

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair today and slightly cooler.



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 2906 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 3—No. 131.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

HAVERHILL SHOE STRIKE STILL ON

New York World" Aids Bosses by Declining to Accept Union's Ad but Men Expect to Win.

JOHN D. M'LEAN, Business Agent, Edge Makers' Independent Union N. 3.

(Special to The Call.) HAVERHILL, Mass., May 10.—There is a hot fight on between the shoe makers and the firm of Hilliard & Tabor, shoe manufacturers, backed by the local Manufacturers' Association backing the firm, but the firm found it extremely difficult to get the men to finish shoe orders.

The men have been out four weeks and are determined to win, and ask the edge makers to keep away from Haverhill until they win their fight. The union forwarded the following advertisement to the New York World:

Edge makers keep away from Haverhill. Strike. Reference, Haverhill Gazette, by permission. John D. M'Lean, Agent.

The letter received the following reply from the world in reply: "Your ad, edge makers keep away from Haverhill, etc., is declined."

This is the paper that the strike-breaking agency is advertising for the makers in.

The union is working against great odds, and ask all who read this to aid them by informing all shoe makers of the true conditions.

The Woods-Parley-Mills Strike-Breaking Agency has tried to get into New York, but has only succeeded by misrepresentation in getting fourteen men to consider the job, of whom Wood promised jobs as foremen. The others were told that the trouble was "a fight between the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and a few disgruntled edge makers, in which the firm is in no way involved."

Only five of the men came to this city, the others being suspicious about such good jobs as Wood described being begging. When the five who reached town were seen by pickets they promptly left for home. Not a man reported at the factory for work.

After two unsuccessful attempts the Woods-Parley-Mills gang gave up the job and the Neal Detective Agency, of New York, with offices in room 522, at Church street.

Last Wednesday four men were brought in from New York in charge of a Mr. Murphy, an ex-Bowery policeman who kept the men so well guarded that the pickets were unable to speak to them till last Friday morning when the men promised to quit work that evening and come to the union headquarters; and since that they have not been allowed to leave the factory, eating and sleeping within the building, a constant guard being kept over them.

Saturday morning five more men arrived in charge of the head of the agency, Neal. The pickets had a talk with two of them, and they accompanied the pickets to the union headquarters, 2 Gillman place, where the situation was explained to them. Later in the day one of the other men escaped from the factory, and still another tried to get away, but was driven back by the detectives.

The situation is considered so serious by Neal that he thought it necessary to send four detectives to guard six men, as well as taking charge himself.

The union will make an attempt to shut off if the men in the factory are being held there against their will.

The cause of the strike is the refusal of Hilliard & Tabor to grant a slight increase in pay which the union asks for.

All the unions in the city are giving their united support to the strike.

WOOD MAY COST A LIFE. Shot Connolly in Quarrel Over Barrel of Kindling.

Thomas Connolly and Joseph Salvo, 1375 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, had a quarrel over the ownership of a barrel of wood, which is likely to end in blood. Connolly is in St. John's Hospital with a bullet wound in the left chest, and Salvo is locked up in Rayburn street jail awaiting the result of Connolly's injuries.

He used an old-fashioned 41-caliber revolver. The bullet passed through both thighs. In Gates Avenue Court yesterday mornin Magistrate Harris held him, without bail, on the charge of felonious assault.

SUIT CASE STRIKERS HOLD BENEFIT TODAY

There was no change in the strike situation of the suit case and traveling bag makers. The employers, seeing the determination of the men have been going around among the pickets trying to raise dissonance and distrust toward each other by telling them that the strike-committee wants to sell them out.

The strikers did not take any of the employers' bluffs and told the bosses, if they wanted to talk anything about the strike, to go over to the executive committee, as they are plain soldiers and they will not do anything without orders from the union officials.

The strikers have engaged the Novelty Theater, corner Clinton and Stanton streets, for the benefit of the strike fund. All the proceeds from 11 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock tonight will go to the strike fund.

The striking chorists and musicians have taken up the fight of the suit case makers and have decided to arrange two benefits for them. They appointed a committee to hire halls and it is expected that by the end of this week all the arrangements for the two benefit performances will be completed.

The strikers have also engaged the Lipzin Theater for May 31. They request all organized workers to send in their donations to 151 Clinton street and help them win their prolonged fight.

20 DEPUTIES HELD FOR MINER'S MURDER

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 10.—Over twenty deputy sheriffs held by the coroner's jury because of the death of Paul Reno, a miner, during a riot here, for which the coroner claims the deputies were responsible, have been arrested and were placed in jail today. It is expected that another one of the miners injured during the battle will die.

FAMILY STARVING

Mother and Twin Babes Wander Streets All Night—Sent to Almshouse.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—A most pathetic case of destitution was called to the attention of the authorities, and resulted in the commitment of Mrs. Emily Robinson and her two children, Elizabeth and Florence, to the almshouse yesterday.

Mrs. Robinson appeared at one of the branches of the Day Nursery Monday morning with the babies. All of them showed the evil effects of fasting and neglect. Mrs. Robinson said she was abandoned by her husband nine months ago. Five months later her babies were born in the City Hospital. She said her husband abandoned her three years ago also. Three older children are in institutions.

For a time, after the birth of the twins, Mrs. Robinson lived with her sister, Mrs. Carrie McDonald, who has a troupe of performing dogs, found it necessary to break up housekeeping and start on the road with her pets Thursday.

Mrs. Robinson says she and the babies found shelter Friday night with a negro on the Plank road. On Friday night the sordid trio was taken in by an Italian and his family. Mrs. Robinson says she spent Sunday night wandering about the streets, Monday morning she applied at the Day Nursery. So deplorable was her own condition and that of the babies that the matron immediately got in communication with the Second Precinct police station. Plain Clothes Man Goodwin was deputized to represent the police, and after Supervisor of the Poor Baldwin had been consulted Mrs. Robinson and the twins were sent to the almshouse.

ANTS DISPOSSESS BANKER.

They Invade His Home, and Now He Has to Get Out.

MITCHELL, Ind., May 10.—Edward R. Moore, a banker of this city, is homeless today on account of an invasion of his residence by millions of white ants. When he went home yesterday evening he found his wife contending with the pests which had invaded every room in the house. They were on the furniture, the beds, in the pantry, and had even invaded the ice chest. The floors were literally covered, and Mrs. Moore was powerless against them.

The family had to vacate the house, and Moore telegraphed a chemist in Columbus, Ohio, who is now on his way here to fumigate the house and exterminate the pests. Where they came from in such numbers, and so suddenly, is not known.

NAVY YARD MEN TO GET WAGE INCREASE

Committee Favorably Reports Bill to Give Ten Per Cent Raise to Government Mechanics.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A 10 per cent raise for skilled mechanics in the naval gun factory in Washington, has been favorably reported by a subcommittee on naval affairs of the house of representatives. As there is hardly a doubt but that Congress will make the bill law, it is the freely expressed opinion of leading union men that, by its example, this measure will cause a like increase in all the government navy yards.

Evidence was given the committee showing that in a number of private concerns in Washington the pay of machinists was higher than that allowed by the government, although the regulations read that "the rate of wages of employes shall conform to the standard of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards."

Questioned upon this matter, Captain Ackerman, of the wage board, made a statement which caused considerable comment from union men.

"It was found in those cases," explained the captain, "that the wages were not determined, as it were, by the quality of the work or the number of the employes, but were the union scale."

Passing from the question of the price of labor the captain was asked why the government could not get its materials as cheaply as private yards.

"Because it has to buy it," came the uneasy answer.

Pressed for more lucid explanation Captain Ackerman hesitatingly continued:

"I think that there is a great deal that does not appear on the surface. There are private arrangements between different concerns which are practically impossible between a government establishment and a private concern."

Still not satisfied with the explanations, Representative Kitchen turned his inquiries to powder-making, asking the captain why it was that as the government plant could turn out powder cheaper than Duponts and yet the Duponts got the government contracts.

What this question might have wrenched from the unwilling captain no one knows for the chairman, the Hon. Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania, cut off further inquiry along this line.

WANT LIST REVISED

Indiana Democrats Fear Taggart Rule. Want New Inspectors for Primaries.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—The general belief among the Democrats that Taggart will try to nominate the legislative and county tickets at the coming primary, and fear that the methods adopted to secure the delegates to the state convention will again obtain, are causing much concern to candidates, and there are many protests being registered at the party headquarters.

Chairman Brown has selected a list of inspectors, many of whom served at the recent primaries, and refuses to make any changes, though many Democrats have protested openly against them. Today some of the candidates went before the county commissioners, who confirm the selections of the party chairmen, and asked that the list be revised. They did not point out any of the objections, but promised to do so.

It is understood that the inspectors who were particularly obnoxious to certain leading Democrats, who opposed Taggart at the state convention primaries, but had no chance to vote, are the men whom the commissioners will be asked not to confirm. Taggart was here yesterday conferring with his lieutenants, but disclaimed any interest, except in the legislative ticket.

BLOWN THROUGH MANHOLE.

Workman Is Killed by Explosion in Hoboken Power House.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—While examining a huge boiler with a lighted gasoline lamp, at the public service power house here, today, John Royder was blown through the manhole, and struck the pavement across the street 150 feet away. Three ribs were broken and part of his head was crushed in, death occurring while he was being taken to the hospital.

What caused the explosion is uncertain.

READERS, ATTENTION!

Joe. Wannhope will report the daily sessions of the National Congress of the Socialist party, which convenes in Chicago on Sunday, May 15, for The Call.

Wannhope's daily reports will be of especial interest to all readers of The Call. They will contain not only the big vital facts of each day's session, but also an interpretation of those facts by one of the clearest thinkers in the American Socialist movement.

Arrangements have also been made for the observance of the second anniversary of the founding of The Call with the issuance of a special edition on Saturday, May 29, which will be especially suited for general distribution as propaganda matter.

Special rate for bundles of 100 or more copies, 80 cents a hundred.

The state committee of the Socialist party of New York have decided to circularize all locals of the Socialist party in the state to get them to buy and distribute quantities of the Anniversary Number, and the state committee is going to pay one-half of the bill for each local.

It is hoped that the upstate distribution of The Call will total more than 100,000 copies on that day. Get your order in early!

LAUNDRY WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE

If the laundry bosses of the East Side do not hurry up and renew their agreements with the union the residents of that section of the city will have to take their laundry to some uptown district.

This is the result of the decision at a special meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union, at which, after a long discussion, it was decided to give the employers a final notice to sign up the new agreement. The union elected a strike committee who were given full power to call a strike if the employers do not consider the final notice.

The union is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades and when a strike is declared the union will be backed by all the organized workers of the East Side.

The conditions under which the laundry workers have been working were intolerable until they organized about a year ago. They used to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day, for \$5 and \$6 a week. Since they have organized, they succeeded in having their working hours reduced and also regulated prices.

This did not please the employers and they tried their utmost to break the workers' ranks.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STEAMFITTERS

There will be a special meeting of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters tonight in Arlington Hall to consider a proposition from the master steamfitters looking toward a settlement of the strike which has been on since the first of January.

At this meeting, it is said, a vote will be taken on the proposition presented and all steamfitters on strike are urged to be present.

The struggle so far has been a bitter one. The men have had to contend with the brutal hostility of the police as well as with scabs who were brought in to take their places.

BRANDEIS THROTTLED

Senators Fear Exposure of Paris Played by Guggenheim-Cunningham Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—With a vote of four to two the Ballinger investigating committee today throttled an attempt by Attorney Brandeis to establish connection between the election of Senator Samuel H. Piles, of Washington, the appointment of Ballinger as commissioner of the General Land Office and the political activities of the Guggenheim-Cunningham affiliation in Washington.

Brandeis produced numerous newspaper articles telling of a "jollity party" held by the supporters of Senator Piles the evening of his election. In these articles Piles was quoted as saying:

"I owe my election to Charles Sweeney. He made me senator."

Sweeney, Brandeis said, is the president of the Federal Smelting and Refining Company, the "lead wing" of the Guggenheim syndicate.

PROMINENT DOCTOR DIES.

WATERLOO, N. Y., May 10.—Dr. George A. Bellows, fifty-three, secretary of the Waterloo Board of Education and a member of the American Medical Association and the State Medical Association, died here today.

BETHLEHEM STRIKE STILL ON DESPITE PRESS FALSEHOODS



(Special to The Call.) SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 10.—The steel trust is still using the Associated Press in a large degree in advertising that the strike here in the Bethlehem plant is settled in order to get scabs to break the strike.

Everything in the daily press stating or implying that the strike is settled is false. The struggle is still on as vigorous as ever. The men have been out now for more than three months.

A few months ago a report of conditions at the Bethlehem steel trust plant was made before Congress, which, it is said, will result in an investigation of the steel industry in general.

The report was a mild one. Only the men who have been compelled to endure the oppression of the steel trust here knew the truth regarding the intolerable conditions they have been compelled to work under.

A Catholic priest, who has been living in this community for more than nineteen years, said a day or two ago:

"SHACK" GETS MEDAL

Says Exposition That Went Farthest South Was Poorly Equipped.

CHICAGO, May 10.—"Just fifty pounds or another pony would have taken us to the Pole and given me all that I asked of life," declared Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton here in telling the story of the shabby equipped expedition that led "Farthest South."

"I have gone through it all but death and will never court that fate in the ice fields again," he continued. "Not that I am afraid to die, but I have done my best and the narrowest bit of fate defeated me. I am going to pass the rest of my life in a useful way and perhaps aid some younger and stronger man to plant the British flag at the South Pole."

General Frederick Grant at the conclusion of the lecture presented Shackleton with the Helen Culver medal of the Geographical Society, the fifth to be granted the distinguished scientist.

PUTS UP NOVEL DEFENSE.

Fryer Alleges Tenants, Not He, Violated Oleomargarine Law.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Charged with violating the oleomargarine laws, John J. Fryer, of Hoboken, is being tried before Judge Bellatah and a jury in the United States District Court today. The chief witness against Fryer was Michael McGuire, a government inspector.

Fryer's defense is that the basement was rented to two young men and that he was not responsible for the oleomargarine being there.

BAKERS MAY START CO-OPERATIVE SHOP

Organizer Ifland Says That Obstacles of Bosses May Force Workers to Take That Step.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at which International organizer Schmidt, of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, made a strong address, and explained to the men the significance of the strike. Among the other speakers who addressed the meeting were Edward F. Casady, organizer of the Socialist party, and Mrs. Carrie W. Allen, of the women's committee, Local New York.

While this meeting was going on in the main hall of the building another meeting took place downstairs, at which Organizer Charles Ifland spoke. He reported to the men the progress of the strike, and said that victory depended upon the loyalty of the men to the union, and on the patronage of the workers for the union label. A third meeting of equal importance was held by the women, who have united to work for the union label. They brought a list of new grocers who had promised not to buy non-union-made bread.

The Socialist women of Local New York have decided to take up the baker strike, and are organizing for the purpose of carrying on a systematic propaganda for the union label. Arrangements are also being made to approach the unions, and all progressive societies with the object of enlisting them in the fight.

It was announced yesterday that the majority of the workers of the U. K. Bakery—eighty men—have also joined the strikers. The others will follow soon.

"The situation is bright," said Ifland. "The men stand fast for the union, and the employers cannot get any scabs."

The other day the organizer of the bakers, Charles Ifland, intimated that they had a very strong card up their sleeves that they intended to play should necessity require of them doing so. Ifland made the following statement regarding this particular plan:

"We have been urged by a number of influential trade unionists and union sympathizers to open up a co-operative bakery, and have been assured that if we desired to do so, ample capital for the proposition will be easily obtainable. We can strike a terrific blow at the bosses if we wield this weapon. Already thirty wagon drivers working for several of the big bakeries of the Greater City have signified their willingness to come over with us, and as they control the trade they serve, it would be an assurance from the start of the success of the undertaking.

"Then, again, we have the backing of the various labor bodies of Greater New York and the vicinity, which in itself gives us about 35,000 unionists, with their families, upon whom we have to draw, both as customers and for financial support. The sick and death benefit societies, the Workmen's Circle and many other fraternal bodies would willingly support us.

"We will make no mistake in opening such a thing; we have the example of the foreign co-operatives to pattern after and improve upon wherever possible. It will provide an opportunity to put a number of the strikers to work, and we can turn out just as good bread and pastry from our own shops as we do today from the shops of our masters.

"We are the only ones who can deal a blow at the bread trust that they will stagger under. By forming a working agreement with the farmers co-operative flour mills, we will be in a position not only to get all the flour we want, but credit as well from the farmers' banks. Our position is far better than is that of the little bakeshop keeper who foolishly attempts to stand out against us. He has got himself between the forces of organized labor on the one hand, and organized capital on the other. He will be crushed.

"There are fifteen thousand bakers in this vicinity, mostly all of them organized and over half working. When, out going outside of our own organization, we could raise enough money to start one of the flour bread factories in the country.

"Of course, you understand that thing has only been talked about as yet, but the thing is fast gaining ground.

"If the bosses force us to take the initiative, it may prove to be the most fortunate thing ever done in the history of organized labor.

Situation in Brooklyn.

Several small shops walked out yesterday in Brooklyn, and joined the striking bakers. Also a few Southern, and signed the scale.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Union

It was decided to call out the union shops that furnish rolls of material of any character to the bosses who are standing out against the union.

A committee Monday night was sent from the Journeymen Bakers at Astoria for the purpose of requesting the executive board of bakers, Local Union No. 2, of Brooklyn, to send a committee to Astoria to organize the bakers in that section.

POLICE STILL JUG CORDAGE STRIKERS

If New York's "Little Father" would visit Greenpoint and Williamsburg, and investigate the conduct of his blue-coated pets, he would find occasion to write another of his characteristic letters to his friend Baker, the police commissioner.

SHOW TABOOED

Gaynor Knocks Out Girl With the Whooping Cough.

TWO SERIOUS RUNAWAYS

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

SHOW TABOOED

The closing of the New York Theater on Monday was due to Mayor Gaynor.

SHOW TABOOED

Charles C. Crawford, a butcher, living near Tinton Falls, was thrown in a runaway near Cold's Neck and sustained a fractured leg, which was later amputated at the hospital here.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

SIXTY KNEE PANTS MAKERS LOCKED OUT

Knee Pants Makers' Union, Local 19, is now waging a fight to a finish with Joe Levine, a manufacturer of 1-1/2 Watkins street, Brownville, who, when his sixty employees refused to accept the wage cut, locked them out and removed the shop to Jersey City.

Two weeks ago Levine notified his sixty employees that he would reduce their wages 15 per cent. The workers immediately took the matter up with their union and it was decided not to accept any wage cuts.

When Levine wanted to reduce their wages last week, the sixty men got up from their seats and told Levine "no" that they would not stand for any reductions.

The union then took up the fight against Levine and at a special meeting of the organization it was decided to combat the lockout until he is compelled to surrender and sign a union agreement.

When the strikers came on picket duty last Friday they found that the machines were being moved out. They followed up the wagons and found out that the shop was being moved to 191-192 Firmont avenue, Jersey City, and Levine intends to run his plant at that place.

Levine advertised in the Jersey papers and succeeded in getting ten girls and Monday morning he started to run the shop with these ten girls. The union sent their business agent, David Weisenfeld, to Jersey City to announce that the union is combating a lockout against this boss and request the workers of that district not to take the places of the locked-out men.

As a result of the announcement the ten girls left the shop and explained to the delegate that if they had known that the shop was unfair to organized labor, they would have never gone to work there.

Levine is now back on the run looking for strikebreakers and his plant is practically tied up. Being unable to secure strikebreakers and having a number of orders that had to be shipped immediately, he himself set down to work, but he could not keep it up very long as it is a long time since he did any work at the machine.

David Weisenfeld told a Call reporter last night that the union is determined to give Levine a lesson that will serve as an example to all other bosses not to start a fight with organized labor.

(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK

The New York Call Conference MEETS AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

The History of Great American Fortunes

It is already an assured success. The first edition was exhausted within a few days, and the advance orders for Vol 2 were so heavy that new editions of these volumes are already being printed.

ORDER NOW FROM THE NEW YORK CALL

GETTING READY FOR "CHILDREN'S DAY"

Committee Brooklyn Socialist Sunday School Making Arrangements to Entertain Young Revolutionists.

The children's Socialist school committee in Brooklyn is busy making arrangements for a children's day to take place at Labor Temple on Friday, May 27, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Past occasion of the same kind have proven a source of joy to the parents and friends of the pupils, as well as to all ardent Socialists to whom the enthusiasm of the youthful revolutionists are a matter of importance.

The schools are doing good work, and at this occasion an opportunity will be given to learn the extent of the propaganda conducted by them.

ALL BASEBALL FANS

Whole Town Wants Sunday Games. Threaten to Whip Cops Who Interfere.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—Port Vue, a small town of several thousand souls and with 600 real voters, has just taken a straw vote on the question of Sunday baseball.

Chief of Police Jacob Stein, of the town, today visited District Attorney Blakeley, at the head of a delegation, and announced that Port Vue had voted for Sunday baseball, and baseball it would have.

Lower Massachusetts House Passes Favorable Resolution.

BOSTON, May 10.—By a vote of 116 to 10, the house of representatives this afternoon adopted the Riley resolution for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

MAN, 95, OUTDOES WESTON.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 10.—After asserting that he had walked all the way from San Francisco to this city, Frank Schaun, ninety-five, was today furnished a railroad ticket to Philadelphia, where, he says, he has friends who will care for him.

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places:

- IN NEW YORK: The Call office, 442 Pearl street, The Progressive Book Store, 233 East 54th street, Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture in morning), J. Rogor's Stand, Amsterdam avenue and 62d street, Solomon's News Stand, 203 East 102d street.
- IN BROOKLYN: Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning), Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon), Gachenheimer's Clear Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street), Labor Column, 949 Willoughby avenue, Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 2 to 11 p. m.

MILWAUKEE BONDS TO HAVE READY MARKET

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.—It is announced by city officials that Milwaukee municipal bonds will not go begging under a Social-Democratic administration.

At the same time the International Bakers' Union requested all other unions to take similar action.

It is said to be sure that the brewery workers' organization, holding nearly \$1,000,000 in United States bonds, will fall in line with the proposition.

DR. HYDE GRILLED

Prosecutor Unsuccessful in Cross-Examining Alleged Swope Murderer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon the defense in the murder trial of Dr. E. C. Hyde rested its case. Immediately afterward the state began its rebuttal testimony.

There was a smile on the prisoner's face when he took the stand this morning, but it soon gave way under the fierce and, at some times, apparently almost brutal questions hurled forth by the prosecutor.

"I am willing to answer any questions," said the prisoner, "but I want fair play and better treatment."

Poor Creature Slowly Starved While Court Was Thinking Out Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—United States Commissioner Craig this afternoon handed down his decision in the cases of the six men arrested in the government raid on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, April 2.

CONSOLIDATED EX. MEN HELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—United States Commissioner Craig this afternoon handed down his decision in the cases of the six men arrested in the government raid on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, April 2.

Now Is the Time for Action

There never was a better time to secure subscriptions for The New York Call than at present.

Why not crystallize all this discontent and give it an expression that will frighten "the owners of America" into granting concessions.

You can do it if you will speak to the man who is always complaining of "not being able to get along."

Milwaukee has shown the Comrades the value of Socialist periodical literature.

Start now to gather subscriptions.

FREE PRESS EDITOR AGAIN PERSECUTED

Steel Trust Determined to Suppress Socialist Press—The Issue a National One.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 10.—What may result in the exposure of another of the bold and unscrupulous schemes of the steel trust to put the Free Press, the local Socialist weekly, out of business, took place yesterday when Catholic priests brought charges of blackmail against a man by the name of Fritz Sawyer, a former clerk in the New Leslie Hotel.

Sawyer, a few days ago, furnished the Free Press with affidavits, alleging sensational charges concerning several priests, apparently thinking that the Socialist paper would publish them.

Later Sawyer attempted blackmail on the priests for \$5,000, threatening them that McKeever, the editor of the Free Press, would publish his charges.

Evidently the scheme has been planned to discredit McKeever, who is one of the most active Socialists in this part of the state, and now a city councilman.

As editor of the Free Press McKeever has been attacking the city administration as being body and soul controlled by the steel trust, and they want to get rid of him.

The second charge was that of "sedition and criminal libel" against the government.

It is thought if these men can be thrown into jail the growing Socialist sentiment in New Castle can be checked and the steel trust may go its way unmolested.

The New Castle Socialists are all wage earners, most of them being compelled to work in the mills of the steel trust in order to live, and the struggle in which they are engaged is a desperate one.

HOUSE PASSES RAILWAY BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The railroad bill passed the house of representatives this afternoon by a vote of 200 to 126.

MAY APPROVE INCOME TAX.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Advocates of the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution are jubilant today over the prospects of its approval by the senate.

FIREMEN HURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Six firemen were overcome and another seriously injured in a conflagration which early today did \$50,000 damage to a five-story brick building on South Penn Square.

WATTERSON WELCOMES HEARST'S LITIGATION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—Commenting on the suits filed by W. Hearst against the Courier-Journal, and himself personally, for the publication of the Gaynor press ban speech, Henry Watterson threw down a rather welcome to the litigation, and refers to some interesting personal history, says: "It is given out that Hearst will personally come to Kentucky to direct and conduct the suits against us. We sincerely hope that this will prove to be true. In that event, we shall try to make his sojourn interesting if he will agree to take the stand and answer under oath certain interrogatories, which the attorney of the Courier-Journal is prepared to ask him, not only will this interest be augmented, but in advance the Courier-Journal company will agree to pay him double the amount of whatever judgment he may obtain."

Watterson is nearing the close of a long and active life without having ever been personally party to any litigation of any kind of suit or action at law, and while Hearst's proceedings may annoy, it can in no wise injure or embarrass him.

COMPANY READY IF OPERATORS STRIKE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—It was learned here tonight that the officials of the New York and New Haven road have been making extensive preparations in case of a strike on the part of the members of the telegraphers' union, and that the company has engaged a large extra force to operate the hand switches if the men walk out.

T. M. Pierson, national vice president and E. J. Manion, chairman of the telegraphers' union of the New Haven system, were in Boston today, the former to meet President Mellen, head of the Boston Terminal Company, which operates the South Station there.

The result of this conference will determine whether the local telegraphers will quit work. They want a 10 per cent increase; the company has offered about 7 per cent.

FRIAR LANDS AGAIN

Congressman Martin Wants More Investigation—The Sugar Trust in Philippine Graft.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Three resolutions introduced by Representative Martin, of Colorado, relating directly or indirectly to the acquisition by the sugar trust of friar lands in the Philippines, were passed by the house today.

One of the resolutions directs the Attorney General to forward to the house copies of his opinion under which the sugar trust was enabled to purchase a large tract of friar lands.

The third resolution calls for other pertinent information. The resolutions passed are three of a series that Martin has offered in an effort to show that the sugar trust got title to lands in the Philippines without authority of law.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Actress Drinks Carbolic Acid in Hotel. Divorced Six Weeks Ago.

Mrs. Florence Heynerman, an actress who lived in San Francisco, attempted to kill herself yesterday in the Hotel Wellington, Seventh avenue and 54th street, by drinking a solution of carbolic acid.

She left a letter to the press asking that the story of her death be made as brief as possible.

HOUSE PASSES RAILWAY BILL

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The railroad bill passed the house of representatives this afternoon by a vote of 200 to 126.

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WATTERSON WELCOMES HEARST'S LITIGATION

UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$2.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 25c, Cleaning 50c; free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' Corsets, Mutilin and Knit Underwear, Hats, Aprons, Notions, Vests, Shirts, Shirts with Union Label.

CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistant

10-30 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 6008 STUYVESANT

LINK STICKS TO STATEMENT

Lawyer Says He Will Take Back Word Said.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—Representative Michael Link who confessed before the Cook county grand jury that he had accepted money to vote for United States Senator Lorimer, arrived today in Springfield and his attorney, Frank Reid, made the following statement:

"Link has made a confession before the Cook county grand jury," said Reid. "It has been taken down in writing and Link has made an effort to deny any part of it."

Harlem Forum

360 WEST 125TH STREET. Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University Will Lecture on Foundations and Aims of the Modern Peace Movement.

Why not patronize a friend of the workmen when you don't have to pay any more than elsewhere. We sell everything of the best kind and Union Made.

FRANK'S COR. 10TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.

The right place for Comrades to buy their Suits and Dress Goods is at Haimowitz Bros.

1376 5th Ave., Cor. 114th St. Downtown Store, 87 Heister Street.

ARONSON BROS. & FIEBER Dry and Dress Goods

NOTICE. We call the attention of all the unions, societies and all other organizations as all workmen and friends that the Walters and Bartender's Union is on strike at the Stuyvesant Casino Hall, Second avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

We request everybody in sympathy with us to patronize only hally places where union waiters and bartenders are employed and who use only union label goods.

WALTERS' UNION NO. 1 of N. Y.

CLAIM IS MADE ON ROE ESTATE

London Woman Claims She Holds Bond for \$150,000—May Be Paid.

Surrogate Thomas heard yesterday a motion in behalf of Margaret Johnson Johns, a widow, of London, to compel the trustees of the estate of Robert Hoe, who died at his London residence last September, to pay a claim of \$150,000 held against the estate by Mrs. Johns.

The document presented in the Surrogate's Court is in substantiation of Mrs. Johns' claim that the bond was executed on July 4, 1908, by Mrs. Johns and Mrs. Hoe before Harold Burns Hopwood, a London lawyer, and it set out that Mrs. Johns had carried out her part of the agreement upon receiving the bond.

The bond stated that in case Mrs. Johns died before Mr. Hoe it was to be invalid, but if she survived him, it was to become a valid claim on his estate.

Edward J. Pringle, counsel for the Hoe estate trustees, declared that he had sent a man to England to investigate the claim and found it to be absolutely unfounded. He said that while it was the duty of the trustees to pay all just claims against the estate it was also their duty to resist all unjust claims.

"There is no fund to meet such a debt as this if it is declared valid," said Pringle. "It might be necessary to sell part of Hoe's collection to pay it. This is to sue on it in the Supreme Court and in that way prove its validity."

Counsel for Mrs. Johns declared that a subsequent instrument was executed by Mrs. Johns and Hoe under which certain payments were to be made to her. Surrogate Thomas said that the bond appeared to him to be one of a series of transactions, but ruled that since the trustees had declared that there was no money in the estate to pay the claim it could not be collected in the present proceedings.

Pringle said last night that he didn't care to say at present how Mrs. Johns got the stock involved in the case or why she surrendered it.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse

Die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 24,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively, \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 3 New York City.

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 payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

SLUGGING COP HELD

Magistrate Barlow Reserves Decision in the Case of Sergeant Connolly.

Police Sergeant Thomas Connolly, of the East 67th street station, who was arrested last week, charged with breaking the left leg of John O'Connor, a real estate agent, of 409 East 64th street, on November 22, 1908, was examined by Magistrate Barlow, in the West Side Court, yesterday.

Connolly had been called to arrest O'Connor, who was trying to force his way into his wife's apartment. O'Connor resisted and it was alleged, kicked the policeman in the groin. A charge of assault, made by the policeman, failed recently, and Connolly brought a counter-charge.

Mrs. O'Connor testified yesterday, after saying that she didn't wish to testify at all, that the policeman struck her husband with his club while the latter was lying on the sidewalk. The O'Connors have lived apart for some time. Magistrate reserved decision until Saturday.

CITY CLUB PLANS FOR CLEAN STREETS

Conference Critiques Present Methods and Offers Advice for Commissioner Edwards for Improving Service.

Street Commissioner Edwards is to receive a great deal of advice in the immediate future from the plans of a conference on street cleaning held at the City Club yesterday afternoon. Delegates from any number of public improvement organizations were present. For the most part they seemed to be that our streets are not adequately cleaned.

The question of flushing the streets in the summer months brought out a lot of discussion and several opinions as to what flushing really means. A motion was finally passed that provided for a committee of five whose duties are to urge Commissioner Edwards to make a conclusive test of hand flushing in some selected district and see if this is more satisfactory than flushing by machine.

According to Michael M. Davis, Jr., representing the Association of Neighborhood Workers, who put the motion, the water supply department will not say definitely whether hand flushing—that is, flushing by hoses attached to high-pressure hydrants—could be again adopted in the city because of the uncertainty as to the amount of water necessary, while on the other hand, the water required for flushing by machines with the use of air is a mere matter of mathematics.

Nobody seemed to think much of flushing machines, because of their cost and the improbability that the commissioner's application to the board of estimate for funds would be answered. Everyone agreed that flushing, whether by hand or machine, should be done at night on heavily traveled streets.

Joseph M. Price, chairman of the street committee of the City Club, who presided, asked about snow removal and the disposal of ashes. Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club, moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of requiring all specifications and bids to be handed in by September 1, and also to discuss the question of having all specifications for the removal of ashes and garbage presented one year before the expiration of present contracts.

The suit of the Wright Aeroplane Company against the Curtiss-Herring Company will be called tomorrow in the Circuit Court of Appeals before Judges Lacombe, Cox and Ward. In the original hearing before Judge Hazel, of the Supreme Court of Buffalo, a decision was granted in favor of the complainants, temporarily enjoining the defendants from exhibiting or manufacturing machines. Curtiss, who has been making flights in the West, is under a bond to the court. It was said yesterday that should the Wrights finally sustain their claims, Curtiss will go to Europe, where he will be free to fly without legal interference. The prize on the other side amount to something like \$300,000, while here in America there is only one cash prize of \$10,000 and the trophies offered by Country Life in America and the Scientific American.

AERO CASE UP TODAY

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CHILD CORRUPTER CONVICTED.

James Sample, forty years old, of 508 West 135th street, a salesman for the New York Millinery and Supply Company, at 630 Broadway, was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of impairing the morals of Grace Tamsey, a ten-year-old school girl, who lives with her parents at the same address as Sample. Sample was demanded for sentence.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made By Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. TRY THEM.

GOV. SIGNS RAINE'S PUBLIC EMPLOYE BILL

Gives Them Opportunity to Appeal From Decision of Commissioners to Appellate Term.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Governor Hughes today signed the bill of Assemblyman Haines, which provides that members of the police and fire departments in cities of the second class who may be aggrieved by the determination of the commissioner of public safety on any trial of charges, may within thirty days after such determination take an appeal therefrom on questions of law to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The commission of public safety shall, upon application of the accused, issue blank subpoenas upon which the accused may summon his witnesses whose attendance the commissioner shall compel. The bill also provides that the commissioner, when dealing out punishments to accused policemen and firemen found guilty on charges, may not withhold their pay for a period exceeding thirty days. Heretofore the decisions of the commissioner have been final and not subject to review by any court except upon questions of jurisdiction.

The bill was favored by the state patrolmen's association.

Other bills signed by the governor were as follows: Senator Cullen, authorizing the New York Keity Board of Health, the board of trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, the commissioner of public charities and the commissioner of correction to arrange for the care and medical treatment of any nurse or physician who may be employed in any of the hospitals within their control, who may contract contagious or infectious diseases while in the performance of their duty, the expense of such treatment to be a city charge.

E. H. White: Authorizing that criminal dockets of justices of the peace and police, or other special justices in villages or towns shall at least once a year be presented to the auditing board of such village or town, which shall duly examine the same and record the fact that the fines collected have been turned over to the proper officials as required by law.

Cole: Authorizing New York city to convey to the state such dock lands and adjacent lands under water as may, by resolution of the canal board, be declared necessary for canal terminals, such lands to remain public lands under the sole control of the state.

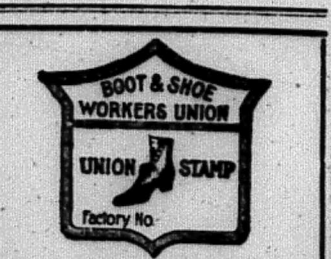
Senator Cullen: Providing that the membership of the Brooklyn Public Library Board shall be classified so that the term of office of one of said classes shall expire upon February 1 in each of the next succeeding five years, and providing that vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms only.

Senator White: Providing for the incorporation of county or district trustees of the order of the patrons of husbandry, to be known as pomona.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The women's auxiliaries of the Bronx have arranged a very interesting meeting to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Union Hall, Wales avenue. A debate, followed by a discussion on "What a Union Can Do for the Union Label," and "What a Woman's Auxiliary Can Do for the Union Label." These meetings are held every third Wednesday in the month and all women are invited to attend.

The National Pharmaceutical Society, an association of registered drug clerks, will give a grand ball this evening at Palm Garden, 55th street, between Third and Lexington avenues, at 8 p.m. The proceeds are to be added to the funds of the society for the purpose of establishing a permanent home and free employment for drug clerks.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept an excuse for absence of the Union Stamp! BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.

AWARD PUBLIC SUNDAY

Union Officials to Announce Findings on Vanderbilt System, May Affect Other Roads.

The grand officers of the trainmen and conductors, who are in this city announced yesterday that the award of the arbitrators in the case of the demands of the Vanderbilt roads west of Buffalo, will not be announced before Sunday. E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, one of the two arbitrators, is in Washington attending to hearings of the commission, and P. H. Morrissey, the other arbitrator, will go to Washington today, and the preparation of the award will be continued there.

The next conference over the demands of the trainmen and conductors, which are identical on all the roads, will be between the officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the grievance committees of its trainmen and conductors. Grand Master Garretson, of the conductors, said last evening that these conferences will probably begin early next week.

The only large road, with which conferences are to be held, for which the conferences have not been arranged, is to Philadelphia and Reading. We have nearly cleaned up the situation. The Erie trainmen and conductors, as is known, are taking a strike vote, and the standard of wages of the Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central will have to apply to all the roads, or else there will be strikes on the roads which will not agree to it.

He said that the award of the arbitrators in the case of the Vanderbilt roads west of Buffalo, will not be made public until it is given out in this city by the grand officers of the trainmen and conductors.

PERU SCRAPPY AGAIN

Native Paper Claims Ecuador's Demands Foolish—Uncle Sam May Be Peacemaker.

LIMA, Peru, May 10.—The boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador, which indirectly involves Chile and Bolivia, is still hot.

Peru, it is stated, has 10,000 armed men quartered in the neighborhood of the frontier and there are 24,000 men in Lima under arms. Warlike preparations still continue and volunteer donations toward the expected war are pouring in.

It is said that the Peruvian government has been reliably informed from good sources that the Ecuadorian government has sent a secret envoy to La Paz to work jointly with the Chilean legation to obtain an alliance of Bolivia and Ecuador against Peru.

TELLS IT TO GAYNOR

Mayor Gaynor received a letter yesterday morning from a woman complaining that she had been sulted at 22d street and Third avenue the night before by well dressed young men who hang about the southeast corner. The Mayor turned the letter over to Commissioner Baker.

Last night Detectives England, of the Central Office, and Richard and Cleary, of the East 23d street station house, laid for the gang. England watched the corner from the shadow of a doorway. After some youths had made several remarks to passing girls and women the detectives charged them and made four arrests.

FIX THE BLAME.

Did Socialists do these things, or were they done by capitalists? Who hires thugs to stir up riots during strikes? Who fixes the assessor? Who bought the Pittsburg councilmen? Who benefited by the Harrisburg capitol steel? Who corrupted the senate with sugar trust stock? Who fixes the representatives? Who fixes the judges for liquor licenses? Who puts up the money to buy votes? Who bribes councilmen to grant franchises? Who murders thousands of people a year on railroads by shoddy equipment and overwork of employees? Who murders and maims over a hundred thousand people per year in mills and factories by lack of safeguards and overwork of employees? Who commits perjury to escape taxes? Who violates child labor laws? What is the essence of anarchy? Lawlessness. If you answer these questions by saying capitalists do these things, then they must be anarchists by their actions, regardless of their endeavors to apply the term to a discontented working class who have been the victims of their lawlessness.—Free Press.

The Kaplan School

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, 1731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

The First and Foremost Commercial School in this section. Write or call. CATARRH OF THE BLADDER SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

FARMER BETTER OFF

At Least Dakota Professor Tells Senate Committee That

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Professor John H. Shepperd, dean of the North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, told the select committee of the senate that is investigating high prices today that the farmers were getting to be a proud people and looked with disdain on any of the rural neighbors who had not all the equipments for modern farming such as rural telephones, automobiles or buggies.

"If a farmer in North Dakota has no telephone in his house he is ostracized," said Professor Shepperd.

Rural free delivery, he declared, had inspired the farmer to write more letters. The price of land had advanced, but the productivity had decreased at least 10 per cent in ten years. Prices of farm labor had advanced and also the cost of farm implements to an extent that made the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat at \$1 the same as a bushel at 80 cents was ten years ago.

Asked to compare the prices of farm implements in the United States with what they are in Canada just across the border from North Dakota, Professor

Shepperd replied that the Canadian farmers paid 25 per cent more for the implements than North Dakota farmers paid.

Senator Gallinger, a stand-pat Republican member of the committee, chuckled until his sides shook because of this unexpected argument in favor of the tariff law.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Arkansas, was much disappointed. "You must have been reading standard literature," he remarked to the witness.

SNEAK THIEF GETS AWAY.

Takes Clothes With Him—Passengers Naked; Couldn't Get to Breakfast.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 10.—A sneak thief, who boarded a passenger train between St. Louis and Rock Island, supposedly at Beardstown, last night robbed a score of sleeping inmates of a Pullman car.

Jewelry and purses were taken, and the fact that the thief, evidently in haste to leave the train, took many articles of clothing to search at leisure, caused consternation among the passengers on awakening.

Few were able to go to the dining car for breakfast, and the porter was sent to purchase many necessary articles of raiment at the first stop of the train.

Call Advertisers' Directory. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$3; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 443 Pearl street, New York.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. CHAS. A. ABRAMSON, 143 Broadway. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. PROGRESS CO., 222 E. 54th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. Sobe's Union Shoes, 84 Livingston St.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Eiges, 465 E. 174th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. Lewis's Smart Footwear, 227 E. 164th St.

DEPARTMENT STORES. J. B. Senior, Inc., West 125th St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 2152 34th St.

BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. Joseph Kuz, 1219 Myrtle Ave. BAKERY. L. Jahn, 264 Hamburg Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORES. Linder & Berger, Broadway, cor. Wiloughby St. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Tuman's Pharmacy, Pitkin Ave. and Wyona St.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Tuman's Pharmacy, Pitkin Ave. and Wyona St. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Miller, Broadway & Quincy Ave.

MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, East 94th St. LABOR LYCEUM. 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.

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RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 253 Bleecker St. 51 Walker St.

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FATHER STEALS FOR WHISKY. PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 10.—R. Gray, once a prosperous merchant, was arrested today on a warrant sworn to by his son, who charges the father with burglarizing his home and taking goods to exchange for whisky. Gray was held to the grand jury.

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

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

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY

Massachusetts Advertisers' Directory. Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card.

UNION MADE LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. Imported Macaroni, Italian Groceries, Cheese, G. Svarare & Son, 1576-4 Richmond St.

RESTAURANTS—PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 27-29 Kingston St., 337 Arch St. Branches: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago.

RESTAURANTS—PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 27-29 Kingston St., 337 Arch St. Branches: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. Schlegel & Co., 175 Ferry St. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Bau, 751 Springfield Ave.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Bergman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For One Year	12.00	Week-Day	1.00	Sun. and Week-End	1.50
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For One Month	1.50	Issue Only	1.75	Day Issue	1.00

In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 2. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, NO. 131.

WE DON'T MIND THE MONEY.

Within a few days there will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard one of the new type of aquatic fighting machines. She is named the Florida and before she reaches the water she will cost somewhere around \$5,000,000. A million more or less, in reckoning naval estimates, does not count, only it is well to make allowance for the more. As soon as the vessel reaches the water she will begin to cost a few thousands of dollars a day to man her and keep her in shape. Before she finally is declared antiquated and turns toward the junk pile, she will cost somewhat more than she cost to get into the water. Foolish statisticians figure out that each time one of her great guns is fired that it costs more than an ordinary workman can earn in four years, that the meals for a day on board eat up the product of a quarter section, and that the clothing of the crew takes the wool of a flock of some hundreds of sheep.

Probably it is so. But it is not a thing of which to be proud. Of all the utterly indefensible, criminal waste that goes on today the modern navy is so far in the front that no other single thing can equal it. The supposed advantage of a big navy lies in its demonstration to other powers that the nation making the demonstration has limitless money to spend. If England launches a Dreadnought five hundred feet long we should launch one five hundred and ten feet long, and costing some hundreds of thousands of dollars more.

It is admitted by naval officers that the ships of ten years ago are of obsolete type and would be useless against the new vessels. It is admitted that within ten years, or less, the new types will in turn become obsolete, and will be useless against the type of vessel certain to be evolved. That is, as soon as a vessel costing millions of dollars leaves of stocks, she enters into active competition with her sister vessels for a place on the junk pile.

She is nothing more nor less than a stupendous example of money thrown away in the international game of brag and bluster. But the advocates of a big navy argue that if we do not have it other nations are certain to take advantage of us and steal our trade, and abuse our people abroad, and otherwise maltreat us. So the navy has been of advantage only in promoting the business of the shipbuilders and of the steel trust. Aside from that it is only the game of throwing money away, on a big scale, and of trying futile experiments.

SUBURBAN ADVANTAGES.

After reading the real estate advertisements and the plausible and persuasive arguments as to why you should move out of New York city, it is well to consider a significant fact discovered by the census enumerators. Over in Passaic, New Jersey, they found a house in which 350 persons lived, and of these forty-five lived in three rooms. They managed it by adroit doubling up, and because some of the persons worked days and others nights.

Whether or not they owned their own homes is left in doubt. But one would think that in New Jersey, where the pressure of speculation has not yet sent land prices skyward, that there would be no possibility for such a condition of affairs. Yet such a condition existed and existed merely because the wages earned by the workers inhabiting the building in question were so small that they could not live otherwise. The big city has its unspeakable slums, its poverty and degradation. So has the town, and so has the country village. The slum is the mark of poverty, and the worst feature of the slum aside from the lack of food is the horrible overcrowding. Still you can get that in Passaic, the whole of whose inhabitants could be crowded into a few downtown New York city blocks.

TAFT GETTING BUSY.

President Taft's announcement that he will stop traveling for a while and attend to affairs at Washington is only another way of announcing that all the regulars on the Republican machine are needed on the job. So far nothing distressing or alarming has occurred in Congress. In fact it has been one of the most innocuous sessions that ever happened. Cannon has been threatened and some few ornamental duties taken away from him. But he was not deposed nor was his rule broken. It is true there has been a lot of vague talk about disaffection in the ranks and of threatened uprisings throughout the Middle West. So far it has been nothing but talk, and the threats have simmered down.

Talk, however, is dangerous, and questioning of the infallibility of the congressional leaders is still more dangerous. It might lead to some sort of action outside of Congress. Within Congress itself all is safe. If the regular Republicans do not carry through the measures needed by the business powers, the Democrats may be depended upon to come to their assistance.

But still there have been threats and there has been talk. Voters are slowly sitting up and taking notice. In order to stop the talk Taft is going to remain in Washington, and like a good pilot see his session through to the haven where all will be peace for the capitalist. From the first he has been the most conservative man in Washington, and that he will try to force his conservative views on Congress for the rest of the session is undoubted. An election is coming on and he, the spokesman and head of his party, wants all to go forth and battle for the powers that have so far controlled the government.

In time of peace, during labor troubles, the police may be depended on to start something.

French Socialists made marked gains in the last election. They have been busy all the time, and always their fight was directed against the agencies of reaction and oppression.

HOW LABOR CAN'T WIN.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The time has come, says a correspondent, in an Ohio labor paper, when it is absolutely necessary for the labor union to go into politics.

The writer after starting out thus bravely tells why labor unions should go into politics.

The reasons we all know. He then asks how should labor enter politics.

To his mind, there are three ways by which labor can exercise its political power.

First, it can establish an independent labor party. Second, it can affiliate with both the old parties. Third, it can affiliate with one party.

But this writer is of the opinion that labor is not strong enough yet to establish an independent labor party.

He is also of the opinion that labor to support both of the old parties would effect nothing and hopelessly divide the forces of labor.

As a result, he feels himself driven to advocate the proposition that labor should affiliate with one party.

He then considers the matter a little further, and finally ends by urging labor to support the most powerful party.

"The only thing to do," he says, "is to affiliate with the most powerful party in the district."

"Go in as a unit, stick together, and by acting as one man you will secure the control of that party."

Now this suggestion is played up by the paper that prints it.

It is evidently considered by the editor as a sane and useful suggestion.

Well, let's see just what it amounts to. There is no need to question that if labor went into one of the old parties, AS A UNIT, it might capture that party.

He will even admit that if working men were to work together in one body and decide on their plans in advance they could enter one of the old party machines and take possession of it.

Of course the plan presents infinite difficulties; it demands secrecy, absolute

loyalty, and the harmonizing of Republican and Democratic workingmen.

It means, furthermore, that labor must be practically a unit in plan and in action before undertaking this work. But suppose all this were possible, what would be gained?

A party is a collection of men joined together voluntarily to seek certain ends. It is a body for promoting certain interests.

Some of the hardest workers expect to be rewarded by jobs; others expect to be rewarded by corporation money still others are satisfied with the honor that comes from occupying a prominent public position.

And we know that neither the Democratic nor Republican party lives on air. They spend millions of dollars in political campaigns and that money comes from somebody.

And we are dead sure that it does not come from the common voters.

In fact we know that money comes from corporations, franchise thieves, protected industries, manufacturers' associations and other similar organizations of capital.

And we know that this money makes the machine go, keeps the machine oiled, buys votes and supplies bread to the henchmen.

He knows also that the support these old political machines get from the newspapers is paid for unless the newspapers are owned by the same men that own the machine.

Now, when powerful corporations buy a political machine they buy merely a voluntary association of individuals. They buy that association's good will and beyond that, nothing.

When, therefore, a body of earnest men endeavor to capture an old party machine, what are they after?

They are trying to capture a collection of crooks, who have been selling themselves at every election to the highest bidder.

They are trying to capture, against their will, a land of political desperadoes, that are willing to stuff ballot boxes, buy votes, rob the public treasury

or do almost any other thing to keep in power.

If one set out to capture Tammany Hall he would find that it is not a fortress or a bank, or a grocery store.

He would discover that a political machine is not a physical, tangible thing like a pearl necklace. You can't steal it and put it into your pocket and get away with it.

Hearst once captured Tammany Hall. The Tammanyites teased him into capturing Tammany Hall and at last he took hold of that luzz-sack.

He was literally cut to pieces in the election. Tammany Hall used him to elect their own men and put Willie and his whole outfit into the ditch.

And the fact is that if labor were really to capture a political machine they would find themselves, if they were absolutely honest, just where they were before.

If they were on the level and powerful enough to beat the old gang, the crooks would leave them, the corporations would withdraw their support and the machine would bust up. The voluntary association would vanish and labor would be left holding an empty bag.

There is of course another way to capture a political machine and this way is effective.

Let labor go into the machine as Schmidt did in San Francisco.

Let labor make peace with the brokers and saloons, assure protection to thugs and election crooks, fake care of the franchise thieves, and promise the bosses' protection for strikebreakers and scabs and labor can take possession of any political machine in America.

It will be received with open arms, have the enthusiastic thanks of every politician, banker, boss and bully, and be given a reserved seat on every platform.

The machine can then win political victories easily, take possession of cities, states and nations, and when it has won all its victories labor can beat its head with shame for it will have done again in a more vigorous way exactly what it has been doing all these long and weary years.

THE FOUNDLINGS OF NEW YORK CITY.

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

Our great orphan asylums (in which, by the way, many of the children are not orphans at all) are good practical examples of the results of the capitalist system, because these children have lost their homes mainly from bad industrial conditions or from the degrading effect produced upon their parents by poverty long continued. But the practice of abandoning young babies to the tender mercies of the public in the streets and similar places is ancient and widespread and long antedates the rise of our modern industrial system. It is closely linked with the sex question.

A human baby is the most helpless of all things because its period of dependence lasts so long. In any state of society a young child is bound to be a kind of economic handicap. Parents who are legally married sometimes rid themselves of their babies because of this, but the great majority of the foundlings are the children of unmarried mothers, and the moral pressure which society puts upon such mothers to hide what is called their shame is a large factor in their abandonment. As in all large cities the world over, the unwanted babies of New York represent many nationalities and mixtures of races. Their skins, their tiny features, tell us many tales as a written record could do. Monks, negroes, Jews, Teutons, Celts and Saxons are all upon the list.

Once, definitely, abandoned in the city, the "foundlings" pass into the keeping of various charitable societies or institutions. These agencies usually assume full responsibility for the babies and are legally in the position of their guardians. The responsibility is certainly a heavy one and it should be said in justice to the asylum authorities that they regard it as such and try hard to solve the problem of the future of their little charges to the best possible advantage of the children.

Probably the largest and best known of these institutions is that of the Sisters of Charity, of St. Vincent de Paul at 68th and 69th streets, Third and Lexington avenues. Let us follow for a little while the life of a foundling in the keeping of the Sisters. He is less than a month old when he enters and he has not a friend in the world but the black-capped Sisters and the city of New York, which pays for his keep. In the problem of the foundling in its simplest form, let us assume that he is a healthy and normal youngster of white descent.

Before many hours are over he passes out of the asylum into the temporary charge of an Italian foster-mother who, if he thrives with her, will nurse him till he is old enough to be weaned. This system of boarding out small babies with foster-mothers is in force in every institution caring for this troublesome class of inmates in any numbers. It has stood the test of practical experience and the babies do better under it on the whole, than under any other. Once weaned, the small boy is transferred to another foster-mother, usually an Irish or German woman of the tenements, with a grown brood of her own. The fact that the baby is alone in the world often wins for him sympathy and affection among the tenement house mothers. He is generally kindly treated and sometimes

much spoiled and petted. The life is not over-refined, nor is he kept immaculately clean or daintily clad, but his existence does not differ materially from that of the other children of his own age in the neighborhood.

When between two and three years old or thereabouts, the boy is recalled to the asylum to be fitted for placing in a permanent home by legal adoption, if possible. This training may last from six months to a year or more. There is no fixed term. It is complicated by epidemics of children's diseases, or by the boy's developing troubles of scap or eyes which make him temporarily unfit for placing out. Something also depends upon the organization of the placing out of parties, as the children are commonly sent out in bands of forty or more. The education given is along kindergarten lines. Singing, dancing and reciting verses are among the things taught. Much pains and care are taken in making these friendless waifs as attractive in looks and manners as possible. Much of the material is excellent for the purpose, for any of the abandoned babies have such a vigorous joy of life within them that the fact of their coming into the world unwanted does not trouble them a bit. The chief object of the asylum is to make the little ones as sweet and winning as may be in order that they may find good homes with kindly and prosperous foster parents.

Such schooling may tend to breed a little vanity in a child, but that is no great fault, considering the position the foundling is in. He is likely to have it taken out of him soon enough. A hand ready for placing out is a pretty sight and the children are charming. The foundling asylum places its charges while still so young that they forget all about their institution experience and grow up in their new homes as if they had been a part of them from the beginning. Many of them do so.

Since there is some confusion in the matter, it is well to state that there are two kinds of placing out with the object of finding a permanent home for the child. One is the placing of children of seven or eight years of age and upwards. The motive of persons who apply for such a child is to have help about the house and likely enough, as the child grows older, to set it at employment outside of the home. The other is the placing of small children, too young to do any work for years to come. They are taken because people want a little child to brighten up their homes, and perhaps also because their parish priest has appealed to them to take a foundling into their families from motives of Christian kindness and charity. The children from a Catholic institution are placed only in Catholic homes, whereas the children from a Protestant asylum go only to Protestant foster parents. This religious division runs through most institution work, either legally, as in the case of the children, or else sympathetically.

To describe the details of placing out would take far too long. The child goes to a new home, probably in some country town, where he becomes a part of the general population and grows up with the other children of the community. Should the

home go to pieces by the death of the foster parents or should it prove unfit, he is returned to the asylum and placed out afresh. Some of these children do remarkably well in life. If there is bad heredity behind them, environment triumphs over it completely. In some cases they are adopted into wealthy homes. In others they get the education and training which fits them for a start in life on the same line as the average middle class boy or girl. In others again they are set to work just as soon as can possibly be done and are crushed and broken by our modern industrial system as is the boy or girl of many and many a working man.

Every now and then some newspaper publishes a long and sensational article, describing such children as given away by the asylums to all sorts and conditions of people. Such articles are usually based on a complete misapprehension of the actual facts. To read it hastily one would suppose that institution had snatched the children from good homes, where loving parents were eagerly awaiting their return and that the asylum officers were totally regardless of any responsibility for the welfare of their charges. Such an article naturally raises the question in the mind of the reader who knows something about the subject. What in the world would the writer have done with these abandoned children? Would he have them taken out to mid-ocean and drowned like so many blind kittens? To be sure that would be an easy solution of a difficult and trying problem and a relief from a heavy responsibility, but it is a course not likely to be chosen by modern society, though infanticide was frequent enough among the unwanted babies not so far back in the pages of history.

Of course every institution makes mistakes sometimes in the choice both of boarding and of permanent homes. Many asylum babies die just as many babies die in the mass of the general population. The system of caring for abandoned children is capable of much improvement, yet it is probably better organized and carried out now than has ever been the case before. These helpless creatures, unwelcome to their parents, are often better fed, clothed, schooled and looked after than are many children of the working people. At the worst their lot is much the same as that of the children of the very poor.

Let us return for a moment to the mothers of these babies. Not all of them are willing to part with their children. They comply with the conditions of the institutions upon which they have passed their early infancy. The fight to make a living under these circumstances is often a stiff one for such mothers, but many of them do make it with a fair degree of success. All honor to them for it. Probably about a fourth of the children who enter the foundling asylum are subsequently returned to their mothers.

Perhaps the best conclusion to this article is the story of a mother of another sort. It illustrates the questions and problems with which institution officers have sometimes to deal. Many years ago a young woman of education and of a family of some pretensions left her illegitimate baby girl, a few weeks old, in the keeping

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 25.

Have had a busy day an' evenin'—the socialist women have arranged a reception for the girls that's come back from the workhouse, an' I've gladly helped wit' the fixin' up. I say bully for those women; they couldn't have done anything better.

You eat a piece of bread an' you're hungry again in a little while, but when a-boddy goes out an' spends an evening on a brightly lit hall, in the company of congenial people, a good floor an' some music to help glide along—I tell you what, it does help to drive the blues away for some time to come. An' it ain't no crime to dance, even when you're out on strike an' at half starved, an' don't know what you're goin' to do for food tomorrow.

An' still there's some that object, ed to this dance, as if our poor devils ain't entitled to a bit of fun any longer. I think it's because those that haven't ever worked themselves don't really know the make-up of us workin' girls. They seem to think that we're made of different material from the rich kids that go to gymnasiums, an' basketball, an' lawn tennis, an' tea party an' so many more things. It's perhaps the dim light of our work-rooms an' gloomy tenements that prevents them from seein' us as we really are. For it's but a few who realize that behind the dull, gray surface of our daily drudgery there's still hid the joy of livin', which is as justified in the 'East Side tenements as in the palaces of the rich.

The committee in charge had a pretty hard time in gettin' up the money, for they ain't much richer than us girls, an' as I said, people wasn't anxious to give their good money for a dance. But they managed to get the money in the end, an' us girls had a jolly good time. Poor Sarah, perhaps if she had diverted her thoughts a bit it might not have happened.

I can't say no more that I never rode in an automobile. Inez gave us her car to do our shoppin'. But, gee, it makes me laugh when I think what happened. An' I'll bet the salesgirl up at 14th street had their share of it.

When we got into the store an'

started to buy things we told girls not to bother much with packin', for we'd take it into a car that's waitin' downstairs. You see we had to buy refreshments for almost two thousand people, an' didn't have too much money to do it with, so it took quite some time before we were through. Meanwhin' half of the store knew that our money was waitin' downstairs. At last every thing was bought, or rather all the money was spent, an' we proceeded out of the store, followed two boys carryin' all our packages. An' the Lord have mercy upon poor souls—when we finally got downstairs, there was no car in sight—no man not tired waitin' for us. But didn't matter much after all; we had a good laugh an' carted the things to the hall.

The place was jammed and Leo had a hard time gettin' the platform in order to introduce the speakers. She surely did it in the most touchin' way—each one of them received a flower an' a kiss from Leo first, then she told us that they are even as great as our revolutionary fathers, who've suffered for the country an' for their people. She compared them to the brave Russian heroes who give their lives for the country's freedom. Said that it's goin' to be an everlasting shame upon the heads of the Judges who sent them to prison an' so many, many nice things; that a-boddy can't remember them all. But I fully agree with her—there can't be no good deed than to live, work an', if necessary, suffer for a just cause.

Jim came up to the affair an' I had a few turns with him. I really believe he's changed his opinion about us girls. Oh, I'd be so glad if I could turn him to our way of thinkin'. Nothin' I'd want to boss over him, not at all, no more than I'd care to see him boss me.

I tried to be as jolly as I possibly could—what's the use of showin' him how bad I'm off. I don't believe of smilin' before anybody; I don't do you much good, nor do the people think more of you for it.

Jim said he thinks pa is sorry for what happened; he can stay sorry. Perhaps Sia will be the gainer by it.

"NO LABOR UNIONS."

By C. W. ERVIN.

There is a mine in Mexico by the name of "Rincon," and thereby hangs this tale. The president of the company operating this "bonanza" is Mahajah Cassius E. Gillette, late of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., and also late prominent "reformer" of Philadelphia.

The writer has a personal letter from this erstwhile preacher of political morality offering stock in this company with the "mahajah" personal assurance that "mining in Mexico has many advantages over mining in the United States; viz: vastly cheaper labor and no labor unions."

This "highly respectable, almost delectable" apostle of political purity in the United States cinches his argument as to what a good thing "Rincon" stock is with this statement:

"While Mexico is notably fair (and to foreign capital the Rincon stockholders are doubly assured by the presence on the board of directors of the governor of the state in which the mine is located, who is also a lifelong friend of President Diaz."

"Of late we have read and heard much of the country south of the Rio Grande, but it has been reserved for this brass-buttoned blusterer to put the finishing touches to the picture of the capitalist's heaven and the worker's hell—Mexico. Government and capital are joined in financial wedlock and the issue is, as always, wage slavery for the overworked."

In 1905 Gillette made his entry upon the Philadelphia stage in the character of a twentieth century Hercules cleaning the political stables of their filth. Like some of our famous song birds, he is said to have demanded a goodly guarantee of legalized tender from the management of the show. The amount is said to have been \$75,000.

Two groups of the capitalist class quarreled over the manner in which the wealth produced by the workers of Philadelphia should be spent and the "reformers" for a short time triumphed over the "organization." The particular tid-bit which caused the row was a new filter plant and Gillette was placed in charge of the "moral" business men who were shocked at the vulgar looting of the city by one McNichol (sometimes spelled McSickel), the leader of the "organization" and contractor for the aforesaid filter plant.

Jim was and is a shrewd politician who caught on very early in life to the fact that the man who owns the machine gets the goods that the other fellow makes and that the political machine could be made to yield more profit than some others. His "ethics" were "damnable," said the holy ones of mills, mines and department stores, and they put Gillette, in control to show the people how it (they) really should be done.

Well, the reformers fell out, the organization fell in and the "mahajah" fell through. Judging from the documents quoted above the army engineer must have left his "ethics" behind him in the hurry of his exit.

The attitude that Gillette assumes toward the working class of Mexico is the real position that every "reformer" in the United States takes toward the working class of "our glorious country." Our political institutions are such that in order to feed the workers and thereby secure their support they are compelled to wear the mask of smug hypocrisy. As this letter of Gillette's was supposed to go only to those of the capitalist class there was no attempt made to conceal the manner in which the workers were to be robbed.

This is but one of many incidents occurring daily that should prove more efficient in opening the eyes of the workers than the composite misreading of the so-called "progressives." We are of those who believe that when the majority of the working class know how the yare done they will put a stop to the robbery for all time.

A BLOW FROM THE HUB.

The early record of George V. is almost too good-to-be-true in interesting.—Boston Herald.