as changing the present system is concerned, she said, there is no difference between the Tory and Liberal parties. They have been fighting a sham fight all the way through.

Mrs. Montefiore spoke of Karl Har die with much regret. She said before he went to parliament he made some good speeches, and even outside parliament he often makes a speech worth something. But when he takes his place in that body he becomes a pitiless compromiser.

Many good men have been lost to

the revolutionary movement by going to parliament, she said. Unfortunately, about all parliament has done for the representatives of labor sent there, she stated, was to make them deathly conservative. She even intimated that the influence brought to bear upon members from the ranks of labor seemed almost unavoidable. They seem to lose all vital interest in the real struggles of the workers.

Mrs. Montefiore put much emphasis upon the "right to work" bill. She said it is the basis of the Social-Democratic party's political program today. "The right to work and that work should be supplied" is the great demand of the revolutionists in its political campaigns in England, she said.

And she went on to show why this was so. She said there are 15,000,000 living in poverty the year round in England. At night the bridges and alleys are filled with helpless, hopeless men, women and children, and the lodgings in the parks and the free lodging houses are pathetic at night.

She said employment is becoming more and more pronounced. The trade unions are draining their treasuries to support their "out of work" members until they, too, are beginning to break down.

In the midst of all this, she says, the mission of the Social-Democratic Labor party is clean. While compromise and cheap, meaningless reform is being advocated by the Liberal and Labor party and the workers are being fooled and betrayed, the Social-Democratic party is carrying on its work of educating the workers to Socialism and the necessity of overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing the collective ownership of the instruments of production and distribution. A crisis is coming rapidly in England, she says, and the Social-Democratic party is alone alive to it in England today.

Mrs. Montefiore after she finished speaking was applauded vigorously. Many expressed their satisfaction to

SHOT ITALIAN DIES

Paterson Police Kept Busy Looking for Assailant of Quindorfello.

PATERSON, N. J., May 8.—Raffaello Quindorfello, twenty-three years old, who was shot early this morning at Bond and Chestnut streets, by Dominick Marone, died at the General Hospital at 9 o'clock tonight.

Marone has not been captured. It appears that the two men and several friends got into an argument on the corner after leaving a saloon. From the meager information which the police were able to gather from Italians in the neighborhood, Marone fired three shots, one of which took effect. Marone is thirty-five years old and has a wife and several children.

FOR SHIP SUBSIDY LEGISLATION

CHICAGO, May 8.—Chicago is to be the second city to be organized in the interests of ship subsidy legislation. A "committee of 100," composed of those interested in such legislation, has been organized in New York, and James L. Ewell and John D. Long, lecturers and organizers, now are in Chicago seeking to form a branch society here. The work is being done under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

ERIE CAN'T PAY MORE

Railroad Official Does Not Expect That Men Will Strike.

A peaceable settlement with the trainmen and conductors of the Erie Railroad is still expected by the officials of the road, although the trainmen and conductors are engaged in voting on the question of a strike on the Erie system for the wage scale of the Baltimore and Ohio trainmen and conductors. One of the representatives of the road said yesterday that a vote to strike did not necessarily mean a strike.

The committee of our men are intelligent enough to know the situation," he said. "The Erie Railroad, as has been explained to them, is not situated as the Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central roads are. They are making money, while the Erie, which has been under great expenses in extending and improving its system, is meeting expenses only and not declaring a dividend. If the rate demanded could be granted it would mean an increase of 65 per cent in some cases. It must be remembered that the trainmen's original demands were not insisted on in the case of roads which have settled."

BEATEN NEAR HOME

Brooklyn Man Blackjacked by Highwayman Who Runs From Watchman.

Frank Salusky, aged twenty-five, who lives at 60 North 8th street, Williamsburg, was blackjacked by an unidentified man early yesterday morning as he was approaching his home after having attended a wedding reception. He was turning from Kent avenue into North 8th street when the assailant, who was concealed in a doorway, sneaked up behind him and attacked him. As Salusky fell he was struck again.

The blows stunned Salusky and as the assailant was bending over him to rob him Salusky shouted for help. A night watchman who heard him saw the assailant disappear in North 8th street.

A policeman summoned an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital and Dr. McAllister discovered that besides bad scalp wounds Salusky had sustained a concussion of the brain. He refused to go to the hospital.

Salusky was unable to give the police a description of the assailant.

AMERICAN WOMAN FOUND DEAD

PARIS, May 8.—Mrs. Nelson Grant, an American, living in the Villa Cyclonant, at Beau Soleil, a suburb of Monte Carlo, was found dead in bed this morning. Dr. Proust, who was summoned to examine the body, was unable to determine the cause of death, but it was undoubtedly due to natural causes.

FREDERICK ROBINSON

WILL SPEAK ON "DISEASES THAT THREATEN SOCIETY" TONIGHT at the East Side Equal Rights League, 228 Chryslie Street, near Houston. All Young Men Are Urged to Attend.

SECOND CALL ANNIVERSARY

Remember the Date Sunday, May 29th AT THE New Star Casino 107th St. and Lexington Ave.

Grand Musical Concert under the Direction of Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell

Dancing in the evening Admission 35 cents, including wardrobe

More particulars later

The New York Call Conference

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PEOPLES PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE Elizabeth, N. J. CASH OR CREDIT. Plainfield Credit Outfitting Co. Plainfield, N. J.

DU PONT VICTIM DIES. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 8.—Thomas D. Snyder and Winard H. Wells, the two men who were injured in the explosion of the packing house of the Gracedale plant of the Du Pont Powder Company yesterday, died at the City Hospital here today. They were not only dreadfully burned, but had also been maimed by flying debris.

JUMPED—BROKE HER LEG. Marsha Brown, a negro, thirty-four years old, of 548 Grand street, Jersey City, jumped from a third-story window at her home early yesterday morning and broke her left leg. She was sent to the City Hospital, a prisoner, on the charge of attempting to commit suicide.

MANY WERE DRUNK. Thirty-two out of the seventy-six prisoners arraigned in the first session of the night police court last night were charged with intoxication. None of them seemed to be club members, either. The prisoners ranged in social order from a Portuguese cook to a public accountant.

TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1490 2d Ave. Tel. 64th & 65th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS HIPPODRONE Daily Mata Post Office 12 B'way at 1. 25c to 50c SPECTACLE—CIRCUS—GAIETY.

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

OW WUERTZ PIANOS 200 W. 42nd St. (Manhattan) 100 W. 4th St. (Brooklyn) 100 W. 14th St. (Brooklyn) (OPEN EVENINGS)

MEETING HALLS ARINGTON HALL 1001 1st St. (Brooklyn) 1001 1st St. (Brooklyn) 1001 1st St. (Brooklyn)

LABOR TEMPLE 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn) 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn) 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn)

LABOR LYCEUM 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn) 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn) 245-247 E. 84th St. (Brooklyn)

LETTER ON COTTON INDUSTRY IN CHINA

Punches Upon Child Labor and Wages. Shows The Remarkable Industrial Development Now Going On.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In a recently published letter Frank G. Carpenter described the cotton industry in China, the character of piece goods made in the Shanghai mills, and the wages paid operatives, a large proportion of whom are women and children. Carpenter writes: "Shanghai is preparing to manufacture for the new China. It is putting up factories and foundries and starting all sorts of new industries. It has silk filatures which are producing files of raw silk for our American weavers, modern flour mills equipped with Milwaukee machinery and a cigarette factory owned by the American tobacco trust, which employs more than 1,000 hands. It has eight great cotton mills with several hundred thousand spindles, and some which have 80,000 or 90,000 spindles in a single establishment. In these mills over 20,000 Chinese men, women and children are employed, and they are spinning and weaving cotton quite as well as in any of our American factories. The most of them are managed by Chinese foremen, and they give some idea of how the Celestials expect to make their own cloth in the future. "I went through the establishment of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, on the Whampoa river, the branch of the Yangtze, which gives Shanghai access to the sea. The buildings cover several acres. They are of gray brick shadowed by huge smokestacks.

Child Labor and Wages. "Over 1,000 men, women, and children are employed. I went through room after room filled with girls who were weaving and spinning, and saw 260 children tending the machines. Some of them were little tots not higher than my waist. The children were pulling baskets filled with bobbins about the rooms. The larger ones were tending the spinning machines. Their wages were about 4 of our cents per day, and the pay of the older hands ranged from that to 20 cents. The manager told me that he had many whole families employed in his factory—father, mother, and children all working, there being no law against child labor. "This factory works day and night, and there are quite as many children employed in the night shift as in the daytime. One thousand hands are always busy all the year through. Its chief product is cotton yarn for the domestic weavers. This is made up into bundles, which are then packed into bales of 400 pounds each and shipped all over the country. The yarn is woven into cloth on hand looms, and it supplies a large part of the clothing of the common people. I am told there are something like 300,000 spindles now working upon such yarn, at Shanghai, and also a large number at Ningpo and Soochow. There is one big mill at Hangchow, one at Canton and some at Hongkong, Wuchang and Hankow. The labor is abundant and the people easily learn to handle the modern machinery.

EXHIBIT OF SEA LIFE Darwin Hall, American Museum of Natural History, Contains Interesting Group. A group of animal life such as may be seen between tides on the Long Island shore has recently been installed in the Darwin hall of invertebrate zoology at the American Museum of Natural History. The scene is at Cold Spring Harbor and the studies were made during April. Included in the group are mussel beds, with crabs, and two sections of fiddler-crab burrows, occupied by their tenants. The water is shown at half ebb tide, while underneath its surface are clusters of the edible mussel. Here are also starfish, oysters and sea shells and the long or soft clam and other species. The background of the group represents Cold Spring harbor and gives an effect of distance by an arrangement of colored photographic transparencies. The materials and field studies were made by Dr. F. E. Lutz. Ignaz Matuschek mounted the group, assisted by Dwight Franklin, under the direction of the department of invertebrate zoology.

MAY HIT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. Witter-Wilkie Bills Might Restrict Practices Inimical to Health Code.

ALBANY, May 3.—Christian Scientists seem to think that they are interested by a bill introduced by Assemblyman Wilkie, Republican, of Erie, and Senator Witter, of Allegany, who is the chairman of the senate committee on public health. The public health law in section 173, which is the section constraining the provisions of the law, provides that the public health law shall not be construed to effect "the practice of the religious tenets of any church." The Wilkie bill passed the assembly on Thursday last, and the Witter bill is in committee of the whole in the senate. The Wilkie bill probably will be substituted on Monday night for the Witter bill, when it is received in the senate from the assembly for concurrence.

BOY TAUGHT TO STEAL. Lad Nabbed on Sixth Avenue Charged With Looting Handbags. Two men and a boy who were looting shoppers on First avenue, between 10th and 13th streets, on Saturday, were arrested by Detective Silva. In the Tombs crowd yesterday the boy, Paul Schweitzer, fourteen years old, of 327 East 13th street, said the men had taught him to open women's handbags. He said they acted as shields while he would search them, and that he passed the plunder to them. The men, Louis Finkler, of 210 Delancy street, and Samuel Davis, of 43 Clinton street, were fined \$10 apiece for disorderly conduct. Paul will be arraigned in the Children's Court today.

The Weekly Pledge Fund. The receipts for the Weekly Pledge Fund for last week amount to \$332.25 and the list of contributors making up this amount will be announced in tomorrow's Call. Owing to pressure of other work on account of removing our plant, it was found absolutely necessary to postpone the publication of the Weekly Pledge Fund for one day. 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 Comrade: Enclosed herewith you will please find \$... in payment of my weekly pledge for... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name, Address.

The New York Sunday Call AND The Appeal to Reason BOTH FOR ONE YEAR. \$2.00 ADDRESS SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 442 Pearl Street New York City

AMATEUR BOXING A GREAT SUCCESS. "Amateur night" at the Long Acre Athletic Club crowded that boxing emporium to full capacity again last Saturday evening. To say that the members enjoyed the spectacle would be putting it mildly. Manager Mike was busy superintending the job of getting things in apple pie order, while Referee Joe Hess had his hands full with the large number of participants in the various contests. Besides a wrestling bout, there were fourteen stunts held, which kept the crowd in good humor all the time to high 12 o'clock. In spite of this large number, strange to say, not one knockout was scored. This fact could be attributed to the reason that the boys wore gloves larger than the regulation size. Johnny Mack and Kid Fleming, of Canada, fought a clever and fast three-round affair to a close decision in the main event. Fleming garnered the majority of points in the opening round, but Mack, in the final session, evened up matters with a volley of lightning straight jabs to his opponent's face and head. While of short duration, it proved interesting and showed both lads to good advantage. In the semi-finals Jack Dempsey defeated Mike Kennedy in a slashing three-round go. Young Delmore out-slugged Young Mettle, Young Martin bested Johnny Nouse, and Willie Donnellson licked Willie Herzog in dandy curtain raisers. Young Monday threw Young Oelsen after thirteen minutes of wrestling, and gained a fall in a finish match.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY. By G. M. Gottfried. I And I'll have to quit my job; A story sad but true, Because my boss remembers what Last year I used to do. He knows that all my grannies have Been called away by God, And all my aunts and uncles are Way down deep in the sod. Again I'm being forced to read The columns of the dead, And keep a list of funerals On file right in my head. I have to walk down morning, now, To save the subway fare, And also stint myself on lunch. But, gee, a fan don't care. I want to see the pennant wave In New York town this year, And put you bet on me to give The Giants one grand cheer.

BURNS TO TRAIN GOTCH. CHICAGO, May 3.—Farmer Burns the veteran wrestler, will help Gotch prepare for his match here with Zbyszko, the Pole, on May 20. The former champion is now at Rowardennan, working with Jim Jeffries, but will leave the coast for Chicago about May 15 and will take up active training.

NEW MOTODROME. PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—A large automobile race track and aviation field is assured for this city. The Philadelphia Motordrome Association was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. The incorporators are F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin and John A. MacPeak.

COMMUTER HOWLING AGAINST HIGH RATES. Trainload Will Try to Urge Governor's Aid for Control by Public Service Commission. MT. VERNON, N. Y., May 3.—Not alone are the commuters in the different towns along the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad howling against the company's increasing its fares when the large amount of traffic to the suburban towns is considered. Why, the company wants to increase its commutation from Mt. Vernon to New York, a distance of 14 miles, from \$6.60 to \$6.75, whereas on the Harlem you can travel from White Plains to New York, a distance of 25 miles, for \$7.35 a month on commutation. I think that the New Haven should be thankful to the people that it has been allowed to make its improvements and its progress, to the detriment to some extent of some of the communities, and more especially in Mt. Vernon. Mayor Colwell, of New Rochelle, said: "This is the first time that I have heard that the company has been losing money. I am not in a position to state whether the company's statement is true or not, but nevertheless I don't think it is right for the company to carry the people out from New York for the summer at the old rate and then constantly raise the rates after getting them there. I understand that the company is not going to raise the rates on straight fares, but on the fifty-trip tickets. This is because its fares are based on the two-cent mileage basis fixed by law." The delegation will ask Governor Hughes to send an emergency message to the legislature urging the passage of Senator Wainwright's bill, which will put the matter of commutation rates on all railroads in this state in the hands of the Public Service Commission. This measure will prevent the company from raising its rates. The delegation to Albany will be made up of members of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, headed by Mayor Edwin Fiske, of Mount Vernon; Mayor Colwell, of New Rochelle, and the heads of the different towns. The statement given out by the

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RACE CONFERENCE

Second Annual Gathering to Discuss Negro Problem to Be Held Here. The National Negro Committee, which has its headquarters at 590 Fifth avenue, will hold its second annual conference in this city in the latter part of the week. A public meeting will be held on Thursday evening at Cooper Union, when Clarence Darrow, William S. Bennett, Ray Standaard Baker, the Rev. R. C. Ransom and Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett will speak. Sessions of the conference will be held all day Friday in the Charity Organization Society's hall, at 105 East 22d street, and on Saturday night a meeting will be held at the Berkeley Theater, on 44th street, which will be addressed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, W. H. Skaggs and Prof. Franz Boas. The National Negro Committee has for its purpose the public discussion of the negro situation with particular reference to the political status of the negro.

SHAD NET THIEF CAUGHT. Harry Long, aged twenty-three, of 80 East 28th street, Bayonne, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Mara in that city, charged with being one of the three men who were surprised while robbing shad nets off Robbing Reef light and who fired on the owner of the nets, Reuben Cadmus. Cadmus identified Long, who was held for further examination.

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ELIAS LEVY MARRIED.

Well Known Union Label Clothing Merchant Starts West on His Honeymoon. Elias Levy, 9 West 11th street, a member of the firm of Levy Bros., clothing, of 33 Canal street, was last night married to Miss Sara Fester, 52 Lenox avenue. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the West. They will visit Milwaukee. The marriage took place at Tuxedo Hall, 59th street and Madison avenue. After the marriage ceremony the young couple and the guests danced and enjoyed themselves until early this morning. There were a number of prominent labor leaders among the guests. Levy Brothers were the first merchants to handle goods bearing the union label of the United Garment Workers of America in their store, and it is through them that the Garment Workers have succeeded in placing the label in a number of stores on the East Side.

DIVORCED; NOW REMARRIED. TACOMA, Wash., May 3.—Charles E. George, lawyer, of New York and Tacoma, was remarried last week at Pasadena, Cal., to Mae Ritter George, of New York, who divorced him in New York fifteen months ago. Since leaving her, two women have claimed George as husband—Mrs. Ida Austrian George, of New York, and Mrs. Jan-ssen George, of Seattle.

FRANKO SUSPICIOUS. Requests Coroner to Investigate Death of Girl in Hospital. Nathan Franko, who lives at 278 West 32d street, asked Coroner Feinberg yesterday to investigate the case of Ida Burdel, twenty years old, who died yesterday in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. Franko said that he was interested in the case because a sister of the young woman was in his employ. At the hospital it was said that the woman died of bronchial pneumonia following an operation for adenoids and tonsillitis. As she had been in the hospital for fifteen days the death was not regarded as a coroner's case. The hospital authorities said they were perfectly willing to have an investigation made. Coroner Feinberg ordered an autopsy.

CURFEW SHALL BLOW. The Bayonne council has adopted a resolution requesting the officials of the Standard Oil Company to have the big whistle at the company's E plant in Bayonne blown every evening at 9 o'clock, so that residents may time their clocks and watches, and the children on the streets may know it is time to skip home. The city has not had a curfew since the old fire bell towers were torn down. The Standard's whistle can be heard three miles.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

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

COLUMBIA.

By Katharine Hand Stevens.
A column, on a cliff-bound hill,
between the sky above and sea below.
A sculptor set a statue, long ago—
and chiseled on the shaft, with patient skill,
the Goddess, who protects from ill.
These statues, where freedom seeks to live and grow;
and for a sign, which all mankind may know—
This figure falls, if Liberty ye kill!

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.

By Victor Luge Kimbert.
After all the greatest obstacles to the advancement and progress of women in their own country. Deplorable as it is, truth compels the admission that only the exceptional women sufficiently desire a change in affairs. The majority seem, if not perfectly contented with the idea, that their creation was a secondary matter and only accomplished for the benefit and pleasure of men, at least in acquiescence in the decision of the creators and make no special effort for freedom.

So long as women believe themselves inferior by creation to the other sex, so long will they remain in slavery to the idea. Surely it is time to be in the matter out. What women have done women may do, and there is no reason why an achievement in the annals of time that some woman has not accomplished. That the number to win fame is small compared with men is only true because the one sex has never been taught expression and the repression of vital forces, and the power of church and state has been ruthlessly used to keep women in subjection.

A symposium on the divorce question in California was held recently and the consensus of opinion of the lawyers was that the clubs of women were responsible, one even going so far as to say that even the church societies helped to take woman from her proper sphere. Funny? Well, perhaps it would be if the idiots were not so deadly in earnest in their attempt to replace the fetters that are so lucrative upon the necks of women.

Without doubt divorce always has a long trail of sadness in its train; but it is one of the greatest boons thus far vouchsafed to women. The married couple always throw off his matrimonial yoke if it galled him, and the

thousands of deserted wives are evidence that he frequently did so. But only in comparatively recent times was the wife been accorded the privilege of escaping from a brutal, tyrannical or drunken beast and still retain a semblance of respectability.
Am I advocating divorce? Not at all. You might as well ask if I was advocating amputation, because I stated that it was necessary in some cases. Happily married people are not candidates for the divorce court, and those who are there have usually good reasons for being there. The worst possible use society can make of a man and woman, unless it hangs them, is to compel them to live together in the close relation of husband and wife when they do not wish to do so.

My sisters, will you wake up? Will you stop believing or accepting as gospel truth the old fables that men have ever taught to keep you contented slaves. Candidly, do you believe that God had such a grudge against you as you have been taught? The quicker you get away from the old Garden of Eden fairy story that because woman was the first to sin and eat of the forbidden fruit, she should be in subjection to man, and that she and her children should be under the ban of iniquity forever, the quicker you will have a fighting chance for life and freedom. Can you not see the diabolical cunning that has worked upon the fear and superstition of women all the centuries through, and to cap the climax she is told that she must love and serve the God who pronounced the dread sentence upon her. A strange quality of love which could blossom from so little a plant, as fear and dread.

Use your intelligence. Do not be afraid. The heavens will not fall if you tell your masters that you are no longer children to be scared by ghosts, and that you no longer accept the cruel vindictive God they have set up for you to worship.—Wiltshire's.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

"For the first time, so far as we know," says the Journal of Education, "the small girls of the street are to be treated as well as the boys for a little while each week."

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THE STORY OF A BATTLE FOR A JOB

In the moving of The Call office the boy who substitutes for the regular editorial office boy on Saturday nights got lost in the shuffle. At any rate, he failed to appear last Saturday.

When one of the reporters was going out for lunch the city editor said to him: "See if you can't get a boy to carry copy tonight. Send up a couple of boys to see me."

About twenty minutes later two lads stuck their heads through the office door and asked for the city editor.

"When the city editor went to the door the spectacle which met his gaze was funny, very funny, indeed. There stood two lads glaring at each other, and muttering dire prophecies under their breath. One of them was dirty, ragged, and not quite so dirty, and his eyes insisted on looking west when he tried to look east."

"The city editor was puzzled, for both boys wanted the job, that was plain. 'Well,' said he, 'I can only use one of you.'

"I want the job, mister," said the Dirty One.

"But I can use only one boy," replied the city editor.

"Say, Micky," started the Dirty One, "let's go down and fight 't see who gets the job."

"High, I kin lick you," sneered the Ragged One.

Before the city editor could say a word the two lads dashed down the office stairs to the street. Neither came back for the job.

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INFORMATION WANTED.
Comrades will oblige the sister of Peter Hanley to help her find his whereabouts. Communicate with Maria Marley, 165 East 52d St., New York City.

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John Fourn, 445 East 142d St., are Greenwald, desires to secure employment of any kind, with some Comrade or sympathizer.

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FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
YOUNG man wants furnished room; vicinity 142d St., Bronx. Sociable family preferred. Schacht, 142d St., and Robins 7-8.

WOULD DO AWAY WITH KISSING HABIT

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—If Kirtie Rechin, the wife of a business man here and the president of the Women's Health Organization, has her way, the old, common and, above all, delicious art of kissing would be done away with.

She absolutely does not believe in it. It is not her kind of kissing, she says, but "falling out" with her husband of late or not, which, if it is so, perhaps has something to do with her radical views along this line.

However, President Rechin claims that her opposition to the "kissing habit" is one of principle. She claims that it is a bacteria-spreading custom, and however pleasing it is to the naughty, but willing victims who indulge in it, it must be stopped.

"Kiss Not" is the motto of the organization of which Kirtie Rechin is president, and, it is said, all other officers combined. This motto is emblazoned in red letters on a white ribbon worn by the members.

"Why not stop kissing?" says this latest exponent of anti-kissing propaganda. "It is a time honored custom, and one person cannot stop it. It is only in unity that sufficient strength can be gained to convince the world that kissing is pernicious and unhealthful."

It is said that the charter members of the new organization, aside from a few, and very few at that, are old maids, who, with a little effort, can very nicely keep the pledge, "not to kiss."

Each new member taken into the organization is put through the "third degree" and promises never, never again, to indulge in cooing, never again, to "kiss" to be kept on the members is not known. What penalty is to be meted out to those who violate the pledge is yet to be decided upon, says the president.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Frederick Robinson will speak on "Diseases That Threaten Society," before the East Side Equal Rights League, at 225 Chrystie street, near Houston, tonight. All young people are urged to attend.

Telephone 2433 Worth.
LOUIS HAUSLER Wines, Liquors from the East Side Equal Rights League, 410 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office, Cor. William St., New York.

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GRIEF FOR A KING.

According to the news accounts, either cabled from England or carefully prepared in the local offices beforehand, the people of the British Empire are plunged in profound grief because of the death of a beloved ruler. Also, Americans with social aspirations, backed up by cash, are uncertain as to what their standing with the new monarch will be. The woe of the common people of England may possibly be real, even if King Edward was most of the time utterly unmindful of the terrible poverty that existed in his kingdom, and absolutely without either wish or means to check it. But the fear of the Americans is another thing. That is probably very sincere and very deep.

It is said that the personal habits of the new king are so different from the habits of the king just dead that it is improbable he will need money other than that granted him by Parliament. As Americans stood "high in the favor of his majesty, King Edward," only because they could furnish him with cash in an emergency, it is natural that they should be doubtful of a man to whom that emergency will not come. It shuts out the possibility of buying their way to the royal presence. So, as the fact that a man or woman had been "presented" increased their social prestige, it is to be presumed that the fact our fellow citizens cannot be presented will make harder and ever harder the exhausting climb up the social ladder.

The fact that this matter was deemed of sufficient importance to receive extended notice shows society, good society, our best society and royal society, in a most ridiculous light. Moneyed Americans received the grace of royal notice because they paid for it. The royal notice was given because it was bought. The whole thing was a matter of barter, and probably, the higher the price paid the greater the notice given.

While all this was very pleasant and very jolly to the thorough good sport who occupied the throne, there must have been some one who had to pay the bills. The original accumulation of the American millionaire is garnered from day to day, and it is covered with the sweat and blood of those who produce it. For that reason King George does not care to have Americans about him. He prefers those families which for generations have been living on the toils of the common people who are now weeping for his father.

He is conservative, and associates only with the "old Saxon line," as one paper says, though what is the old Saxon line in England of today neither ethnologist nor historian could determine. Probably what is meant is that King George is not in love with the money-lending and brewing or distilling peers. Therefore the latter join the common people of England in their grief for the dead monarch. The old, solid, conservative and solvent peers have no cause for weeping, as they will more than ever bask in the sunshine of royalty. They will observe in a decent way the prescribed forms of mourning and will omit no detail of the trappings. They cannot go further than this, for to them there is always a king to whom they must bow, and it would be unloyal to show too much grief for the king departed. But the common people may weep, for in theory they lose a beneficent ruler, the head, defender and representative of the nation. Whether or not they do actually care at all is another matter. During a king's life the common people are not much concerned in the doing of royalty, except in so far as the class surrounding royalty takes more or less money, and in a king's death the common people are equally unconcerned.

But the British social climbers and the American millionaires are concerned. They wonder whether access to the presence will cost more, or whether the king is of such a disposition that it cannot be bought:

In dying just on the eve of a visit from our strenuous ex-President, King Edward was probably choosing the lesser of two evils.

It is highly edifying, though somewhat unexpected, that Mr. Hearst should continue his denunciation of Mr. Gaynor for not having acted like a perfect gentleman. Advice on this point usually came from Dorothy Dix and other experts on the American and Journal. Practice came from none. But for all that, it is good to see the boss line up for it.

On the day King Edward died a record crowd of emigrants left Liverpool for Canada. Evidently that rule of which Edward was the mere figurehead was not so productive of happiness and comfort that these people could continue to live under it.

Pert paragraphs and comic paper writers hail with delight the continuous revolutions in Eastern Europe. But it is interesting to note that after each one of them, capitalist methods of productions are a little further advanced.

The Chauffeurs' Union of Chicago has been sued by an automobile livery concern for \$60,000 because of an alleged breach of contract in going on strike. All those chauffeurs who hold property of any kind have been named in the suit. Until the courts showed them how, business concerns did not understand what a tremendous coercive and terrorizing weapon against organized labor they had in the law.

Governor Fort of New Jersey refuses to ask for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour because there is no proof that he was in New Jersey when the conspiracy to boost the price of beef was entered into. So the packers are safe. All they need is to be somewhere else when their dummies do the real work of conspiring.

THE STRIKE OF THE FARMERS.

By JOHN R. HOBBIE, JR.

Boston is experiencing a new kind of a strike. It is not the workers in the factories that have struck this time, but the farmers of New England. It came about in this way.

The milk supply of Boston is controlled by a few contractors who form a milk trust. This trust buys its milk from the farmers of New England, brings it to Boston, and distributes it to the consumers. Like other trusts, it exploits the farmers at one end of the line, and the consumers at the other end.

The farmers have struck. They have not together and demanded more for their milk. And until they get their demand, they say, they will sell no more milk to the Boston contractors.

So far, neither the farmers nor the trusts seem to have gained any advantage. No scarcity of milk has been felt yet, but the trust has been bringing in milk from other cities, and it is certain that all the milk that is being sold is as fresh as it might be. The governor and the legislature have exhibited an activity that is strange for them, but this activity is not hard to account for. The strength of the Republican party in Massachusetts lies in the country districts, and the leaders of that party are alarmed at this unmistakable sign that the farmers are beginning to wake up, and to show signs of class consciousness. So the governor makes legal appeals for arbitration, and the legislature orders an investigation of the milk question.

At this time (May 5) it is hard to say what the outcome will be, but it is safe to say that the legislature which has just voted down the income tax amendment will not do the one thing that would effectively settle the question of Boston's milk supply.

That one thing is the establishment of a state department for the distribution of milk to the people of Boston, and sell it to the consumers at the price it paid for it, plus the cost of transportation. Such a plan would give the farmers more for their milk than they now get, do away with adulterated and impure milk, and give the consumer better milk for no more than what he is paying for milk of a questionable quality now.

But such a plan is too simple and obvious for a capitalist legislature to adopt. And besides, it would injure the milk trust, and might be the entering wedge for more legislation of a Socialist sort. So the legislature will not consider it, but will order another investigation instead. Investigations do not hurt any one, and are an easy way of quieting a too insistent public.

No matter what the result of the present situation, it presents an opportunity for us to gain the ears of the farmer. By presenting them the plan for the establishment of a state department for distributing milk, we should be able to gain their attention, and to overcome a great deal of prejudice. And prejudice is the greatest bar to our success.

Comrades of the agricultural districts: Are there any farmers who have joined the milk strike in your neighborhood?

If so, do not lose the opportunity of pleading the cause of Socialism with them.

THE IDOL OF KINGS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The idol of the American people is in Europe the idol only of kings.

Had he been the idol of the people of Europe he would not have been the idol of their kings.

His rebuke to the Egyptians seeking freedom, his lectures to the Socialists in France, and his platitudes, delight the heart of the royalties of Europe.

They fear in Europe somewhat Republicanism, but how glad they are to hear this representative of the great Republic speak such words—such words!

They themselves could not do it. Their courtiers would laugh in their sleeves and the people would roar with amusement at seeing the kings becoming hypocrites, but Roosevelt tells his platitudes with a solemn face, and with all the earnestness of the believer.

The papers in Europe can't make him out. They are almost as much mystified as the Socialists.

They never saw his like before. "How can any man," they ask, "be in earnest and utter such pompous trivialities, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing?"

But if his sermons are empty of meaning, his advice is not without its value—to the kings.

They are delighted to hear a "republican" tell the people to be good and orderly and quiet and content.

In Egypt he says that Freedom that is right is wrong, and that Freedom that is wrong is right.

PHILANTHROPISTS.

By LOUIS WETMORE.

At length I have discovered what is the matter with philanthropists. For a long time I have been wondering why it is that instead of coming enthusiasm for themselves in return for money given away, they are looked at with that mixture of cynicism and good natured tolerance that democracy adopts toward its benefactors of this type. But now I have found out that it is due to the fact that philanthropists love humanity too much; that is, they have no room in their hearts for individuals or even classes.

Ask the average philanthropist whether he loves his barber or his boot-black best, and his look of astonishment will convince you of the foolishness of the question. In return for money given away, he will imagine him going into ecstasies over his green-grocer or even his ash-man. Did you ever see Capital personified, in well crossed trousers, check waistcoat and frockcoat, grasping the horny hand of Labor in the ditch with the tense grip of friendship?

Ask the average philanthropist whether he likes coal heavers as a class. I do not think his answer will be particularly complimentary to these gentlemen, especially if he is a stockholder in a coal company. Ask him whether he likes company, and he will probably storm at me, and as a body of rascals because an individual one sold him an "extra" on false pretenses. His shudder at my mentioning chimney-sweeps will convince you of their valuelessness in his economy save as an objectionable but necessary—and, thank heaven! very occasional—visitant to his mansion to make him more comfortable.

But when Humanity is concerned—ah, then you see the philanthropist eloquent on the subject of the Poor—God bless 'em!—provided, of course, it is a collective Poor abstractly dealt with, and that Poverty does not trespass on his land as tramp, beggar or outcast.

All this talk of the love of humanity is positively sickening at times. We have German professors who, in the intervals between their inventions of new philosophies, write eddite treatises on the material life of humanity, professing, in italics, their almost extreme liking for their fellow men. Passing over the fascinating speculation that they would never, probably, have written their tomes if they really had a true desire to increase the pleasure of the human race, I would inform them respectfully that if they have any wish to prove to me this assertion of theirs, twenty of them, at least, must crowd into one compartment in their trains and dance and sing and sit on one another's laps with these very expressions of joy that you see (say) in a crowd of working girls returning to their homes after the day's toil in a suburban train from Paddington. I doubt if these German professors love humanity enough to be willing to be packed like sardines with their fellow professors as these working girls are when their companions in joyousness.

Of course, that is merely due to the reason that real love of humanity, like the other basic virtues of the human race, good humor in spite of pain and poverty, making the best of a little pleasure, the feeling of brotherhood and solidarity, is found in its purest form among "those jewels of God," the poor.

Of course, in dealing with the poor collectively and abstractly, the philanthropist merely follows the tendency of the day. We are apt to lump together individual questions for solution under the head of some "problem." We speak of the drink problem just as if, in the first place, drink was ever a problem, and just as if, secondly, one could invent a single law that would go to the root of what is, perhaps, one of the most personal of questions. We talk mightily of the social problem, and we talk in such a way that a person unused to the formulas of political economy would simply gather that we had some one magic cure that would rid the world of all the individual problems gathered in under the wing of that high sounding phrase. We are carrying into our sociology the same principle of concentration that we see in the trust.

Another reason why most philanthropists are objectionable, and why they are at the bottom unpopular, in spite of the fact that they have given away untold wealth that, incidentally, might have been used to much better purpose by a sensible government instead of letting it fall into the hands of individuals, is this: Philanthropists are persecutors, like the founders of the Inquisition. Of course, I do not mean that Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie are to be compared to St. Dominic and his followers in their love of mere roasting humanity; what I suggest is, that at the bottom their aim is the same; they seek to impose on a people, either by governmental authority or the stronger force of wealth, their own ideas rather than what the people themselves want. The power of wealth in this country is greater than it has been in any other country since the world began.

Now some wealthy idealist gets the idea into his head, say, that the great part of the evils from which humanity is suffering is due to the fact that the people—the poor, helpless people—eat meat. Instantly the whole force of his wealth is hauled over to the cause of vegetarianism; unless, indeed, the gentleman in question has some other diet that he even prefers to this, say, concentrated essence of borax or pills of Jaeger wool. Persecution is at once rampant. To be sure, it does not take the form of evictions or thumb-screws—things which most people seem to think necessary to persecution—but, as I said before, it is persecution in its real sense—one man's theory forced on a reluctant populace.

One could hardly have a sane objection to meals of concentrated essence of borax—save, perhaps, the feeble objection of personal taste—provided the whole or at least a goodly amount of the people were in favor of that diet. Then, by all means, have the President, representatives, mayors and aldermen feed on that inimitable food. But when one man seeks to force through his wealth a practice on an unwilling people, at once you have persecution.

Our modern philanthropists are quite different in their methods from the philanthropists of the ancient world, the oligarchs of Greece or the emperors of Rome. The latter, for example, when they wished to please the populace by giving away some of their wealth, gave the people what they desired, like the Roman mob hauled for "panem et circenses," bread and games. "Panem et circenses" were a goodly amount of the people were in favor of that diet. Then, by all means, have the President, representatives, mayors and aldermen feed on that inimitable food. But when one man seeks to force through his wealth a practice on an unwilling people, at once you have persecution.

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Those say, but sensible Roman emperors, unlike our modern tyrants—I beg you pardon! I meant philanthropists—those emperors did not deny the mob its desires. They did not issue mandates in reply to the cry for bread, saying: "Citizens of Rome, we have come to the conclusion that, instead of giving you wheat, we shall build a temple, and money set aside for that purpose for the propagation of the faith." Or, "Roman citizens, we have decided to use the money for the annual games to build a library where you can regale your minds

with the masterpieces of Aeschylus and Cicero."

Because they gave Rome what it desired, the emperors were able to live there, even if they lived only a short time. The reason why our modern philanthropists have not given up the old emperors' idea have not been hanged long ago, is not, as some may think, that my argument is wrong, but merely that the American people have neither the sense nor courage of the ancient Romans.

THE INSURANCE AGENT.
By Hobo Poet.

My "debit" runs from Seventh down to Third.
From Logan lane and Delaware to Pine.
And just as you-a moment since inferred.
The people of the poorer class are mine.
I've had this same old "debit" many years.
The "super" wouldn't listen to a change.
I know the ways of keeping down arrears.

Now take for instance, Mrs. Mary Stubbs:
Each week she pays a dollar to the "Prues";
She curls it with her wash-board and tubs—
Would drop it, but has quite too much to lose.

Quite often when she gets a Jollar bill,
And thinks of things for which the children cried,
I just remind her: Husband very ill—
Insurance lapsed—no money when he died.

You see that piece of crepe on yonder door?
It helps my bigness in the neighborhood.
Because of that I'll "write up" three or four.
That otherwise I know I never could, I'll show how soon the comp'ny pays a claim:

They pay before removal of the crepe.
Oh, no sir, that's the other comp'ny's game—
Their lawyers find a loophole for escape.

You think it wrong? This taking from the poor.
The money which they need for food and bread?
Why, sir, you couldn't bear it, I am sure.
To see a man be penniless, when dead?

You call it gambling on a human life?
You must be joking, surely; yes, you are.
Why, that's a man's protection for his wife's.

The finest thing—excuse me, here's my car.
Conditions in his party in Washington, have been such that even Taft has deemed it advisable to pause in the city for a little while. Of course, he has proved up to the hilt that the government can get along perfectly well without him, but he hopes by staying near Congress to have something to do with its actions.

All these shouts to the regulars to stand by the President might mean something if Mr. Taft stood still long enough, either in policy or action, for any one to stand by him.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 29.
We went down to meet the girls this mornin'. It did my heart good to see the welcome they received on their return from the workhouse. I wonder how the bosses an' their barkers, the judges, will like it. They thought that by sendin' some of us to prison they'd frighten the life out of all. An' what a sad disappointment!

Whys, little Rebecca was as cheery as a spring bird when she jumped off the ferry. "Don't worry about goin' to the workhouse," she said to us with a glad laugh. "It ain't no worse than the factory." Then she turned to one of the reporters: "You can just say in your paper that sendin' us across the water won't break the strike."

But a few minutes later, while walkin' alongside me, she whispered: "Say, Mary, make believe that my knees ain't sore to the bone from scrubbin', an' I'm almost starved, an' what company you have to be with! It makes me laugh to think that we're sent there to become better."

Talk about heroines—these girls are surely the real stuff! An' they do all these things without thinkin' of personal reward. To tell the truth, I believe they couldn't act different if they wanted to—the road to liberty ain't got no byways. An' once a body wanders down that path one must continue the steady march forward unless one turns traitor or coward, but us girls are surely neither of this. It seems to me that we've come to realize that each one of us separately is but an insignificant part, an' are therefore ready to sacrifice ourselves for the welfare of all.

But the most touchin' part of the reception was to see the emotions of an old Italian. His daughter was one of those sent to the island. An' for the entire five days the unhappy father continued to lament her fate. What worried him most was the supposed ruin of her reputation in the eyes of her young men. His other daughter, who's also on strike, brought him down to the ferry this mornin'. An' when he saw the homely old man, he said to me, an' the beautiful flowers she received, an' when he heard that she'll get a

medal for bravery, he broke down an' wrapt like a babe.

"Me no care if my girls they strike one more month," said he to me finally. "Me want to see you girls win." I'm sorry to say, though, that this is an exceptional family—we have our hands full with the other Italian. They're like a lot of wild ducks loose. I don't really know what to do with them if it wasn't for the few brave Italian Socialists who devote every minute of their time to the strike. It takes all their effort to keep their country women in line. An' no wonder the bosses are so anxious to fill their work rooms with Italian girls—they're good workers, an' they think—qualifies that just fit the bosses, but are a misfortune to us.

But I don't see as we can blame these poor souls—their thinking machines have never been set in working order. I think it's terrible the way some nationalities treat their women. An' the Lord knows that none do justice to us. But the Italian women are certainly nothin' but beasts of burden. They're old before they have had a chance to be young. They work, bear children, raise house an' as a reward they get a sound beating now an' then. What a world of difference between the Italian an' the Jew girls?

"If our women were as bright as our Jewish sisters," said one of the Italian men to me the other day, "we would long ago have had a republic in our native land." I wonder if the men aren't to blame for their stupidity?

Was supposed to go to a concert arranged for the benefit of us strikers, but my cold was so bad that I had to go straight home. Met Sarah, she's all out an' dried up, an' as pale as a ghost. I wonder how long she's been starvin'. It makes me shiver when I think of the way she looks at me, just before we parted. An' the plain white envelope she gave me, it frightens me somehow every time I look at it. But I've promised to keep it for her until tomorrow mornin', when I'm free to open it if I care. I don't think I will. She promised to come for it bright an' early. And I—I wish I hadn't taken it, or if I had I hadn't promised to keep it sealed. But then there ain't no danger in Sarah's actions—she's too timid for anything.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

How the piratical black flag hates the red flag of human brotherhood.

"Help Wanted"—To protect those who answer advertisements.

As God gives us light—and though we be only glow-worms—we will shed it again.

When the capitalists wish to hit us hard they ascribe to us all their worst qualities.

Rockefeller—My very dear sir, I do not know why, but I like you immensely. I could embrace you. Let me lift you up.

Humility—Go away, you old fraud. Didn't you smack me an' a awful one just a little while ago when I wasn't looking? If you attempt to come any nearer I'll call the police.

You but a trust, uncover corruption, or bring rascals to justice—for the love of the people and truth and honesty? No; because you want a fat office. This, too, is capitalism.

Humanity must have fallen low, indeed, and be a pitiful object, if it must consent to be "uplifted" by arch-robbers like Rockefeller. Can't you see Cily John going through its pockets?

There are two cartoons in recent issues of Life that are especially worth while: "The Men Higher Up," on April 21st, and "The only camel that ever got through the eye of a needle," on April 25th.

The railroads of this country kill twelve employees every day, and cripple 60,000 a year. Kings wade through slaughter to a throne, and dividends are bought with the blood of the workers.

The Bell Telephone monopoly boasts that it has 5,142,000 telephones in operation this year. And in the wee sma' hours the directors can already hear the voice of Socialism talking over them, louder and louder.

The New York Stock Exchange, like the king, can do no wrong. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that this hive of money sharks can make any rules it sees fit, because—it is not incorporated.

Even subservient capitalist organs like the New York Sun are obliged to give space to discussions of Socialism nowadays. And there are not wanting brave comrades to rap the deframers of the red flag in its columns over the head. Let the good work go on.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, in a strong speech against the white slave traffic, recently said: "I frankly confess that I am not prepared to suggest a remedy that would be adequate to fit the case." How about Socialism, Professor? It would abolish profit, the only incentive.

"Socialist point with bloom to the increase of stock companies," says the Review of Reviews. This is a mistake. Socialists are the most hopeful people in the world. They see in the multiplication of corporations the natural development of capitalism, which will eventually choke it to death.

Investigators reported that one-third of the tenement houses of Trinity Church "need attention," but the

corporation winks both eyes and banks a surplus of \$170,000 for the current year. Save souls? Save money?

Frederic C. Havemeyer, brother of the late head of the Sugar Trust, was the way of all flesh the other day, aged seventy-eight. He was succeeded at an early age, and his special was theatrical ventures and adventures. The public maintained him a parasite for many years, and now he is gone. Sweets to the sweet.

An respectable authority as the New York Journal of Commerce says that there was no value originally in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, and that it is able to pay dividends upon a billion of water only by charging extortionate prices. Paid possible by the robber tariff passed by its stockholders in the pocket of Congressmen and Senators.

Lina Cavalieri, songbird, having marriage. True, not in capitulation. The Sunday yellows, has to resort to something else in order to keep her dear public warm, while she is away in Europe. So she "consents" to marry Lob Chanler in October, if still of the same mind then. She is not "sentimentally in love" with him, nor does she believe that "love" is necessary in marriage. True, not in capitalist marriage. But divorce is.

The "Short Ballot Organization," 283 Fourth avenue, New York, is very anxious to mail a pamphlet explaining how politics can be simplified and a government "be had which the people can know all about and control." We are to be content with "electing" only the few strategically important officials," etc. Wonder why this "organization" is paying for many pages of expensive magazine advertising. Where does it "come in"? I will wait and see.

Talk about the money won at the bridge tables of this country. That is a game of bridge up at Albany which would make a gambler's quoniam water, and it is not in the legislation, either. No, the Vanderbilt family built this bridge, and leased it to the New York Central railroad, many years ago, and you and I and all travel that way have got to pay an extra toll every time we cross the Hudson river. The bridge has been paid for many times, and will continue to be paid for by the public, and over, until socialism steps in and stops the highway robbery.

It is almost ludicrous to note the way with which railroad president and produce exchange gamblers via "The Decay of Agriculture" in New York and other states. First you get the trusts so firm a grip upon the farmer's throat as to make him shudder at his efforts to supply the needs of the soil, cattle, etc., etc., then you call meetings and invite the learned "Bepuddle" of the Beef Trust, own secretary of agriculture, who, perhaps, may scare the farmers by raising things at a loss for the roads to charge excessive freight rates and for the rascals higher up to do the people at exorbitant prices. Farmers, why not awake and—Cain! Instead: You can do it with ballots.