

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair today and slightly cooler.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3305 BEEKMAN.

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## WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CONVENTION ENDS

### Historically Closes After Adopting Resolution Repudiating Charge That the Society Is Anarchist.

The convention of the Workmen's Circle closed yesterday, with the adoption of a resolution that a letter of apology be sent to the Times, refuting the charge that the organization was an anarchist society. This statement was made in a story published in that paper Sunday, entitled "Schools Where Anarchy Is Taught," in which facts and figures were twisted much to the annoyance of the delegates. The story stated that there were 550 delegates to the convention, representing 65,000 anarchists. The secretary was instructed to correct the figures and to inform the readers of that paper that there were 484 delegates, representing 37,000 workmen, the majority of whom are Socialists.

At the last sessions of the convention much work was done and many resolutions adopted. A goodly number were rejected and this gave cause to heated discussion and heated argumentation, at times filling the hall with a deafening noise, which could be heard for blocks away.

Especially exciting was the debate on whether the Arbeiter, a Socialist Labor Party weekly, should be recognized. Several members of that organization made eloquent speeches in favor of the organ, but there were others who spoke for them with equal force, and the decision was made by a large majority against recognition of that paper.

The surprise of the day. There was a surprise in store for the delegates Saturday morning which had been withheld until the last minute. A heated discussion had taken place on the advisability of placing the organization committee in charge of the national executive, Chairman M. Levinson, of Philadelphia, announced that the convention would be greeted by children of the Socialist Sunday schools. He said: "I have a surprise for you, friends. There is a delegation of 200 Socialist school children outside ready to appear before you as soon as we conclude this session."

When the children entered the hall, en masse, carrying the flag of their respective schools, they were met with cheers that all but frightened the youthful Socialists. Men jumped on chairs and waved hats and 500 throats poured out a hilarious welcome. The line advanced and made its way to the platform, led by the musical director of the schools, Mrs. Caroline Van Name. When the children were arranged in proper order they formed a beautiful group, ranging from six to fourteen. When they sang the Marseillaise the audience was so touched that many, overcome by emotion, wiped away tears.

The intensity was increased when the twelve-year-old Esther Rosenbaum, of Sunday School, Branch 139, stepped forward and delivered an eloquent address, in which she extended greetings to the convention, and spoke on work of the scholars and the part they take in developing the children of the members of the Workmen's Circle. She said that the schools were there to stay, stay until the superintendent of public schools will let them in the work.

So great was the enthusiasm over the children that several delegates called for a donation to the school. This was overruled, however, by the chairman, explaining that talk of money would only discredit the affair. The children came, he said, in a spirit of enthusiasm and subjects of a material nature were out of place. No talk of money was to come up. It should not be within the hearing of the young idealists. At this there was another outburst of applause.

Accept Resolutions. Of the many resolutions that were adopted, the following are the most important: 1. That a resolution be sent to the convention of the Socialist party, urging that body to approve restricted immigration; 2. That women belonging to the organization be given the same rights enjoyed by men; 3. That the next convention be held in May, 1912; 4. That the place to be decided by referendum; 5. The following submitted cities: Rochester, Chicago, New York and New Haven, Conn.; 6. That maturity should be paid after thirty days in case of ninety days, the rule now; 7. That the organization committee be given the control of the various state committees; 8. That an auditing committee be elected consisting of seven members.

## 1,000 SEAMEN GET WAGE INCREASE

It was announced yesterday that a final agreement has been reached between representatives of the International Seamen's Union and local representatives of the Morgan line, and the expected strike will not take place.

About a month ago the seamen made demands on the line and until recently it was expected that a strike would take place as the company has refused to grant the workers' demands. The company seeing the determination of the men to get a wage increase changed their minds and immediately called on representatives of the union and tried to avoid a strike.

By this agreement a thousand seamen employed on the Southern Pacific, or as it is known as the Morgan Line, will get an increase in wages of \$5 per month. Demands have also been made on the Brunswick Line, and if no agreement is reached by the middle of the month a strike of all the seamen employed on the line seems imminent.

## AMERICAN BULL FIGHTER GORED

### His Daring Stunts Surprised Mexican Lovers of the Sport—Killed His Animal, However.

MEXICO CITY, May 9.—Harper Baylor Lee, the American bullfighter, was fatally gored in the ring at Guadalajara last night, according to dispatches received here today.

The account coming from Guadalajara says that although Lee's side was torn open by the bull's horns he killed the animal before walking to the stand for medical aid.

Lee has been reported dead before. Last October he was badly gored while saving the life of a fallen picador, but he recovered to add still more daring exploits to those which have made him a hero to the followers of the Mexican bull rings.

Lee, who is said to be the first American to enter the bull ring, was born in Rochester somewhat less than thirty years ago. Popular tradition has it that he attended college either at Harvard or Princeton, while studying for the profession of an engineer, also that he first became interested in bull fighting when he went to Mexico as a civil engineer in the employ of the Mexican National railroad, in 1899. Two years later he appeared as an amateur in the ring at Guadalajara, where his absolute disregard of danger excited the interest of an old Spanish toreado, who took pains to teach the promising amateur the inside tricks of the game.

Although the American knew and practiced all the rules governing the etiquette of bullfighting he had ideas of his own about training systematically, much to the surprise and disgust of the "amclanados"—which might be translated "fans."

## TERMINAL MEN LOSING.

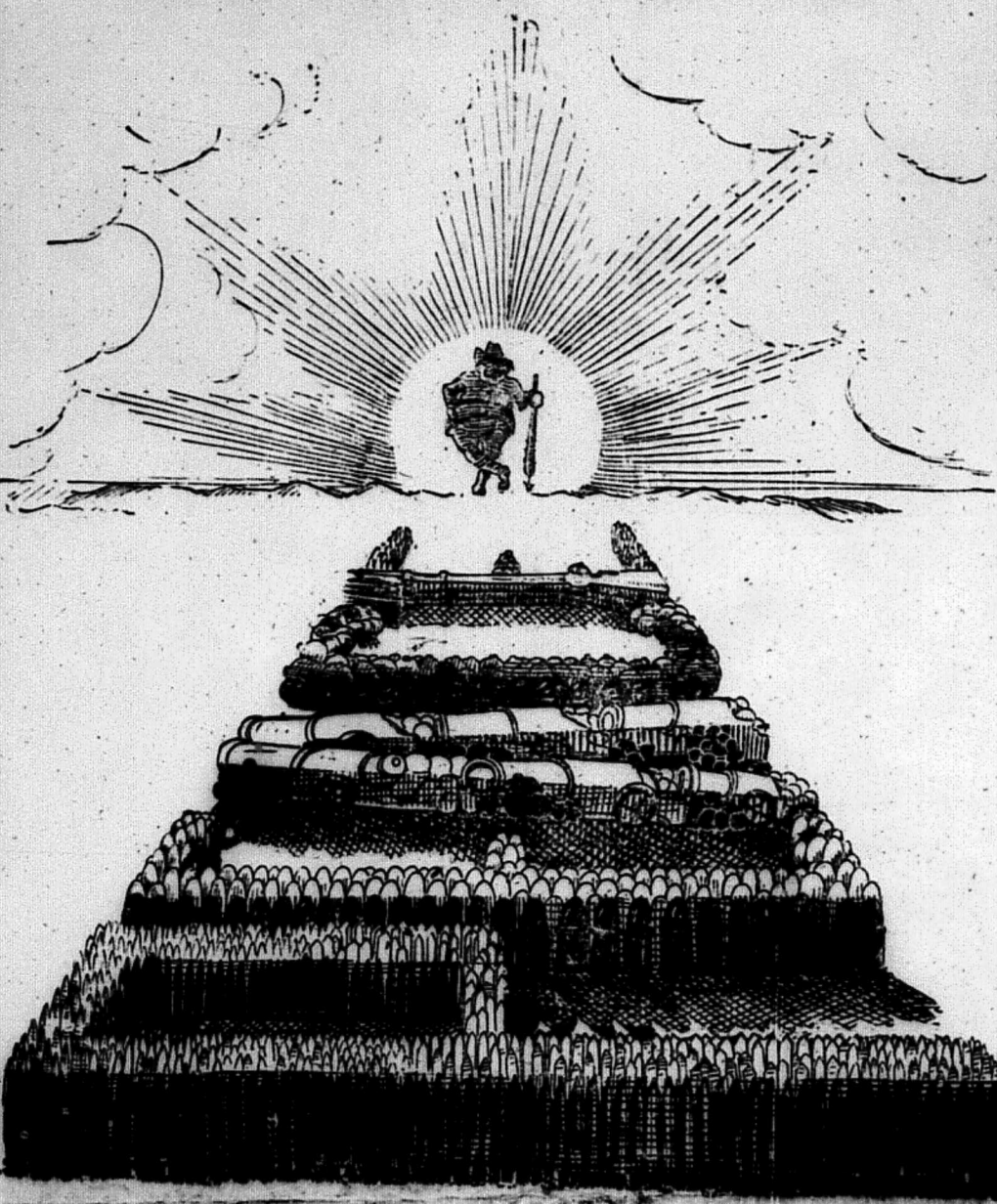
### Company Has Large Force of Scabs. They May Go Back.

The terminal workers along Kent avenue and 10th street, Brooklyn, are still out, though their chances of winning are very slim. The terminal company has imposed scabs sufficient to carry on its work without inconvenience, and the strikers realize that the blow is a vital one to them. There was talk of organizing the men a week or so ago, but nothing has been done along that line. There are about 250 of them out, and they demanded an increase of 5 cents an hour, but the bosses refuse to deal with them in any manner.

Some of the strikers claim, in view of the present situation, that the best thing they can do is to go back to work, though there are many who are indignant. They claim that the wages they were getting when they walked were not enough to support themselves and families. The strikers say that their bosses are the most arrogant in Brooklyn, and that the police force of the district worked hand in hand with the company to beat them. What action they will now take is not known.

TONSILS CARRY DIPHTHERIA. PONTIAC, Mich., May 9.—After years of investigation into the cause of numerous cases of diphtheria in this city, the state board of health has been successful in finding a "carrier" of diphtheria germs in the tonsils of Edward McCoughlin, a boy, twenty-five years old, who fell ill last week. The man's tonsils were removed and the outcome is being watched with interest. His case is believed to be analogous to that of the "carrier" "Typhoid Mary" of New York.

## Teddy's Idea of World Peace!



—MITCHELL LOEB.

## BOX MAKERS STRIKE

### Thirty-five Paper Case Workers Walk Out for Higher Wages.

Thirty-five men and women employed by the Mentz Paper Box Company, at 321 Greenwich street, went on strike yesterday. The workers notified the employers that they wanted a 5 per cent increase in wages about two weeks ago, but Mentz ignored their demand and instead kept on paying them the same prices. Mentz thought that the employees, seeing that they cannot get a wage increase, would let it go.

The workers applied to their union to sanction a strike against Mentz, and as a result of the union permitting the men to call a strike, the workers walked out yesterday morning. The strike was endorsed at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, held at Clinton Hall last night. The strikers maintain headquarters at 77 Ludlow street. A committee of the strikers and a representative of the United Hebrew Trades will call on the employer today and try to bring about a settlement.

## FOUGHT STREET DUEL

### Four Fight With Revolvers—Two Are Dying and One Dangerously Wounded.

CORDELE, Ga., May 9.—As the result of a street duel here today between Bowen, Herbert and Edward Mercer, brothers, on one side, and Grady Snellgrove and William Benton on the other, Snellgrove and Benton are dying and Edward Mercer is dangerously wounded. The duel was caused by attentions which Snellgrove had been paying a young sister of the Mercer brothers. Snellgrove had been warned to keep away from the girl. The latter, however, loved Snellgrove and asked him to come to her home Sunday night.

The lovers sat in the girl's room. The brothers discovered Snellgrove's presence and the latter leaped from a second story window to escape. The Mercer brothers met Snellgrove at the door and the duel began at once. Revolvers were used and thirty shots were fired. Owing to the remoteness and connections of the families it is feared there will be more bloodshed.

## 1,000 BODIES TAKEN FROM CARTAGO RUINS

SAN JUAN, Costa Rica, May 9.—One thousand bodies have been taken out of the ruins of Cartago, the ancient capital of Costa Rica. Great trenches are being dug and the bodies interred as rapidly as possible, to prevent pestilence.

Reports from Paraiso, Orisi and Poceco, other towns devastated by the recent quake, indicate that hundreds of bodies are being recovered there. Following his inauguration today as president of Costa Rica, General Ricardo Jimenez took personal charge of the rescue work in Cartago and directed the forming of other parties in the other stricken cities.

Today heavy rains fell in the earthquake district, and the people are now facing both famine and pestilence. It is expected that the death total will reach 3,000. Thousands of refugees are flocking into San Jose and the government is endeavoring to care for them, though the city is overcrowded.

## SEARCH FOR BODIES

### Expect to Find Fragments Near Powder Factory in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 9.—A great brush field surrounding the plant of the General Explosive Company, at Hull, P. Q., four miles from this city, is being searched today for fragments of human bodies, following the terrific explosion late yesterday, when fifteen persons are known to have been killed, a score of others injured and property damaged to the extent of \$100,000. It is feared that a number of persons were blown to bits and that it will only be by piecing together fragments that the exact casualty list will be obtained. Congratulatory messages are coming in from all parts of Canada to Earl Grey, the governor general, and to the members of his family, who were in grave danger. Earl Grey and his family were in Rideau Hall, the official home, two miles from the scene of the blast. The whole house was shaken by the blast and all the windows broken out. Earl Grey and his family rushed into the courtyard, but were soon rescued.

## EXPECT DEPRESSION

### Shop Dealers in Clothing and Dress Goods Declare Mourning Will Hurt Business.

LONDON, May 9.—Financial depression among the mail shop keepers and retailers in dress goods and clothing is almost sure to follow the death of King Edward. Already hundreds of the smaller dealers are talking of going into bankruptcy on account of the protracted period of mourning. The town season was just at its height, later than usual, owing to the expected coming of Colonel Roosevelt. Country homes were being prepared for opening, and spring and summer gowns were being ordered. Now all these orders have been canceled, causing great financial loss.

Owing to the suddenness of the death of King Edward, the supply of crepe is insufficient to meet the demands. The jobbers instantly raised the prices, but the retailers, fearing to lose the patronage, were afraid to do so, and today are literally fighting for crepe, which they expect to sell at a loss.

## WANT ANOTHER FAIR

### Expect President's Aid in Inviting Foreign Countries to Participate.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Julius Kahn, of California, introduced in the house this afternoon a resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1912.

The resolution provides that it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that a suitable site has been selected and that there is an actual subscription of not less than \$5,000,000 to the capital stock of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, and the President authorized to issue a proclamation inviting foreign countries to participate in the exposition. Beattie commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean, it is contemplated to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal.

## CEMENT PRODUCT INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Preliminary estimates by the United States geological survey show that the production of Portland cement during the year 1909 increased at least 20 per cent over 1908, or 10,227,000 barrels, valued at \$3,557,000. The production of natural cement shows a decrease of about 100,000 barrels, valued at \$45,000. Puzzolan cement shows a slight increase, about 160,645 barrels having been produced.

## STRIKERS ARE JOINED BY STRIKEBREAKERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—Building trades workers of this city, whose strike for the past week came nearly resulting in a general tie-up of the city's building industries, returned to work today on a compromise agreement which spells practical victory for the men.

The details of the agreement are not known, but victory rests with the strikers in that they secure an increase in wages. Of the 1,500 men who have been on strike for the past week, more than 1,000 went back to work today. The remainder are employed practically by the J. W. Bishop Company, which is still at odds with the union over the matter of recognition. This company has imported nearly 300 strikebreakers from New Bedford and other southern Massachusetts cities, some of whom already have joined the ranks of the strikers, who they were hired to replace.

## EIGHT YEAR OLD BOY STRAPPED TO POST

### Kept in Alms House Three Years. Mutely Appeals for Companionship of Other Children.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 9.—The rain and cold winds today kept Martin Couwers, an eight-year-old boy, who is mischievous and full of life, albeit he is called feeble-minded, from being strapped to a post outside the almshouse here until dark, when he would have been unstrapped and taken into the ramshackle refuge of New Jersey dependents, and put to bed. This has been the boy's routine in good weather for three years. The boy, whom experts say can be cured of his mental defects, has only odd and decrepit men and women as his companions, and they are unable to care for him. He scampers about like a young colt, and the only sure way they can keep him in bounds is to strap him to the post and then put an old woman in a chair nearby to see that he does not unfasten the straps.

For three years the feeble-minded child has been out of the almshouse only when strapped to his post. As a result of being cut off from companions of his own age, his mind is as barren as it was the day he entered the almshouse. His knowledge of the language is limited to that usually shown by a four-year-old child. Boys of Martin's age often look at him through the fence. The child isn't too feeble-minded to long for their companionship, and stretches his arms out in a mute appeal for them to come and play with him, but never once in these three years has he had youthful companions.

Jared W. Kimball, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has examined the child and declares he is in splendid physical condition and has never been mistreated in his life. The matron of the almshouse, Mrs. Margaret Hellinger, is not blamed for the boy's condition, as she has neither the money nor means to care for him any other way. Kimball, however, has brought the matter to the attention of Governor Fort, urging that some other provision be made for the boy, so that his feeble mind may be bettered.

## FARMERS SHOW FIGHT

### They Arrange a Mass Meeting in Boston to Oppose the Milk Trust.

BOSTON, May 9.—Farmers all over New England, who are at present in a bitter war with certain big distributors of milk in Boston, are here today to take up their fight to a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, and before a legislative joint committee formed to investigate the price war between the producers and the distributors, whom they call the "Boston Milk Trust." Among the more prominent speakers at the Faneuil Hall meeting will be Governor Bechler, of New Hampshire, of the National Grange; Secretary J. Lewis Ellsworth, of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; Representative Charles H. Garaner, of Westfield; R. H. Conmison, of Exeter, N. H., who led the farmers' fight against the contractors ten years ago, and Professor J. W. Sanborn, of Gilmanston, N. H. In the afternoon practically all the farmers and their supporters will go to the state house and attend the first session of the legislative joint committee. It is probable that former Attorney General Herbert W. Parker will attend the investigation in the interest of the milk producers.

## SUCCESSFUL DAY IN THE BAKERS STRIKE

### Encouraging Developments Cheer Bakers in Fight for Shorter Day and Better Conditions.

The striking bakers were encouraged yesterday when several developments were announced that promised to bring about a speedy settlement of the conflict between them and their employers. Several boxes settled and many men joined the union. All day a crowd of people hung around the headquarters, 243 East 84th street, discussing the situation in a spirit of optimism. The general impression was to the effect that a settlement is within sight, the successful termination of the strike being only a matter of days. According to Charles Ifland, general organizer, 75 per cent of the entire trade entered the union. There are altogether 14,300 in the trade, out of whom over 10,000 are organized. Altogether there are on strike about 2,000, of which 1,300 are in New York, and the other 700 are divided between Brooklyn, Yonkers and New Jersey.

Some day this week the strikers will receive benefits. H. Kindelman, of the executive committee, will be in charge of the distribution of the money, which is sent by the home office of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, in Chicago. The money will be distributed through the various locals.

## Women Take Up Fight.

The Women's Trade Union League is going to take up the fight for the bakers and the announcement has already sent shivers down the backs of the bosses. They know well the influence of the Women's Trade Union League and how much that organization did for the striking shirtwaist makers and other unions in similar strikes.

Mary E. Dreier, president of the organization, when seen by a reporter of The Call yesterday, said that she will call a conference of all the women's club in the city to discuss the situation and what measures, if any, should be taken to bring about a settlement, or, a victory for the strikers. "I am as yet not prepared to speak on the strike," said Miss Dreier, "but we are taking means to look into it and shall do whatever we can to bring about a satisfactory arrangement."

Ifland said that a mass meeting is to be called at which the employers will be given a chance to explain their position and answer why the demands of the union should not be complied with. There is also going to be a representative of the union on hand, to give the union's side of the strike.

## Italian and French Bakers to Join.

The Italian and French bakers, about 800 men, held a meeting at Morio's Restaurant, on Seventh avenue between 36th and 37th streets yesterday, and decided to join the strikers as soon as the leaders of the strike will deem it advisable. It was a hard job to get them to walk, as the spirit of revolt has taken hold of them. They wanted to walk out at once.

The success in organizing them was a matter of congratulation and it was interpreted as one more indication that victory is near. Seigel and Cooper, who employ twenty-one bakers, are considering the terms submitted by the union and it is expected that demands will be accepted without a strike. The conditions submitted are the usual ten which the bakers are striking for: Nine hours a day work; \$15 to boxmen and \$18 to oven men.

"The Women's Auxiliary to Bakers Workers," an organization of a hundred women, organized last Sunday for the purpose of obtaining the address of the grocers and bakers who use the union label and give them publicity, met again yesterday at 6 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. These meetings are to take place daily and the work is to be carried on systematically. A list of all union label grocers will be printed and distributed among the housewives. Conditions in Bakeries Bad. Ifland said that the conditions in the bakeries are worse than what was suspected. He said: "We knew that conditions were bad in the bakeries, but we did not know they were that bad. You can quote me as saying that I have affidavits from men who are ready to back it up by sworn testimony that Fleischmann's shop is one of the worst. In summer men are working in a temperature between 175 and 115, and many of them have been known to drop like flies." Fleischmann's bakery, on East 10th avenue and 51st street, was surrounded by policemen yesterday, though he admitted that no trouble occurred. Outside the place looked like



a briefed fort. What was going on inside was not divulged, but could easily be guessed.

In addition to Fleischmann's, the strike is on in Brooklyn's bakers, the Cushman's, twenty-two shops, Droste's, Whiteside's, Eger's and Hochman & Heiler's.

Brooklyn Bakers Enthusiastic. Interest is increasing in the bakers' strike in Brooklyn every day.

Through the efforts of the committee, however, about sixty men employed by the Schultz bakery, joined the union and more are expected to make application in a day or so.

The bakers report progress all along the line. They are especially insistent that all those who are in sympathy with the strikers refuse to purchase bread made by the trust bakeries, against which they are making their strong fight.

Leaders of the strike claim that if the consumers continue to support them in this respect, the victory will be theirs. They realize that the fight aims at greater things than merely an increase in wages and the shorter workday.

The strikers claim that if they merely accept an increase in wages and then return to work with a small union, the bosses are in position to force them back to the original position with ease.

Along with the big meetings that are being held daily, every effort is being put forth to organize the men at every point. They are all confident that they will win.

Brewers' Union, No. 69, was arrested on the corner of Heyward street and Broadway and taken to the Lee avenue station.

The Brooklyn Federation of Labor, in its meeting held Sunday in the Labor Lyceum, endorsed the bakers' strike and a committee is to be appointed from each organization.

Has Attack of Heart Disease When Answering Daughter's Cry For Help. DENKIRE, N. Y., May 9.—Ira Dutton, of Sheridan, N. Y., fell dead from an attack of heart trouble on the floor of his invalid daughter's room, to which he had hurried upon his daughter's cry upon hearing her cries of pain.

Miss Dutton was unable to go to him or give an alarm, and not till some time afterwards, the pitiful condition was discovered by members of the family of E. D. Tuttle, Dutton's son-in-law who lives a short distance from the Dutton home.

Dutton was seventy-seven years old. He was born in Southington, Connecticut and came when three years old to Chautauque County, with his parents. He is survived by one son and three daughters.

MAY DELAY HEIKE TRIAL. It is improbable that the trial of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the five men indicted with him will go on today as scheduled, in view of John B. Stanchfield's engagement in the Heike trial.

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, 333 East 34th street.

Fraas & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTRE. Broctway, Linden and Quincy streets. BROOKLYN. Matings. We have large and complete stocks of Matings—Tuxedo, Dinner, Reception and all the latest designs and colorings.

ERIE OFFICIALS AND WORKERS' STATEMENT. Company Makes Claims That Are Denied by Union Officials—Men Vote Overwhelmingly for Strike. The strike vote of the trainmen and conductors on the Erie Railroad system between here and Chicago for the wages granted to the Baltimore and Ohio trainmen and conductors by the arbitrators, under the Erdmann act, will be counted in this city on May 14, it was stated yesterday.

The following official statement as to the situation was issued yesterday on behalf of the Erie Railroad: "The indications are that the difficulties between the trainmen and conductors of the Erie Railroad and the company are not of such a serious nature as to make a strike inevitable. It is the usual procedure of railway organizations, when their original demands are declined, for the general officers to take any necessary steps, including the declaration of a strike, in case a satisfactory settlement is not made with the employer."

WIFE WAS VERY BRUTAL. RENO, Nev., May 9.—Alleging that his wife not only threw a kettle of hot water over him at their home at Newark, N. J., in April, 1907, but that she tore his clothes into fragments and pushed him through a glass window and called him vile names, S. R. Rost asks a decree of divorce here on a complaint filed today against Clara Frost, daughter of a Newark family by that name. The couple went to Mitchell, S. Dak., in May, 1909, where she conducted her alleged abuse. She is now in Chicago and will not contest his action.

WILLIAMS TRIAL IS NEAR. A special term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the trial of the election cases opened yesterday in the County Court House, with Justice Wheeler, of Buffalo sitting. The cases tried yesterday, involve three negroes—Walter Herbert, Harkness B. De Voe and William Mathews—charged with conspiracy to violate the election laws. The indictment against Rempel D. Williams, Tammany leader of the 17th district, for an alleged violation, is also to be tried.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1885 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 24,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement.

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GIRL RUNS AWAY FROM A CONVENT. Intended to Have Good Time When "Cap" Got Wise—Is at Home Again. A little girl of fifteen, well dressed and pretty, was sauntering along West 42d street, in front of a Turkish bath house, yesterday, when a tall person coming toward her caught her eye.

WICKERSHAM WILL NOT AID INQUIRY. Says Legislative Body Cannot Interfere With Work of Federal Grand Jury, to Senate. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Attorney General has informed the senate that it is impossible for him to comply with the resolution adopted on April 29 last directing that an inquiry be made as to the names of the persons who sold cotton to the pool of purchasers now under investigation by the Department of Justice.

SOCIALISTS GAIN. French Workers Take 14 Seats Away From Government—Defeat Castellane. PARIS, May 9.—The second ballots for 229 seats in the chamber of deputies, taken today throughout France, issued off quietly. Late returns showing the election of 196 deputies give 118 to the government, 41 to the Socialists, and 26 to the allies of the Right.

WANTED—A SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY. The Socialists of the 22nd Assembly District, Brooklyn, have begun a movement to organize an independent, English-speaking fraternal and benevolent society, on the lines of the Jewish Workmen's Circle and the German Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

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A Hint from Abroad. The thrifty foreigner recognizes the waste in weak tea. Twice as strong, this tea makes twice as many cups. Half is gain. White Rose CEYLON TEA. A 10c. Package Makes 60 Cups.

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# HEYBURN SHOWS HOW RAILROADS BOYCOTT

### National Exposure of Discrimination. Exorbitant Charges Against Short Haul Shippers.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Eyes of the railroad world this week are focused on the Heyburn long and short haul amendment, which will be the next feature of the railroad bill to be discussed by the senate. Railroad men declare that if the Heyburn idea becomes law it will upset every freight rate and bring chaos to the whole country.

Representatives of the Middle West and the mountain region say that the adoption of the amendment would "loosen the stranglehold of the railroads and give the people an approach to a fair chance in commerce."

What Heyburn and the supporters of his amendment ask is that the railroads be permitted to charge no higher rates from the East to Denver, Spokane, Salt Lake, Boise and a thousand other points than is charged to cities on the Pacific coast.

Under present conditions a man in an inland city pays the full through rate to the coast, and in addition to the local rate from the coast to his own town. Senator Heyburn in illustrating the discrimination today said that the rate on oil from Chicago to Portland, Ore., is 9 cents per hundred pounds. From Chicago to Boise the rate is \$1.53. Boise is over 500 miles east of Portland, but it pays over \$12 a ton more in freight rates on oil than does Portland.

On cement, the rate from Chicago to Portland is 25 cents; to Boise 56 cents—an extra tax of over \$6 a ton on Boise on a haul 500 miles less than on the one to the coast. In all classes of freight there is similar discrimination.

When the Heyburn amendment is in effect the railroads could charge as much, but not more, for hauling freight from Chicago or New York to Boise than they charge for taking it to Portland.

While the railroads charge the rate to the coast and from the coast back to the inland towns, they do not haul the freight over that route. When the inland train is reached by the train bound for the coast, its cars are cut out, and the train goes on its way. But the charges are in the freight bill.

The same practice prevails in the shipments from the far West to the East. A man in Pittsburgh getting freight from San Francisco must pay the through rate to the Atlantic coast and the local rate from the coast to Pittsburgh.

The bitter complaint comes from the West, representatives of that region say, because the distance between cities is greater and rates higher there than in the East.

The explanation of the railroad men is that rates are lowest to the coast cities because there they must meet the competition of steamers. It has been pointed out, however, that the same discrimination is applied to products originating in the Middle West and sent to the Pacific coast, in the hauling of which the railroads have a monopoly and there is no possibility of water competition. The coast cities are in favor of the present arrangements.

Heyburn told of a man who entered a proposition for handling a lot of wool out of San Francisco by steamers and based the deal on a contract he made with a steamship company. The railroads notified the company that if it handled the wool they would never give it another pound of freight. A copy of the boycott notice was sent to the wool men. The steamship company canceled the contract and the man lost \$10,000.

"Rates are not made on the cost



## 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.

Before 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

of hauling but what the traffic will stand," said Heyburn.

Spokane is said to have paid \$1,000,000 in excessive freight rates in 1906. Senator Smoot has called attention to the fact that chinaware is shipped more cheaply from Liverpool, England, to Salt Lake City than from potteries in Ohio to the Utah metropolis.

A story told by Senator Dixon, of Montana, deals with a citizen of Bozeman, Mont., who bought a carload of high-grade cattle in Minnesota. He found that the freight rates to Seattle were much less than to Bozeman and reckoned it would be a fine scheme to bill the cattle to Seattle and then to detach his car from the train when it reached Bozeman. He billed it all right, but when he requested the railroad agent at Bozeman to cut out his car he discovered that his scheme was defective. He had paid the through fare to Seattle, but he was given possession of his cattle only when he paid the local freight from Seattle 1,000 miles back to Bozeman.

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## SHIP OWNERS DEMAND FEES FROM SEAMEN

### Alleged "Welfare Plan" Is Clever Ruse to Mulct and Enslave Workers on Great Lakes.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, May 9.—The clever ruses being used by the Lake Carriers' Association to enslave the seamen of the Great Lakes who are on strike have not been given the publicity which the strikers desire.

Speaking of the so-called "welfare plan" or industrial passport scheme of the bosses against the strikers, Victor A. Olander, leader of the strike and second vice-president of the International Seamen's Union says:

"The following ten vicious rules of the misnamed 'plan' show its main features:

- "Each seaman is required to secure a certificate of membership in the 'welfare plan' controlled by the ship owners.
- "Payment of fees to seamen to ship owners.
- "Registration of name, age, personal description, etc., of every seaman.
- "An industrial passport, called a 'Discharge Book' by which the seaman is to be thus identified.
- "A system of character marks, such as the master of the vessel may choose to give, upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend.
- "Authority in the hands of any ship's officer to arbitrarily refuse seamen of the passport, to thus apply the blacklist, regardless of the number of 'good' character marks the sailor may have previously obtained.
- "A rule requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit passport with the ship's captain in order that it may be readily and easily revoked.
- "A so-called system of 'assembly rooms' on shore where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places to the greatest extent, a watch being

kept on their attendance while unemployed.

"An agreement by each individual seaman, in writing, to the effect that he will submit to all rules and regulations of the employers' assembly rooms when ashore, and to take no part in any organized effort to better conditions, or to prevent deterioration thereof, when employed on board ship.

"Pledge of obedience to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.

"The plan it will be seen, provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint and espionage of every seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, ashore or afloat, employed or unemployed. That is what we are on strike against," declares Olander in conclusion.

Able seamen characterize the scheme of the masters as a d—d outrage and an attempt to make virtual chattel slaves of the gallies on the Great Lakes.

## LABOR IN POLITICS

### Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L. Urge Various Bodies Active.

BOSTON, May 9.—Decision was reached here today that all Central Labor unions of the state will be urged by the state branch, A. F. of L., to begin at once formulating plans for political activities in the congressional, state and city primaries and elections this fall.

The members of the executive board of the state branch are at present forming a petition to this effect. It will be sent to all the delegate bodies in the state. The executive officers of organized labor in the state intend to conduct a campaign for labor organization in all the congressional, state and city campaigns.

They will work for the election of the friends of labor measures and work for the defeat of those whom they know to be unfriendly to the labor interests.

## TOBACCO GROWERS INDIGNANT

### They Score Insurance Companies for Their Exorbitant Rates.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—Bitterly attacking the insurance companies for placing exorbitantly high rates on tobacco crops, the National Cigar Leaf Association, in convention today adopted resolutions calling upon the proper authorities in New York state, the seat of the tobacco men's insurance difficulties, to investigate present rates, and to force the insurance companies to quote lower rates on tobacco.

"Out of all proportion" was the way the convention expressed its opinion on present rates.

## SCRAPPING FOR AN OFFICE

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 9.—The Republican machine leaders of the state today opened a fight against the son of General J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader, whom President Taft desires to re-appoint as collector of customs at Newport News.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is urging the appointment of former Postmaster Reade, while the state leaders are urging John Locke as a reward for his work for the state ticket.

## RAIN CAUSES BIG FIRE

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 9.—Instead of quenching flames, rain caused the total destruction by fire of the \$75,000 plant of the E. C. Andrews Lime Company here today. The rain leaked into the immense store of lime, setting it on fire.

### O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS

210 3D AVE., NE. 96TH ST. (MANHATTAN)  
 200 3D AVE., NEAR 151ST ST. (BROOKLYN)  
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(OPEN EVENINGS)

### MEETING HALLS

**ARLINGTON HALL** 10-21 St. Marks St. 2d and 3d Ave. elegant hall for balls, parties, weddings and banquets. Modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

**LABOR TEMPLE** 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Hall for meetings, entertainments and balls. Open from 2 to 10 P. M.

**LABOR LYCEUM** 849 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Hall for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Controlled by the Labor League Association. Telephone 5341 Willoughby.

**MANHATTAN CASINO** For Balls, Picnic Park, Also for Outings. Accommodates 10,000 people. Largest park in the city; entire square block. 135th St. and Eighth Ave., New York City.

### CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street.

Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

## The Contest Moving at a Merry Gait

Secretaries, treasurers, organizers of whatever organization, do you realize the labor saving device the duplicator is, that we are giving as a prize?

How many hours do you have to waste writing notices of meetings to members and sympathizers, circular letters to enrolled voters, press notices and a hundred and one other necessary things?

With the duplicator, write it once, either by pen or typewriter, and in an hour you can attend to the other pressing duties incident to your office.

The duplicator not only does it quicker, but also much neater. It is yours for a little hustling. Start now—at once.

A duplicator will be presented to the club, local and individual sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time. (See the advertisement of Shapirograph Company appearing on another page for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.) These rules will govern the contest:

1. Contest to start May 1 and to end May 30.
2. All subscriptions accompanied by cash will be counted only.
3. Every 50-cent subscription will be counted as one. Every dollar two, etc.
4. In case of a tie, books or subscription cards will be sent to those tying.
5. The usual premiums, books, discounts, etc., will be given during the term of the contest.

Start now to gather subscriptions.

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Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantages being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you

**BUY OF THE MAKERS.**

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

**The Big "G" Furniture Works** 203-205 E. 76th St. Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" station, New York.

E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS. Open Tue 6 p.m. and Monday Thu 9 p.m.

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## STAGE FOLK HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

### National Actors' Union Meeting Here. Twenty-five Locals from Big Cities Represented.

The ninth annual convention of the National Actors' Protective Union opened at the Union Square Hall, 8 Union Square, yesterday. One hundred delegates representing twenty-five locals attended.

The convention was called to order by National President Harry De Veaux. The first session was devoted to the election of various committees and in seating the delegates.

The second session was taken up by the discussion of the strike of the Chorists' Union, which was called last night at the Thalia and People's theaters. The managers of these two theaters wanted to reduce the wages of the chorists, who are affiliated with the Actors' National Protective Union. In reply to the managers, the chorists struck. The actors refused to go out on a sympathetic strike. After a long discussion a committee was appointed, with instructions to attempt to settle the trouble.

After the convention adjourned the delegates went out on a "sightseeing" tour. It is expected that the convention will elect new officers Friday.

There are seven Hebrew locals, two German locals and also locals from Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Brooklyn affiliated with the international union.

The present officers of the organization are: Harry De Veaux, president; Lew Morion, secretary; George F. Ballett, treasurer; and James L. Barry, national deputy, and ten vice presidents. The convention will probably last until the end of the week.

## STRIKERS ORGANIZE

### All Tuttle and Bailey's Men Are Expected to Join Union.

In the big meeting held Sunday in Dewey's Hall, North Tenth street and Kent avenue, Brooklyn, the molders and core makers who have been on strike for an increase of wages at the Tuttle and Bailey foundry, about one hundred men, joined the union.

This is the first move toward organizing the Tuttle and Bailey shop and it is expected that most of the men employed in the foundry will be brought into the organization.

The meeting was addressed by officers of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees and Local No. 5 of Brooklyn. The new men will be initiated during the coming week.

## THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD. Stronger in construction than any other make. Office Safes, Bank Safes, House Safes, Vaults and Safe Deposit Work. Estimates, plans and specifications furnished. Write for Catalog. 373 and 375 BROADWAY. Telephone, 1010 Franklin.

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## SAILORS MEET TONIGHT

### Will Elect Delegates to the Convention of the International Union.

There will be a general meeting of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local 43, at 53 Forsyth street tonight. Election of delegates to the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which will be held at Boston on June 6, will take place.

The strike of the ladies' tailors against Stein & Blaine, of 3 West 34th street, is still on. All the members are requested to attend the meeting, as matters of great importance regarding the strike will come up for discussion. A detailed report of the strike against Stein & Blaine will be given.

The strike is now in the sixth month, and all the men are determined as on the first day that the strike was called. The employers have succeeded in securing an injunction restraining the strikers from wearing sashes announcing that there is a strike on at their establishment.

In spite of the efforts of the employers to break the strike and stopping them from doing picket duty the strikers are continuing the strike, determined to carry it on until the bosses surrender and sign an agreement conceding all demands of the strikers.

## BOYLE APPEAL POSTPONED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 9.—Because one of the attorneys claimed he had not received sufficient notice of the hearing, the arguments for an appeal in the case of Helen Boyle, convicted accomplice in the Billy Wiltha kidnapping, was today postponed until tomorrow in Superior Court.

PHONE 1040 MORNINGSIDE

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AMUSEMENTS

**HIPPORHOM** Daily Mat. Best Seats 10 Cts. at 5:15 to 8:15. SPECTACLE—CIRCLE—BAITANT.

## 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



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, Socialist party, was held in the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon...

The officers of the meeting were William Mailley, chairman; J. C. Frost, vice chairman, and A. Kirkman, secretary.

The chairman announced that the following subjects had been prepared, under which discussion would take place: "Organization," "Propaganda," "Immigration," and "Resolutions."

Frost opened the discussion with a criticism of the national executive committee, stating that it was "stale on 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 \$1 a day to sell literature.

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.

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

Morris Hillquit supported the International Socialist position, also. Thomas Schnyder, 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, function, 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 free.

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 Myer, urging the old stand of "neutrality." The substitute carried and Reichenthal's resolution was not put to a vote. The meeting then adjourned.

A Bottle Oil Free To Call Readers Only. M. I. LITTAUER, TEAS, COFFEES, OILS 241-243 E. 116th St. Ret. 3d and 2d Aves.

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

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York City, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.



JOHNSON BEGINS HARD WORK IN HIS CAMP

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Under orders from George Little, his manager, and at the suggestion of "Kid" Cotton, his sparring partner, Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, will begin training today.

Johnson laughs at the idea that he must get busy with the weight machines, the medicine ball and the four-round tilts with the human punching bags to be in fit fettle to meet Jeffries. He says he can reach the prime condition notch in three weeks, and local experts agree with him.

Johnson does not seem a bit concerned about the coming event, although he fully realizes he is about to engage in the supreme struggle of his career.

JEFF DISAPPOINTS VISITORS TO CAMP

BEN LOMOND, Cal., May 9.—In adhering to his desire to make Sunday afternoon a full half holiday break in his training routine, Jeffries yesterday disappointed spectators, who waited several hours at the gymnasium for a sparring match that did not materialize.

Jeffries went through his usual routine at his morning workout in the gymnasium. He cut out the road work, but engaged in fast work at the punching bag. Two games of handball followed with the usual allotment of rope skipping and shadow boxing.

Jack Gleason and "Tex" Rickard, promoters of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, were expected yesterday, but neither appeared. It was thought they would go into conference with Berger on the referee question.

The situation regarding the choice of the third man remains unchanged today, with Welch, Graney and Smith still the favorites.

A big delegation of Fordham students will make the trip to Princeton tomorrow to see their team play the Tigers. The Maroon is confident of victory.

The Fordham team has defeated Yale and the Bronxians expect to add Princeton to the list of victors.

FORDHAM VS. PRINCETON. A big delegation of Fordham students will make the trip to Princeton tomorrow to see their team play the Tigers.

The Maroon is confident of victory. The Fordham team has defeated Yale and the Bronxians expect to add Princeton to the list of victors.

Organizer of Local Kings County—Julius Gerber, 943 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Sub-Divisions. 1st and 2d A. D.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the month at 477 Atlantic avenue. Organizer, J. Markovitz, 443 Gold street.

3d A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, at 550 Hicks street. Organizer, Sam Weisblatt, 119 Sackett street.

4th A. D.—Meets at 745 Myrtle avenue. Organizer, David Schulman, 76 5th and 23d A. D.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, at 15 McDougal street. Organizer, Henry Barna, 1795 Atlantic avenue.

SEIDEL DISREGARDS MILWAUKEE CHARTER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—"If I find the right men for the positions to be filled by appointment they are going in."

In these words Mayor Emil Seidel denied that section of the city charter which, it is held, requires a year's residence to qualify for appointments to the city service.

The mayor has not received word from Charles R. Hall, chief sanitary inspector of the Chicago health department, to whom he offered the position of commissioner of health.

Ex-City Attorney Charles H. Hamilton said that he had been retained to make a fight against placing an outsider in the office of health commissioner.

Asked as to who had engaged him, Hamilton said: "I will say it is no present city official." Hamilton is confident that under a strict construction of the charter no one can be appointed to a city position who has not been a resident of Milwaukee for a year.

BRACE GAME RAIDED

Merchant Tips 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 poker game, Atlanta detectives 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. Crackett. All were arrested.

Dr. Henry and N. Crackett are well-to-do Atlanta men. It is said they were "pigeons." Schneider and Bennett are said to be confederates of Thurman. The names of the victims are being withheld, but out of the number it is said that one man lost \$32,000, another \$2,000, another \$1,000, and still another \$485. One of the heaviest losers is said to be a wealthy merchant.

The detectives claim Thurman has been running his brace game for months, and that he and his confederates have divided over \$30,000. The merchant who lost so heavily went to detectives and urged that Thurman's office be raided.

67 BODIES REMOVED

Rescuing Party Recover All but 18 Victims—Wives Decried Chances of Identification. PALOS, Ala., May 8.—Sixty-seven bodies had been taken out of the Palos mines by 11 o'clock tonight, and the rescuing 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 in.

This was a sad Sunday in Palos, eighteen white men being buried, while twenty odd negroes were laid side by side in two trenches, which were dug by a section crew of the Frisco railroad for the Palos Coal and Coke Company. The remaining bodies in the mines, which will be brought out after midnight tonight, will have to be buried at once, the condition demanding this.

Women are begging to be allowed to see the bodies for identification purposes, but the requests are not granted.

WOMEN ON THE JOB

Bakers' Wives Form Clutch 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.

The strike committee announced that at a meeting in the morning the wives of the striking bakers, committees were formed to go to the proprietors of grocery stores and delicatessen stores to see if they will sell union bread.

Those who sell non-union bread will be supplied with lists of the union bakeries and asked to sell union bread. If they refuse, the delegates of the union in the districts where the stores are will ask the people in these districts not to buy non-union bread.

The strike of the bakers in the Hill-debrand and Shultz bakeries in Brooklyn, scheduled for yesterday, did not come off. Gustave Ridder, delegate of the union for Brooklyn, reported last evening that fifty men, one-third of the men employed, struck in the Shultz bakery. The rest, as well as the bakers in the Hill-debrand concern, he said, will strike today. The Italian and French bakers and 800 English speaking bakers, are also on strike today.

BEATEN NEAR HOME

Brooklyn Man Blackjacked by Highwayman Who Runs From Watchman.

Frank Salusky, aged twenty-five, who lives at 60 North 5th 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 5th 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 blow 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 9th 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.

WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER. ATLANTA, May 8.—David T. Phillips and Mrs. W. M. Holland were arrested by Atlanta detectives today, charged with the murder of W. M. Holland, a merchant of this city, who was shot and killed at his home on the night of April 5. It is charged

that the dead man's wife and Phillips have been unduly intimate for more than two years and that Holland was shot by Phillips after the discovery of this fact by the former.

At the time of the shooting Mrs. Holland told the police that her husband was killed by a burglar, but the detectives say they have secured evidence that Holland was murdered by Phillips, who is a well-to-do merchant. He is married and has three children.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN Attorney and Counselor at Law. Removed to 302 Broadway, Room 302. Telephone 4942 302.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS. Notice of Redemption of Bonds of AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY. The following bonds have been drawn for redemption:

Nov. 15, 18; 16; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Beckwith, 100 Broadway. Sam W. Elgin, 122 Nassau St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Sobel's Union Shoes, 64 Livingston St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. X-Lax Chocolate Lavative, 10 Cents.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 174 St. St., cor. Washington Ave.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Piser & Co., 150th St. & 3d Ave., Bronx.

DEPARTMENT STORES. J. & S. Senior, Inc., West 125th St.

DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin, 22 E. 108th St.

CLOTHES AND TAILORS. Clearwater & Fier, 115 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. Diamond & Cleveland, 164 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. L. H. Gilman, 48 Manhattan, nr. Amsterdam St.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. Philip Mandel, 1402 4th Ave., near 75th St.

GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 2401 8th Ave.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS. M'CAN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest.

HATS. Blum's Hats, 480 Grand St., cor. Willett St.

LUNCH ROOMS. William G. Stocker, 37 W. 4th St.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Elgin, 465 E. 174th St.

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CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. X-Lax Chocolate Lavative, 10 Cents.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 174 St. St., cor. Washington Ave.

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MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Beckwith, 100 Broadway.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Sobel's Union Shoes, 64 Livingston St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. X-Lax Chocolate Lavative, 10 Cents.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 174 St. St., cor. Washington Ave.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Piser & Co., 150th St. & 3d Ave., Bronx.

DEPARTMENT STORES. J. & S. Senior, Inc., West 125th St.

DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin, 22 E. 108th St.

CLOTHES AND TAILORS. Clearwater & Fier, 115 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. Diamond & Cleveland, 164 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. L. H. Gilman, 48 Manhattan, nr. Amsterdam St.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. Philip Mandel, 1402 4th Ave., near 75th St.

GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 2401 8th Ave.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS. M'CAN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACEUT. 2293 Eighth Ave., Near 129th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars. Union Made By Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50.

Cafe Monopol. Vienna Restaurant. PETER ROTH, 145 2d Ave., cor. 9th St.

Jewelers, Attention! Due to the rapid growth of our Union, we were compelled to secure larger meeting rooms, which we arranged to open with a mass meeting on

Tuesday Evening, May 10, At 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 69 St. Marks Place to which all jewelry workers are cordially invited.



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

meetings must be in this season of the day previous to All meetings begin at 8 unless otherwise ordered.

Tonight's Meetings.

Manhattan and Bronx. Business. Special meeting of the Woman's Committee of Local New York S. P. at 8:30 at 112 East 112th Street.

Young Socialist League.

Young Socialist Literary League hold an important business and social meeting at 1871 Fifth Avenue, 8:30.

York Call Conference.

The last meeting of the New York Conference, on Wednesday, April 28, was greatly attended. The body was greatly pleased to see that the Call's weekly defense has been reduced very appreciably and that the outlook is much brighter.

Local News York.

A meeting of Local New York City party, held Sunday afternoon at Labor Temple, in East 84th Street, the following resolutions were adopted: That the inhuman and accidental factors of the capitalist system, together with overproduction, unemployment, and the question of immigration and emigration of workers of the working class, are the basis of the present system.

Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Kings County Socialist Local Fred Martin was elected chairman and Ed Lindgreen vice chairman. Delegates to the national congress were instructed to vote for and act upon the following propositions: That a bureau of statistics be established in the national office, with a permanent man in charge.

Argentine.

G. H. B. W., writing in the Labor Leader, reviews the Argentine elections as follows: "The latest mail brings details of the Argentine General Elections in Buenos Ayres, where the Socialist Party ran nine candidates for senators. The party program consisted of: abolition of tariffs and taxation, and substitution of tax of upon land and ground rents; proportional representation of minorities; elective municipalities; legal responsibility of employers for all accidents, and compulsory factory inspection; abolition of laws of residence and citizenship; punishment; abolition of conscription and institution of a citizen army."

Argentine (continued).

"Amongst the candidates were Enrique Biederman and Juan B. Justo, both doctors; the latter a well-known writer, and the former a brilliant propagandist; Enrique de Valle Herboluca, Secretary of La Plata University, and a celebrated writer; and Alfredo L. Palacios, lawyer and first Argentine Socialist M. P. (1904-8), who, during his four years of Parliamentary life was drafter of Acts governing Sunday Rest (from factory labor) and for regulating women and children labor."

Argentine (continued).

"Although eight of the candidates received between 6,881 and 7,945 votes, Palacios was the only successful contestant. The party were utterly unable to struggle against a corrupt official element, which is able to give 'safe' electors several votes under various names, and buys votes by the thousand, whilst keeping a government supply of ballot papers for use as and when required. The party are running three candidates for the provincial elections (at Pergamoni) which take place at a later date. Sooner or later the Argentine Socialists will make their influence felt upon the national administration, but it is passing strange that Spanish advanced Republican journals do not fail to tell their readers, when commenting upon the Argentine Republic, only changed its head, while its political body is quite as corrupt and repressive as in monarchical and mother Spain."

Argentine (continued).

"The national executive committee will meet in session at national headquarters at 11 a. m. Saturday, May 14. The state committees of the following states have made appropriations in support of the Minnesota primary law contest: Iowa, \$8; Michigan, \$12.82; Wisconsin, \$24.42. With the assurance that a majority of the women's national committee members will be in Chicago for the party congress, May Wood-Simons, chairman, has issued a call for a meeting at 2 p. m. Saturday, May 14, at 150 Washington street, third floor. A postoffice will be maintained in an ante room of the congress hall, Henry E. Allen in charge. Mail for delegates, which will reach Chicago between May 15 and 19, may be addressed in care of the Socialist Congress, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. The financial report for the month of April shows that remittances were received at the national office for dues from every organized state in the union and from all but one of the unorganized states. Remittances were also received from locals in Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. This is the best showing for any month in the history of the party."

Argentine (continued).

"The committee is also voting upon a draft of rules and order of business for the party congress."

by at least 10 per cent of the total membership who must be residents of at least five different states. That the official bulletin of the party shall furnish to the labor press socialist news and articles. This bulletin shall contain no correspondence containing insulting references to members of the executive committee or any party officers.

That the Socialist party declare its condemnation of the abusive methods employed by the government in keeping out and deporting immigrants to this country.

The question of instructing the delegates to vote for the endorsement of the J. W. W. was not acted on, a quorum not being present.

Other matters acted on were to direct the central committee to pay special attention to the establishment of a naturalization bureau and to make a test case if necessary on the questions asked by the clerk of the court of the prospective citizens.

That two special twenty-five cent stamps be issued every year, the branches to take according to membership on the roll, the first issue to be in September, and the next in March.

AUGUSTA, ME.

The 2d Maine district met in convention in G. A. R. Hall, Augusta, and nominated W. B. Brown, of East Suisun, for Congress.

Steps were taken to raise a good campaign fund, and a lively campaign is expected. The Maine Socialist convention was held in Augusta. Robert V. Hunter, of Portland, was formally nominated for governor. L. E. Barnhill, of Camden, was nominated for state auditor.

The convention ratified the re-election of N. W. Leonard as state secretary and Grace V. Silver as state organizer. Miss Silver has also been elected by referendum vote as delegate from Maine to the national congress.

NATIONAL.

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The Weekly Pledge Fund

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including J. L. Jones, Jos. Loughey, M. A. Brooks, etc.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 2, Abbeville Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:15 at 100 1/2 St. 2nd Street, corner Harrison Avenue, 1st door, John Kelly, Sec. McKim Building, 122 Broadway, 2d floor, 1st door, 100 1/2 St. 2nd Street, Hospital, 1st door, 203 Gates Avenue, sec. 2, J. Cohen.

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.

Have now for sale, or to let, very neat 3 and 6 room cottages; workmen's chance. Office, 10 Washington St., Jamaica, N. Y. B.T.T.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. MISCELLANEOUS.

CO-OPERATIVE Ruskin Colony: Just returned from trip of investigation; over 500 acres allotted. Full particulars and photographs, F. Lane, 413 Cortland St., Belleville, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

10,000 UNION MEN to buy their HAND FINISHED STRAW AND PANAMA HATS with Union Labels attached. FRED. ASTROM CO. 600 Third Avenue (Cor. 39th St.) New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

John Poutren, 413 East 142d St. care Greenwald, desires to secure employment of any kind, with some Comrade or sympathizer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE OVERMAN, by Upton Sinclair, a thrilling story of adventure, by the author of 'The Jungle', 50 cents. Special price for clubs, 40 cents. Postpaid, \$1.00. Limited supply. The New York Call, 112 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER for handling and chicken farm; capital; \$1000 needed. W. Call office.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my household furniture, consisting of high-grade mahogany piano, parlor, dining and bed room furniture, gold mirrors, cut glass, and other valuable articles; absolutely must be sold at once. Call today and tomorrow, private home, 316 E. 74th St. See contents of my private box without reserve, together with separately unpacked mahogany piano, parlor, dining, bedroom furniture, cut glass, gold mirrors, desks, tape, rug, in fact, everything must go at any price. Call in fact, 100 E. 92d St.

INSURANCE.

ARTHUR E. MARSH FIRE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE. 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES, new, second-hand, \$2 up; best kinds; cash; easy payments guaranteed; repairs by expert machinists. 205 E. 192d St. T.U.S.I.M.

SEWING MACHINES, new, second-hand, \$2 up; best kinds; cash; easy payments guaranteed; repairs by expert machinists. 205 E. 192d St. T.U.S.I.M.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ACCIDENTS, estates, family troubles, all matters connected therewith, especially of real estate, business, mortgage, free will or testate. Room 1122, Macdougall Bldg., Broadway and 145th St. J. E. LERON, PRINCIPAL.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Mrs. Meta L. Stern, New York City, Mrs. Ernest Lillenthal, New York City, etc.

GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM.

123 PARK ROW. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 75 per Line. 3 Insertions, 150 per Line. 7 Insertions, 350 per Line. Seven words to a Line.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

PARK AVE., 1072, near 81st—very light rooms; second floor; \$25; small family. apt.17.18.

1212 E. 102 St.—Four rooms, range and boiler. apt.20-21-22.

1212 E. 102 St.—Second flat, five rooms and bath; low rent. apt.17-18-19.

1212 E. 102 St.—Five rooms, both all improve units; \$15; two weeks free. See Janitor. apt.20-21-22.

1212 E. 102 St.—Five rooms, both; hot water supply; \$22. See Janitor. apt.18-19.

1212 E. 102 St.—Four large, light rooms, bath, kitchen, Janitor, etc.—Three large light rooms, hot water, etc.—\$18-20-21-22.

1212 E. 102 St.—Four large light rooms and bath; water supply and range; \$18-21; one month free. apt.21.

1212 E. 102 St.—Four rooms, both; hot water; \$15; apply Janitor. apt.17-18-19.

1212 E. 102 St.—Four light rooms; both; rent \$10; \$12; \$10 monthly; time allowed. apt.21.

1212 E. 102 St.—6 large rooms; bath; all improvements; month's rent free; \$22-23. apt.18-19.

1212 E. 102 St.—near Lexington Ave.—4 large light rooms; both; \$12-14-15-16-17-18. apt.17-18.

1212 E. 102 St.—New house; hot water; 3 rooms; \$10; 4 and bath, \$14. apt.17-18-19.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 1450, near 152d St.—Three rooms; steam heat; hot water supply; \$14. apt.20-21-22.

147th AVE., 494—4 rooms; rent \$10. Apply to 147th Ave. apt.21.

147th AVE., 494—4 rooms; rent \$10. Apply to 147th Ave. apt.21.

147th AVE., 494—4 rooms; rent \$10. Apply to 147th Ave. apt.21.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store. 433 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

Steamship Tickets. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. To all parts of the United States and Canada. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY. Bonded to the State of New York for \$15,000.00. PAUL TAUSIG. 101 East 14th Street, New York.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETHIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at H. B. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE. 203 East Broadway, Tel. 2385 Orchard. No other branches.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 621 1/2 11th Ave., corner Hopkins. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. BRESLOW Surgeon. 75 Center St., cor. 11th Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. S. SCHREIBER. Union Power Printer. Best facilities for fine work. 141-43 Broome St. Tel. 2049 Orchard.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS. 112 Broadway, New York. N.Y. CITY Book Job News.

DR. J. SPEYEN, 103 Broadway St. Cor. 11th Ave. Union and Society Work.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST. 100 East 84th St. Tel. 2967-Lenox.

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 3. TUESDAY, MAY 10, NO. 130.

## GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

Last Sunday's general party meeting of Local New York in a very decided way marked the beginning of a new era in party work. It manifested a decision to harbor party resources, and to get out of all work done the greatest possible results. Up to the present the work done has been difficult, has been carried out under discouraging conditions, has cost, considering our resources, a relatively high amount, and has not been as productive of results as expected. That has usually been because there was no definite plan to begin with, and there was not the co-operation necessary to success.

But Sunday the members of New York had plans, not only for the city and state campaigns, but for the national as well. They were discussed and thrashed out in a manner which indicates that when the time comes they will be carried out. That means solid work. That leads the way to results.

One of the best points brought out was the employment of men to sell pamphlets. It is the beginning of the introduction of the colporteur idea into our scheme of propaganda. A field literature agent, a propagandist, who goes out with his supply of pamphlets and books and with his subscription blanks to all the papers recognized by the Socialist party, is a mighty agent of enlightenment. He can go where it would be useless to send a speaker. He can open up fields for the speakers. He can do pioneer work that will bear fruit. And all the time he can help strengthen the mightiest agencies of the party, the concerns which publish Socialist literature and Socialist papers.

It is to be hoped that the New York delegates will make the most of this before the national conference. By this means, and only by this means, can we make good our boast that our campaign never ends. A speaker may be confronted with conditions whereby all his work is brought to nothing. A literature agent, even if his sales and distributions of free literature are trifling, has achieved some result. We are going to build on the people who read our literature, and to get it into the hands of an ever-increasing circle we should have agents always in the field. Their work will not do away with the organizer or the agitator. It will prepare the work for them. Then, when the work of the agitator and organizer is under way, it will have ground that is already prepared.

## CONDITIONS SIMILAR HERE.

When Mme. Marguerite Durand, leader of the French women who are battling for the suffrage, led onto the platform an idiot and proposed him as a candidate for parliament, she offended the sensibilities of many good people. Yet she did nothing illegal. Had she, an intelligent human being, tried to vote, she would have been arrested for infringing the law. The idiot, being a male and not barred from the exercise of the franchise, could legitimately claim a right to run for office and could also claim the right to say who should be elected to office.

So, under the French law, a woman is placed on a plane lower than that of the idiot. By the one fact of sex she is disfranchised. Court proceedings are necessary to disfranchise him, because by the one fact of sex he is born to the franchise. He might not be able to get votes sufficient to elevate him to office. Nevertheless, he and others as bad, or in a state nearly as bad, would have a voice in the election of another male.

Such a presentation of the present conditions surrounding the franchise was so utterly absurd that the audience which witnessed it, and the papers which commented on it, cried out that it was an excessive illustration, that it was shameful to present to view a person of such mentality who might exercise the franchise, and that, anyway, it had no bearing on the question of votes for women.

But it has. The right to the franchise being made a matter of sex is utterly and absolutely absurd. The idiot who could vote was only one of its finer developments. Here in America the senator of this state, Mr. Root, can gravely announce that the presence of women at the polls would lend nothing to the dignity or honesty of the elections. Yet this the state of Joe Allds, Tom Platt, Charlie Murphy—and Mr. Root. The President of the United States may make a delicate and jesting reference to the parallel between the mentality of women and Hottentots. When women rightly rebuke him for his indelicacy, it is made the subject of extended comment and loud rebuke by the papers which oppose the suffrage for women. However, the Hottentot, if a male, could vote, and he could run for office. Men of the stamp of Root and Murphy and Connors and Allds, not only run for office, but they hold it and they dominate the division of offices.

So, wherein was the action of Marguerite Durand in merely presenting an idiot for office different from our own customs? We not only elect to office men who verge on idiocy, but we deliberately elect crooks and machine politicians, who are for the most part organized crooks. We shall continue to do so, until we restrict the franchise to persons of intelligence and honesty. And even the anti-suffragists have not yet been able to prove that all women are idiots, and should therefore be forbidden to vote.

It is awe inspiring to read that King Edward was considered "one of the best shots in England at pheasants on the wing." It shows what a marksman he was, better even than Mr. Roosevelt firing at an elephant on the hot foot. Yet some of the wonder evaporates on considering, on the authority of sporting experts, that it costs about \$25 to raise a pheasant. So, few of us have the opportunity of finding out whether or not we are as good as King Edward was in shooting at a pheasant on the wing. If most of us tried it, we probably would suffer imprisonment of from three months to two years. Thus, after all, the skill of the late king does not seem so wonderful except in the eyes of the flunkey-souled papers.

Boston, because of a fight between farmers and milk sellers, is enjoying, more or less, the infliction of stored milk. It cannot get out of it, because it not only permits but encourages it.

It is up to organized labor to look into the boast of the United Cigar Stores Company that it is selling more cigars than ever before. It does not handle any union products whatever, so its prosperity must be founded on unfair labor conditions. Socialists do their best by patronizing union tobacco products. Do unionists? Do sympathizers outside the union?

## THE IDOL OF KINGS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

When Roosevelt arrived in Belgium the other day he was received royally.

The new king took him to the hand some palace and showed him the bedroom of the late King Leopold II.

A correspondent cables that two portraits hung on the wall—one a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt.

Now, if I were Theodore I would murder the correspondent who gave that bit of news to the world.

Leopold died a few months ago, the most hated and despicable individual in Europe.

He was a moral leper, his personal vices were sickening; his crimes against women and children amounted to atrocities.

He was known on every boulevard of Europe, in every gambling hell and in every resort, as a fiend and monster.

Had he been black and lived in the South he would have been lynched a thousand times. Had he been a common, plain, individual he would have gone to the gallows.

He was not only a rone of the viles type; his habits, his practices were filthy beyond description, and there is hardly a man in Europe that doesn't know that.

He was also a thief and a murderer, as the evidence of many a public commission of inquiry has shown.

His treatment of the natives of the Congo will live as the most barbarous work of the most inhuman held known to history.

If you want to know Leopold read the story of the rubber trade on the Congo, published under the title of "Red Rubber," by E. D. Morel.

Leopold got the people of Belgium to

put up for him enough money to establish the rubber trade of the Congo.

In fifteen years he obtained for himself a profit of \$25,000,000 from that trade.

It is of course utterly impossible to give the story of the rubber trade of the Congo in one short article; but the following facts will give some idea of what Leopold did to the negroes of the Congo state.

He sent soldiers there to work that industry and to force the negroes to collect the rubber.

When the natives failed to deliver the amount of rubber required the soldiers marched on the towns and took a few of the men, women and children, and as an example to the others cut off their legs and arms.

Now and then a few natives were shot to serve as a warning to the others.

One missionary passing a village on the missionary steamer called The Good Will saw some native bodies lying near the river's edge.

One of the slaughtered natives was a child, and the "Christian" soldiers were cutting the bodies to pieces.

Another observer of a similar scene speaks of "the mutilated dead, the mad rushing and firing of the soldiers and the hasty flight of the poor people hunted from their homes like wild beasts."

An American missionary writes in 1905 the following:

"The dreadful form of rubber collecting has among other evils introduced a form of slavery of the worst possible kind.

"No man's time, liberty, property, person, wife or child is his own.

"His position is worse than that of the sheep or goats of the white man.

"Even the dreadful horrors of the 'middle passage' are completely put in the

shade by deliberate demon-like acts of atrocity."

Another American missionary reports: "I have just returned to Lukunza after visiting our fifteen mission stations.

"The population is decreasing, and during the last twenty years has decreased very rapidly.

"The further away from publicity the greater the atrocity."

Still another observer, a Swiss, says: "If the chief does not bring in the stipulated number of baskets of rubber the soldiers are sent out and the people are killed without mercy, and as proof parts of the body are brought to the factory.

How often have I watched heads and hands being carried into the factory."

Still another observer reports that: "if the men bring in rather under the proper amount of rubber the white man falls into a rage, and seizing a rifle from one of the guards shoots him dead on the spot."

I saw long files of men come with their little baskets under their arms, saw them paid their milk-tin full of salt and two yards of calico, saw them trembling with timidity. I have the evidence of a number of men working for us at the present time that said in their town on the Besumbo river numbers of men were killed outright and others have died from having their hands cut off because they would not submit to demands.

Well, Theodore has been eleven months in Africa.

He has not said one word about the Congo and now that he returns to civilization he finds his portrait hanging in Leopold's chamber.

I wonder why Leopold chose Roosevelt instead of that other great Republican—Lincoln.

## SOCIALISM AND CO-OPERATION.

By P. VLAC.

It seems that, according to some would-be purifiers of Socialism, the Socialist party has as yet not been sufficiently purified. Some of these very well-meaning and sincere comrades are alarmed because many of the Socialists are devoting some of their thought and energy to such issues as co-operation and the immediate economic surroundings of the working class.

We are satisfied that those comrades who have criticized the co-operatives have merely meant to illustrate that, in their opinion, it is useless to devote the energies of class-conscious workmen toward the distribution of the staples of life under existing conditions, as in their opinion this could be very well done without the Socialists.

No doubt the capitalist will supply the Socialist with the necessities of life (provided it pays) without the assistance of the Socialists; but this is not the reason why the Socialists of the American Wholesale Co-operative advocate co-operation. We look upon our movement as an educational movement primarily. As the distribution of the staples of life will be one of the functions of the people under Socialism, we believe that this is one of the things which the Socialists will have to learn before being able to take control of society.

Then it is argued that co-operatives have not been successful in countries where industrialism and commercialism have been highly developed. This argument does not seem correct to us. If a recent report, which appeared in the newspapers, is correct, 90 per cent of the entire distribution in Denmark is done by the co-operatives. In Germany the co-operatives did a business last year of \$22,000,000 marks. This latter fact is not generally known. We believe that if the growth of the co-operative movement in Germany continues as it has done during the last six years, Germany will be within two years the leading country in co-operation. Holland, Belgium and France have their co-operatives, and anarchists, Socialists and other radicals think

very highly of it. It is evident that such an important movement cannot go by without attracting criticism. It is only natural that mistakes must be made and that for all points of advantage to be shown for this movement, some points of disadvantage must be found. As Maitland, the great Dutch poet, correctly said, "He only errs not who acts not. He who acts most, makes most mistakes."

If the argument of these comrades were correct that co-operatives only flourish in countries where industrialism and commercialism are not highly developed, then how shall we account for the fact that co-operative stores are to be found in all European countries except in such backward countries as Russia, Spain, Turkey and a few others like it? We, on the contrary, claim that co-operation is only possible in a country where both commercialism and industrialism are highly developed.

We believe that the principal reason why co-operation has not been successful in the United States is individualism. Individualism has been strong here because the country has not been highly developed and up till very recently conditions have been such that if a man could not make a living in a town there was always room for him to move a little further and seek a new field for his activities.

The workmen in the United States are still to a very large extent under the impression that it is not due to conditions that they are workmen and not employers. They believe that it is their individual piece of bad luck that keeps them down and they all foster a hope to be at some time in the near future employers themselves. It is for this reason that the workmen in the United States do not protect their interests as a class, and are willing to suffer from capitalism as they do.

The co-operative movement also suffers from the skepticism of the comrades. Many of our comrades are tired out. They have been in the party for twenty-five years or more and have tried everything they have known of, everything they have

learned of in Europe, and they have failed. When at present some one makes a suggestion to these comrades they almost invariably reply that they have tried that before and failed, and that there is no use trying it again. They do not realize that their failure has not been due to anything but the inopportune moment for the actions they contemplated.

The American Wholesale Co-operative has been in operation for six weeks and has been successful. Some of our stores are ready to declare a dividend at once if called upon to do so. This may be considered phenomenally successful, as usually during the first six months very little dividend can be expected. But no matter how successful we have been thus far, we realize that more could have been accomplished if we had not suffered from the skepticism of many of our comrades. If only half the comrades in New York and vicinity would have bought their clothes and groceries from us, our success would have been one hundred times larger than now.

In regard to the effect of the co-operative on the Socialist movement we wish to quote a few letters from some of our stores. One from Westfield, Mass., tells us that on account of the co-operative a large number of comrades have joined the party. Similar information has been received from New Hamburg, N. Y., and also from some of the Jersey stores. This is one reason why we, as Socialists, should work for the co-operatives. A much more important reason, however, is the fact that wherever in Europe co-operatives have developed they have become a strong support of the labor movement.

Comrades, we believe that the time has come when we must no longer devote our energies to hairsplitting discussions of abstract questions, but to interest ourselves in the immediate economic surroundings of the working class. We must no longer be satisfied to have our immediate demands in our platform and let them stay there as absolute matters. We must go to the people and show them that we take an active interest in their conditions.

## "THIS YEAR"

By Phillips Russell.

In view of the radical sentiment now pervading the country, growing out of uncomprehending middle class discontent with the general political and business corruption, here is an utterance from a typical capitalist newspaper that lets the political machine cut out of the leg so neatly and naively that it is worth quoting:

"The lesson for Republicans which these two recent congressional elections teach is the same. Put none but your best and cleanest men forward this year. To do otherwise is to invite defeat. There is no state in which this admonition is not pertinent. It applies not only to nominations to Congress, but to gubernatorial and all nominations. The Republicans can be beaten only by Republicans, and the nominations should be made, therefore, to secure and hold the entire Republican vote. If, in spite of good nominations, a reaction against a protective tariff brings the Democrats into power the Republicans, at least, will have the advantage of not being beaten by unworthy candidates."

Notice the emphasis unconsciously put on the words "this year" at the end of the second sentence?

"Put none but your best and cleanest men forward this year."

The quotation from the editorial column of the Philadelphia Press, a paper that has been so faithful to the Republican party that President McKinley selected its then editor as a member of his cabinet.

Let us repeat once more the slogan thus framed for the guidance of the grand old party:

"Put none but your best and cleanest men forward this year."

The inference is obvious, namely: that the best and cleanest men have not had much of a show for office lately, but this year it is necessary that he be brought out and posed in the limelight for the benefit of citizens now in a spasm of moral indignation.

It is a guiltless admission that in other years almost any old bunch of candidates, irrespective of goodness or cleanliness, could be shoved through. Which is true. They could, and were. But such is not the case "this year."

Gentlemen, who smell oil and decayed meat and bad booze, and politicians who haven't succeeded in cleaning their finger-nails of the slime of graft, this year must be told they will have to wait till the storm blows over. "To do otherwise is to invite defeat."

Why has the Republican party waited till "this year" to put its best and cleanest men forward?

Why hasn't it put its best and cleanest men forward all the time?

The sentiment expressed in the editorial quoted is abroad in the land. Both old parties will make a brave showing "this year." Candidates of high moral character, highly respected citizens, gentlemen of culture and standing in their communities will be brought out and carefully groomed. They will be trained to wear a per-

petual smile and immense good humor. They will be coached how to get down and mingle with the noble workman and that bully old fellow, the horny handed son of toil. They will be taught how to "set 'em up" with recklessness and ease and instructed how to kiss smudgy babies without finching.

The leading candidates of both parties will be "good" men. The how this year is for "Reform," with a capital R. And the candidates who yell the loudest and loudest for reform and whose organizations don't get caught raising the prices of votes, as reformers have been caught in Philadelphia, will land the pie.

Now what is going to be the attitude of the workers toward these "good" men? Will they let themselves be bamboozled into voting for mere reformers, and thus help to perpetuate their slavery to the wage system, as they have this year in Rochester and Massachusetts, or will they vote for the candidates put forward by the only class-conscious party, as the workers have in Milwaukee? We shall have to wait and see.

There were plenty of "good" men, lots of "highly moral" men among the slave owners of the South fifty years ago. But chattel slavery went on just the same. There have been plenty of "reform" administrations. But industrial slavery went on just the same. Perhaps the workers will remember this when the handshaking "good" men comes around and asks for his vote "this year."

## FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKE

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 21.

I didn't sleep a wink last night—Sarah's envelope bothered me the whole night long. —I couldn't help myself and opened it at daybreak.

"Dear Mary," wrote Sarah, "when you read this note I shall be free from all trouble and sufferin'. What worries me is that I'm not so sure but what it may injure the girls; but then I just feel that I ain't got the strength to battle any longer. An' rather than give in to the enemy I'll go back to mother earth, who alone makes no distinction between rich an' poor, great an' lowly. May the Lord bless you all an' may you succeed in your struggle. An' when I'm no more among you keep a friendly thought for me, for my last heartbeat will be for all of you girls."

I was just thunderstruck, but it lasted only a brief moment. The next I knew I was on my way to Brooklyn, where Sarah was boardin'. Poor, dear soul, she was still warm when we took off the noose from her neck; her face was scarcely whiter than the night before, but her head fell lifeless on our hands as we tried to put her down on the narrow cot. Her open eyes stared into the unknown—she was free from sufferin' and pain.

Strangely quiet I stood gazing at her an' thinkin' of her brief life. Was it possible that in this land of plenty a young, innocent being should have to dash her ship of life to pieces, for no stronger reason than lack of food an' shelter. Sarah was too honest to go beggin' or borrowin'. Her body was worn out from hard work. An' while I stood at her dead corpse I asked myself: Did she ever live? Can one really call livin' this miserable existence from day to day—this steady sewing of sleeves, sleeves, sleeves until the whole future presents nothin' but one monster sleeve. Sarah had made thousands upon thousands of sleeves during her six years at the machine, an' at the end she had to take her life, for she could not even exist as soon as she stopped workin'.

It's really terrible to think how little one gets for one's steady work. An' why should it be so? Sarah was

in everything as good as the best of the land.

When I come to think of it, it seems to me that the black slave was better off than us workin' people, for slaves had food an' shelter all the time, while us workin' people had something to eat only while we was an' as soon as there ain't no work we may as well die like a dog in the street. An' it's even worse for girls, for when a man is down an' he still can go into a saloon an' get a bit of free lunch; he may meet a friend an' be treated to a glass beer an' somethin' with it; he can sit in and warm up a bit from the cot. But when we girls are down and there ain't nothin' left for us but starvation or the street—an' I don't know as Sarah is so much to blame for preferrin' death to a life of shame.

An' still—an' all her death becomin' up completely—here she was one of us, an' here she lies lifeless with no kin even to shed a tear over it. It takes a great deal of nerve to take one's life, but on the other hand, I think it takes even greater courage to continue to struggle. An' yet I think the poor kid had no other way but she'd lost all her strength, the hard work and insufficient nourishment had exhausted her energy, an' rather than become a burden to others, she decided quietly to finish it all.

If Sarah had gone wrong the good-hearted judge would have sent her across the water for a few days; if she hadn't died in her attempt to commit suicide he would have given her a year. But what else could an underpaid, overworked body do?

Honestly, I've almost come to the conclusion that we've reached a point where these evils must be remedied. Mother Jones was quite right—this is the most terrible war that ever existed. An' us soldiers are being slaughtered mercilessly.

But on the other hand, why do we allow them to murder us inch by inch? Somehow, it ain't only our strike that's botherin' me now, but the whole thing. I went up to the meetin' of the white goods makers; they're even worse off than we are—an' the human hair workers, an' the paper book makers, an' thousands upon thousands of others. The speaker justly said, "Ours is only one individual battle among many; an' we cannot stop for a moment, not until the whole army is victorious."

## THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER

By H. REA WOODMAN.

Trinkets and knock-knacks and gauds, flimsy, gay,  
Twined with mock-flowers in ample array—  
Trifles cheap and tinsel,—the garish mart  
Where Poverty walks with aching heart;  
And gazing there, at the trumphy grand,  
A small boy scheme what his wealth can command,  
Counts his moist treasure in furtive side-haste,  
Then shears down his wishes with woeful waste;  
With pennies that gleam like pure gold, he buys,  
And his credit shines in his glowing eyes,—  
An Ultimate Consumer.

Gutters choked with filth, windows blind with dust;  
Rows of haggard clothing, limp, lank, and rust;  
Life avid and staring,—the shanty street,  
Where poor men chaffer and huddle and meet;  
And a man ponders there, on which to be:  
Fed behind iron bars, or hungry and free;  
A couchant fear in his thin hovel soul,  
He casts the die for the warm prison hole;  
With nor gold nor credit, he steals and eats,  
Crazed with the smell of the world's ribald sweets,—  
An Ultimate Consumer.

Aisles of rich carpet, walled high with bright things,  
That shimmer like sun on glad mounting wings—  
Baubles frail and lovely,—and the perfumed mart  
Where Wealth walks ever with satisfied heart;  
And timid and frightened, a woman there  
Broods over fine laces she can not share,—  
Pats them and smooths them, and fancies just how  
The flimsy mass would frame her baby's brow;  
No gold, no credit; she ekes out her love,  
With hope that the saints whisper God above,—  
An Ultimate Consumer.

Shining pavements marged with marble and stone;  
Carved crystals and bronzes a King might own—  
Life brilliant, seductive,—the columned street  
Where rich men barter and fribble and greet;  
And a man scans there the far yellow field  
That must pour at his feet its molten yield,—  
Hucksters gaily in the unclean bread  
That thick-kest grows o'er the laboring dead;  
With gold and credit, he squanders and spends—  
Spins the primrose speedway with promiscuous friends,—  
An Ultimate Consumer.

And soft in the ways of plenty and gain,  
And loud in the alleys of death and pain,  
Ne'er asking the price, ne'er picking the best,  
A joyless Shopper on a joyless quest,  
Faces careless Death, the Rialto Lord,  
And invites them all to His lavish board;  
"Rich man, poor man, beggar man,"—all, all, all,  
Like shot birds they drop at His jocund call!  
Without gold or credit, he buys and feeds,  
Bloat with the richness of other men's greeds,—  
An Ultimate Consumer.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TRADE, SHOEMAKER.

Editor of The Call:

In the April National Bulletin a communication from Comrade Spargo in reply to Comrade Goebel states that he (Spargo) in a conversation with me said "he thought I acted unfairly in describing myself as a shoemaker." He omitted saying that I informed him that in my acceptance of the nomination for the N. E. C. I described myself as "Trade, shoemaker, present occupation, state secretary," and that by an oversight on the part of the national office the latter part was omitted.

At the N. E. C. meeting April 9 Comrade Spargo was shown the evidence in the shape of my acceptance on file in the national office.

I worked in shoe factories twenty-one years and have been state secretary less than three, and with all due respect to Comrade Spargo I still think that by trade I am a shoemaker. Of course the failure to have stated on the ballot my present occupation gives opportunity for criticism, but for

this I am nowise to blame, as the above statement of fact will evidence.

JAMES F. CAREY,  
Boston, May 6, 1910.

### IGLESIAS UNDER CHARGE.

Editor of The Call:  
I notice the news item, printed below in today's issue of *Las Novedades*, Spanish paper, published in this city and which I have seen in no other paper of any stripe. Publicity should be given it by all means, as the Catholic papers will probably support the news and we may have another Ferrer case, only this time engineered with more discretion on the part of the enemies of the people.

RICHARD P. APPLETON,  
New York, May 5, 1910.

(Translation.)  
"The military authorities in Barcelona have brought charges against leader of the Socialists, Pablo Iglesias, for attacks upon the army made the course of an address given in this city, in which he attacked violent the law of Jurisdiction."