

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair with rising temperature.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 5262 BUSHMAN.

No. 2—No. 140.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

## CONGRESS TALKS COMET TO SHINE

### IN FARM PROBLEM BRIGHT TONIGHT

#### Illinois Socialist Points Out to National Convention How the Grower Stands.

#### WARM DEBATE FOLLOWS MRS. SIMONS' REPORT ON "PROPAGANDA AMONG WOMEN"—CLASS QUESTION.

(Special Report for The Call.)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—The discussion before the national congress of the socialist party waxed warm this afternoon, several well known Socialists taking part.

A. M. Simons presented his report on the farmers and their relation to Socialism. A long debate followed. Earl D. Thompson, delegate from Wisconsin, took the floor and said the report was very unimpressive. He was followed by Oscar Ameringer, from Oklahoma, who made an impressive speech on the farmers' program.

He held that we must look at the farmer question from a somewhat different point of view than that of the worker in the industries.

Ameringer said that the tendency in Oklahoma and other states in the middle West was toward small farms. The farmers are small capitalists and they are exploiting their entire families. He said on the other hand the farmers are being exploited as mercenary as the industrial worker, but their chief exploiters are the bankers and brokers.

Ameringer asserted that we should not stand indifferent while the farmer is being ground down. He said the socialist party should oppose the exploiters that oppress the farmer. He pointed out that the farmer will not free himself from the exploitation under which he is crushed until the collective ownership of land is brought about. The Socialist party should not oppose the small farmer, but the big ones, for, he said, this small farmer is being crushed as well as the wage worker in the industries. The speaker held that special attention should be given this small farmer, as he was important to the Socialist movement.

The first night's session was held last night and lasted until 11 o'clock. Delegate Hillquit, from New York, presented his report as international secretary. By a vote of 77 to 11 it was decided to present the present international secretaries of this country, Hillquit and Berger, to the international congress in Copenhagen in August. Both Hillquit's and Berger's reports were accepted.

#### Place of Women.

Last night May Wood-Simons, of Illinois, presented the report on "Propaganda Among Women." A warm debate followed on this subject and it ran over until this morning's session. Theresa Malkiel, of New York, took the floor and urged equal rights for all groups of women. She made an amendment to the report, urging that the Socialist party endorse the women's suffrage movement, as she claimed, this movement outside the Socialist party was furthering the interest of all women.

Delegate Lena Morrow Lewis, the only woman member of the national executive committee, laughed at this idea. She characterized the pure and simple suffrage movement as being more a sex movement than a movement in the interest of women as a whole.

Mrs. Tupper Maynard, of Colorado, offered a substitute for the amendment made by Delegate Malkiel. She didn't agree with the position taken in the amendment, and said that while the Socialist party should lay more stress upon the advancement of women than it has previously done, it should sympathize with movements tending toward the freedom of women she insisted upon the expression of the class struggle at all times. Delegate Maynard made a lengthy speech.

#### Class Question.

Delegate Fred Merrick, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor and said the women's question was more than a sex question—it was a class question. He asked the question what the membership would think if the congress would endorse another political organization outside the Socialist party. He didn't believe the Socialist party should endorse the women's suffrage movement.

Thomas J. Morgan, of Illinois, said it was ridiculous to attempt to get organizations outside the Socialist or-

#### If Atmosphere Is Clear, Heavenly Visitor Will Exhibit Itself to the Population.

Provided the sky is clear and there is not too much haze in the air, astronomers say Halley's comet will exhibit itself brilliantly this evening.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock tonight the fiery visitor should be clearly visible in the eastern sky.

The sun sets this evening about 7:15 and by that time the comet very likely will be plain to the naked eye.

Early yesterday morning Edward Walsh, a coachman, and William Meehan, a contractor, placed six beer bottles end to end and wrapped them in black pasteboard, mounting the whole thing on a tripod, which resembled a telescope. They set up their "phony" at Third avenue and 51st street, and alternately gazed at the "comet." They were so stung by their telescope that the impatient crowd gathered about them and took the "telescope" from them. When the crowd discovered the hoax the jokers had to flee for their lives.

BERLIN, May 19.—Of the large number of balloon parties which carried scientists into the higher altitudes for a better study of the passage through the comet's tail, fifty-two of them have made official reports, declaring that they saw nothing and noted no changes in the air. Bottled samples of air, taken at all levels, have been chemically analyzed and found to be absolutely the same as when the earth is not in such close proximity to the celestial visitor. There were no traces of cyanogen gas found.

Germany was given to an all night carnival.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—The earth did not begin to pass through the tail of Halley's comet until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, according to Professor Henry Norris Russell, professor of astronomy at Princeton University.

PARIS, May 19.—Some of the comet dining parties last night ended tragically, owing to an overindulgence in strong drink and an underindulgence in comet study. M. Jean Monceau and Rene Richel, looking skyward from roofs in different parts of the city, lost their balance and fell to the ground. Both died instantly. A number of other persons were injured by falling from low roofs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—Astronomers and observers at the Yale Observatory were disappointed today at the same trip of the earth through the comet's tail. "We did not expect much," said one sleepy astronomer, "but we thought there might be some kind of illumination and perhaps a fall of meteors."

#### MISSED COMET'S TAIL.

But Got Photographs of Sun Spots Instead.

PASADENA, Cal., May 19.—Examination today of the plate glass "net" coated with glycerine, with which Mount Wilson astronomers hoped to ensnare a portion of the tail of the comet, failed to reveal any of the hoped for particles. Dr. George B. Hale, however, secured good photographs of spots now on the face of the sun. He reported that he had found one large group of spots, about 100,000 miles in length, near the center of the sun; a smaller group apparently associated with the larger and one single spot near the rim.

#### SEVEN INDICTED FOR GRAFT.

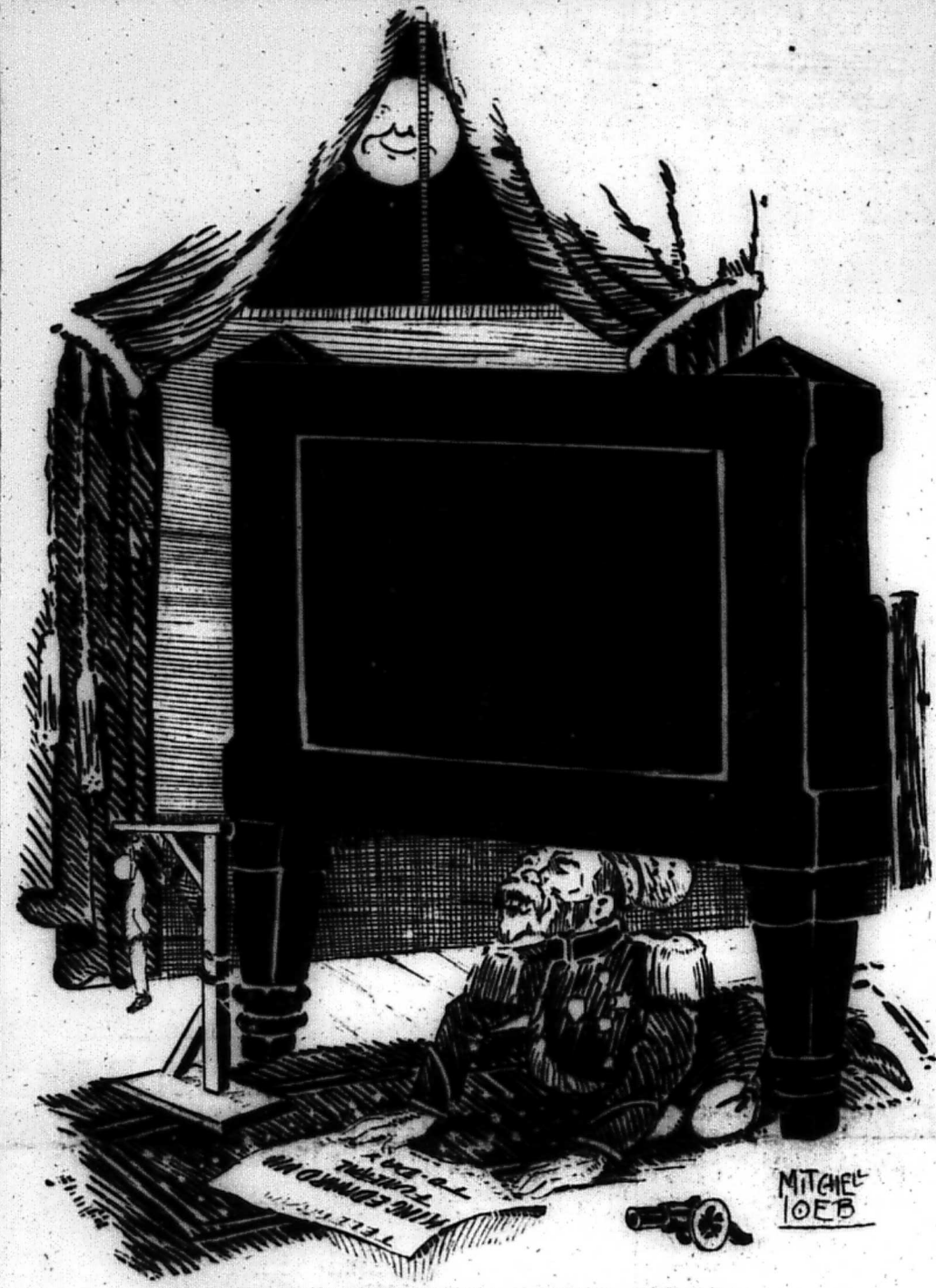
The Queens County grand jury handed up seven indictments to Judge Garretson yesterday as the result of the inquiry into alleged grafting by borough officials. It is rumored that among those indicted are a couple of the men most prominent in public life in Queens during the last twenty years.

#### UNITED STATES BUTTING IN.

Paducah Drives Off Madrig Boat Venus From Blockading.

BLUEFIELDS, May 19.—The United States gunboat Paducah drove the Madrig gunboat Venus away from the port of Bluefields today. Commander Gilmer, of the Paducah, had notified the Venus that she must not molest vessels trying to enter the Bluefields harbor, but the Madrig boat continued her work of enforcing a blockade. The Paducah then drove her away.

The Madrig officials declare they will appeal to the powers.



NICHOLAS—"AND EVEN A KING MUST DIE!"

## DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST SUGAR TRUST

#### Tallyman Schwerdtfeger Tells of Methods Men Were Ordered to Adopt to Defraud Government.

Damaging evidence directly implicating several of the former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, was produced yesterday at the trial of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the sugar trust, and his associates for conspiracy to defraud the government. Fred Schwerdtfeger, who swore that he came from Germany in 1891 with a letter of introduction to former Cashier Bendernagel, said he was put to work by that official as a tallyman on the docks. He was shown the steel spring the government alleges was used to manipulate the scales and asked if he ever saw it before.

"Possibly not that one," he said, "but all of the tallymen on the dock, Voelker (now on trial), Kehoe, Boyle and Coyle (serving a term in Blackwell's Island, having been convicted some months ago) any myself had them and we were ordered to use them. Harry Walker, the assistant dock superintendent now on trial, gave me the spring. We began to use it in 1901, shortly after James F. Vail was made deputy surveyor. Previously we had hung bags filled with lead on the beam, but after the scales were ordered boarded up we had to use the springs to make a shorter weight.

This was the first direct statement of any former trust employe that the spring had been used. Most of the other witnesses who testified today went over the ground already covered.

Gilbert P. Williams, formerly assistant United States weigher, was arrested by United States Marshal Henkel yesterday on the charge of accepting bribes from inspectors and making false entries at the Customs House. Williams was arraigned before Judge Martin later in the day and was held in \$2,500 bail for examination.

#### SEIZED FROZEN EGGS.

Pure food inspectors yesterday seized 50,000 frozen eggs in cans at the Kings County Storage Company, at 39 Hall street, Brooklyn, and they will be destroyed.

## HOW YOU ARE ROBBED ON YOUR COFFEE

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Herman Stecken, a New York coffee importer, told the house ship subsidy investigating committee that the middleman's profit on coffee in this country is approximately 15 cents a pound, against Germany's 7-cent profit. Germany imposes a tariff of 2 cents and the United States does not. Stecken, replying to questions of Representative Longworth, said that during a period of many years the price of coffee had gone down at New York but averaged 7 1/2 cents and the cost of roasting and preparing it 2 to 2 1/2 cents, the consumer paying for this 25 cents a pound and upward.

#### NEW BABY NAMED "HALLEY."

CHICAGO, May 19.—A girl born yesterday to J. Y. Abrams, a hotel detective, was named Halley, as a result of the comet excitement.

## Special Anniversary Edition SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910 Must Reach 200,000 Copies

The indications are that our special anniversary edition will reach about 200,000 copies if all the locals will initiate the good example set by Local Rochester. Organizer Steiner of Rochester orders 12,000 copies; other locals order from 5,000 to 10,000 each. If we all do our duty we will surely reach the 200,000 mark.

This anniversary edition will offer a splendid opportunity to all party locals or branches and progressive organizations to procure a bundle for sale or free distribution. It will contain a number of propaganda articles and will be something worth while distributing. Just the thing to make new converts or get new readers.

New York State Locals of the Socialist party will obtain bundles at 50 per cent from the regular bundle rate, the state committee paying the balance. Special rate for bundles for this special issue, 80 cents per 100 copies.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CALL, 409-113 Pearl Street, New York City.

## SAY CHERRY MINE LAWS WERE WILFULLY BROKEN

PRINCETON, Ill., May 19.—The coroner's jury, which began last November to investigate the cause of the Cherry mine disaster, which resulted in the death of 263 miners in the St. Paul Coal Company's mine, has reached an agreement, and 250 separate verdicts have been returned.

The jury says the mining laws were broken with the knowledge and consent of the mine inspectors.

The verdicts were in three sets, one set fixing the cause of the death of the twelve men in the rescue party who perished on the cage in the mine shaft, another set for the 157 men who were suffocated in the second vein and the third for the fifty-one men who were trapped in the third vein and died of exposure and suffocation.

The verdict of the coroner's jury is a vindication of John Cowley, the engineer who was in charge of the cage on which the twelve rescuers lost their lives. The verdict says the twelve rescuers lost their lives "indirectly by a confusion of signals regulating the movements of the cage."

## BUGHER MOVED

#### Mayor Sends Him to Brooklyn to Separate Him From Baker.

To put an end to the scrapping which has been going on for the last three months between Police Commissioner Baker and Frederick H. Bugher, his first deputy, Mayor Gaynor decided yesterday to separate them. He did this by having Commissioner Baker issue an order placing Bugher in charge of the Brooklyn police in place of Deputy Commissioner Reynolds, who will be brought over to Manhattan.

The scheme would have worked well but for the fact that Commissioner Baker insisted that the first deputy ought to be at headquarters. The Mayor, it is understood, thought this request a reasonable one and agreed to a change in precedence which jumped Charles W. Kirby, first deputy and let Bugher down to fill Kirby's place as second deputy. The salary is the same, but Bugher, while willing to be shifted to Brooklyn, is not certain whether he will agree to the drop in grade.

## KAISER AND GEORGE, IN EMOTION, KISS

#### Needs of Supposedly Antagonistic Nations Show Feeling Over Edward's Death.

LONDON, May 19.—The King of England and the Emperor of Germany embraced each other in tears and kisses at the Victoria station, at noon today, when the kaiser arrived from Sheerness.

The kaiser, nephew of the dead king and popularly credited with being the arch foe of England, appeared deeply moved as he greeted King George, his royal cousin. The two rulers exchanged kisses on either cheek.

The meeting took place on the station platform. Lord Roberts headed the reception committee that met the kaiser at Port Victoria and accompanied him to London.

The Duke of Cornwall, the heir apparent; the Duke of Connaught, brother of the dead king; Prince Henry, of Prussia, brother of the kaiser, and a large group of noblemen were at the station to welcome the kaiser, who was taken at once to Buckingham Palace.

## KAISER HURT, BARS NEWSPAPER

BERLIN, May 19.—Because Simplificismus, the leading comic political weekly of Germany, has caricatured the kaiser in rasping form, Wilhelm, through the minister of war, today issued a secret decree prohibiting every German army officer from reading the paper, and ordering that the officers sign a written pledge never again to scan its pages.

Simplificismus is published in Munich, the capital of Bavaria. As a separate state, Bavaria makes its own press laws, which are very liberal and the German government has no authority to suppress the paper.

The paper, which is political in its trend, and radical in sympathy, has been ironically treating all forms of legal authority and all state institutions, including the German monarch. In a recent issue, Simplificismus caricatured Kaiser Wilhelm freely and mercilessly.

The cutting quality of the cartoons wounded the kaiser deeply, and although he did not take open action, it is known that he inspired the order issued today by the minister of war. The military authorities, inspired by the kaiser, declare they regard such caricatures of the supreme war lord as "most dangerous to his country's loyalty to the monarch and the country are the first principles taught the officers."

## T. R. SEES LONDON SIGHTS.

LONDON, May 19.—Accompanied by two tried and trusty companions of his hunting days, Colonel Roosevelt today set out on a quiet eight-day tour of old London. His companions were Seth Bullock, friend of his ranchman days on the Western plains, and R. J. Cunningham, the noted English big game hunter, who was the principal guide and counselor of the Roosevelt expedition through the African jungle and lion country.

Colonel Roosevelt tried in vain to make his sight-seeing trip an unimportant private excursion, but he was recognized and cheered wherever the party went. Even the British public, famed for the deliberation with which it accustoms itself to novelty, has taken the great vociferator to its heart and wherever he goes enthusiastic crowds gather to cheer him.

## DIDN'T MIND KILLING

#### Careless Wife Murderer Gave Shock to Sergeant.

NEWARK, May 19.—A slender youth—he gave his age as twenty-four—mauntered carelessly into the police station here today. He had a cigar in his mouth and nonchalantly waited while Sergeant McCochan posted an entry in the blotter.

"What do you want?" asked the officer.

"Oh, nothing much! I have just committed a crime," drawled the youth as he puffed at his cigar.

"You have, eh?" demanded the officer, "well what was it?"

"Well, I killed my wife," was the reply as he threw a revolver on the desk.

Inquiry revealed that he was Henry Horney, and that he shot and killed his wife, Ida, shortly before in her mother's home, 123 Boyden street. When asked why he did it he said: "I don't know; you can search me."

## U. S.'S BRUTALITY TO RUSSIANS

#### Workers Imported to Hawaii Cruelly Beaten and Chained Like So Many Beasts.

## WORK OF SUGAR CAPITALISTS

#### Terrible Story of Blood and Riot Comes From Islands, Owned by Sugar Trust.

(Special Correspondence of The Call.)

HONOLULU, Hawaii, May 1.—The capitalist class of Hawaii, which is officially expressed in the sugar trust, the same sugar trust that was exposed of fraud in New York city, is determined to make of this little island a despotism as brutal as that of Mexico or Russia. And while this is going on the United States government at Washington is as silent as a tomb.

A few months ago several hundred Japanese laborers were brought here. They were lured by agents of the sugar trust under misrepresentation and rosy promises. Once here, however, they soon discovered that they were to be slaves in all that the term implies. They were compelled to work long hours on wretched food upon the sugar plantations.

And so they revolted—they struck. Realizing that even the lowest Japanese are capable of revolt, the sugar trust got rid of them and tried another scheme. It sent its agents to Russia. These agents corralled about 400 peasants in Western Siberia. They told these poor, struggling people that Hawaii was a land flowing with milk and honey. Free land was promised them, and good wages and pleasant social conditions.

#### Grovelly Deceived.

The Russians agreed to go. They felt it must be better, anyway, than where they were. Jammed like sardines in a box, they were transported in the steerage of a filthy ocean liner thousands of miles to Hawaii. They were driven like so many sheep to a camp prepared for them.

Here they were compelled to work long hours on starvation wages. They were treated like beasts, not human beings. They were compelled to live in insanitary conditions, under which many took sick. They saw they had been deceived, and that the conditions were as intolerable, if not worse, than those under which they had lived in Russia.

And so they, too, became discontented with their conditions and struck.

And here is where the agents of the sugar trust made a mistake. If these agents had come to the central provinces of Russia they would have rounded up a more docile and submissive peasantry. Instead they went to Western Siberia, where there are a large number of the offspring of exiles or peasants, who have come in contact with these exiles. These exiles have kept the fires of revolution burning in Russia for hundreds of years.

## The Revolt.

As soon as these Russian peasants discovered that they had been fooled and saw the conditions under which they were compelled to live, they prepared to revolt. They began organizing. Officers were elected among their number and it was soon discovered by the sugar trust's lackeys, the press and the police powers of Hawaii.

Vasileff, one of their leaders, was arrested a few days ago. He was charged with vagrancy. Because he spent his time organizing and looking after the interests of his fellow workers, and because the sugar trust knew what this meant, if it were allowed to go on, he was locked up. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was asked as bail for him when his people insisted on his release and, of course, not having the money to pay it, he was kept in a filthy prison.

They protested against this treatment. They knew that Vasileff had done nothing to be treated in this way. Besides, they thought the United States government offered them freedom that Russia did not offer them. But they were fooled.

## Fearless Demands.

So they marched peacefully to the chief executive of the territory here. They did not carry guns, nor clubs. They simply wanted to insist that Vasileff should be released to prove that he had done nothing. For they saw the fine hand of the sugar trust working to crush out their organization and drive them back to the slave conditions in the sugar plantations. They were met by an armed force known as the police force of H-



ulu, who clubbed and slashed them right and left. Brutal and blood-thirsty men knuckled, with their maces and the assistance of a heavy stream by the fire department, little babies from the breasts of mothers who had joined in the protest.

The following clippings taken from the capitalist press here speak for themselves. These papers are the mouthpieces of the sugar trust.

"Never before has such a scene been witnessed on the streets of Honolulu." With the wailing of the women and children and the tangled masses of the men was mingled the sharp crack of police clubs, the loud rattle of the mounted police. Crack, crack, sounded the clubs, and at every crack a Russian jumped and yelled, then turned wildly and tried to climb over the backs of his fellows in an effort to escape from the remorseless clubs.

Chased Like Rabbits. The trouble lasted about a minute, and when the dust of battle cleared, all that could be seen was a distorted mob going for the Russian camp on the dead run. They did not, except a few of them, stop to argue the question. They stayed not on the order of their going, but went, and it would have taken a Wyoming Jack-rabbit to keep up with them.

Vasilieff, the Russian agitator; Biloff, one of his chief accomplices; Alexander Surupove, another trouble maker, and Nicholl Sturbeve, were all arrested by the police on warrants sworn out by Attorney General Lindsay, and are now lodged in jail.

The arrest of the four Russians above named is only the rat move in a campaign to put a stop to the Russian nuisance. Other warrants will probably be sworn out and other arrests made within a few days, for the territorial government has had about all it can stand, and the authorities have at last made up their minds to act.

The charge against Vasilieff, Biloff and Surupove is vagrancy. It is conceded that perhaps Vasilieff may be able to go on the witness stand and show that he had a certain amount of money which he has collected from his less intelligent countrymen, but that will not be enough to save him, in the opinion of the attorney general. The first evidence that will put in against him and the others will be that they live in the vile little camp and do not work for a living. This, it is considered, ought to be enough to convict them.

The capitalist press here is bold in its attempt to misrepresent and heap as much condemnation upon the unfortunate Russians as possible. These papers have come out with great headlines threatening that "the authorities will kill the Russians in the next riot."

"They will be shot down like dogs," another says. "For the police will not argue with them. Revolvers will be used in the next riot."

One paper even came out with the story that Vasilieff would be hanged and that several other leaders would also get the same dose. Everything was done in order to stir up the strikers to violent action so that an opportunity might be had to shoot.

In an editorial the Commercial Advertiser says: "The sooner we (the sugar trust) get nerve enough to run our little territory on our own hook, without forever whining and running to Washington or thinking responsibilities on the city and county, the sooner we will be safe from government by commission."

"The whole scheme is to drive the Russians back to work, believing that they will become more submissive slaves. The same paper again says: "It is better for you Russians to take what you can get, and not keep on acting so as to disgrace Russia. Take what you can get now, and soon you may get more, when you deserve it."

The Socialists of Honolulu have sent the following letter to the Russian strikers in response to a request for advice: "To the Russian Immigrants: "Dear Comrades and Friends—Since you have through one of our Comrades asked us for advice in your present situation, we will hereby explain to you the condition in which you find yourself and give you the advice which conforms to the

Why not purchase 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 1010 10th St. and Columbus Ave.

unanimous opinion of the membership of the Socialist party Local Honolulu: "The laws of this country are framed by the capitalist class in such a manner as to serve their ends, and there is no law on the strength of which you can compel them either to transport you back to Siberia, or to pay you any indemnity. And statements to the contrary are absolutely without foundation. Furthermore, you cannot hope for support from workmen's unions because you are as yet not part of the local working class.

"We assure you that our sympathies are with you and that we appreciate the fact that by the brave fight you have made against capitalist brutality you have rendered valuable service to the entire working class, but now it is our opinion that you can for the present accomplish nothing further by continuing in your present attitude and our unanimous advice, therefore, is to accept the terms of the planters' association, to go to work on the plantations and to try to improve your condition as occasion presents itself.

"SOCIALIST PARTY, "Local Honolulu."

LAWLER PREJUDICED AGAINST GLAVIS

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Assistant Attorney General Oscar Lawler, who prepared an opinion on the Glavis charges "as if he were President," at the request of Taft, was on the witness stand again today in the Ballinger hearing.

L. D. Brandeis, Glavis' lawyer, brought out the fact that Lawler, when he consented to write the memorandum, had a personal prejudice against Glavis. Lawler said that three years ago, when he (Lawler) was United States attorney for the southern district of California, Glavis had filed charges against him in connection with his handling of the prosecution of alleged land thieves in the Imperial Valley.

"Then," said Brandeis, "when called on by the President to perform a semi-judicial function in preparing an opinion based on the Glavis charges, you approached the task with a prejudice against Glavis?"

"No, not prejudice," said Lawler. "I knew that he was absolutely untruthful."

CONFERENCE ON NEW TROLLEY WAGE SCALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, went into conference this afternoon with the conference board of the Connecticut company trolley men to thrash out the question of a new wage scale.

Before entering the conference one of the trolley men expressed the hope that their effort to secure from the Connecticut company a six-year sliding scale agreement, giving them from 22 cents to 27 cents per hour, would be successful, although General Manager Pufferdorf has already refused to grant their demand.

Whether an agreement can be reached with President Mellen today is problematical, but that Mellen will eventually settle the differences with the men peacefully is confidently expected. The probability of a strike is admitted by the trolley men to be remote.

Today's conference represents the first meeting President Mellen has ever had with the trolley men of the Connecticut company, which is a holding company of the New Haven railroad, and its outcome is being watched with keen interest in labor circles.

DON'T MISS NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

GIVE YOUR ORDER TODAY. It Will Not Contain a Dull Line; You Cannot Afford to Skip a Word in It.

THE BIG FEATURES WILL BE: THE CONFESSIONS OF A REBELLIOUS SCHOOL TEACHER. By Anzia Vieziarskaya.

WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME. By Jack London. SEAFARING. By Konrad Bercovici.

A PROLETARIAN LIFE STORY (Part I). By John Eills.

BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR 148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av. New York. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

Spring 1910 Style appeals to most people. Comfort appeals to all. Value appeals to every man with money to spend.

Bernhard leads in style and value. Come and see what we offer for... \$15

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

CALL TO WOMEN TO AID GREAT FIGHT

A special meeting of women to aid the bakers in their fight will be held at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street, at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

The woman's auxiliary, No. 29, of Typographical Union No. 6, sent a letter saying that while the hour of the meeting is inconvenient for their members, they are ready to co-operate with the movement.

Mrs. Michels, secretary for the bakers' wives, reported that they will work with the committee.

Mrs. Edward F. Cassidy presented a good plan for agitation for the union label, which was adopted.

Committees were appointed to take charge of the distribution of the bakers' special edition of The Call on Saturday.

CONGRESS ORDERS PROBE OF STEEL PLANTS

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate today directed the commissioner of labor to make a searching investigation of labor conditions in every steel plant in the United States and report to Congress.

A resolution directing the investigation was introduced by Senator Borah, of Idaho, and passed today without a dissenting vote.

Yesterday Senator Borah held a conference with Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The resolution directs the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to instruct Commissioner Neill to investigate conditions of labor employed in the steel plants, wages paid, hours, overtime and every phase of the employment.

Everybody knows the conditions in the steel plants are vile, and what good this "investigation" will do is not certain. Congress is in the habit of "investigating" and then doing nothing.

FOUR TUTTLE & BAILEY STRIKERS ARRESTED

Max Heiko, 52 North 5th street; John Ziolko, 67 North 6th street; Anthony Lussawski, 139 North 8th street, and Michael Puttins, 140 North 9th street, Brooklyn, strikers against Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, 79 North 19th street, were arrested at their homes last night on a warrant issued by Magistrate O'Reilly.

They are charged with assaulting William Shive, a strikebreaker, while on his way to the plant yesterday morning. They will be arraigned in the Bedford Avenue Police Court today.

POLICE THE BOSSES' HANDMAIDENS

Used Against Striking Bakery Workers Without Avail—Men Want Equal Conditions in All Shops.

Around the striking bakers' headquarters in both horos all was quiet and serene. The men feel quite confident of victory and are guided by the sound judgment of their organizers and strike committees.

The bosses, on the other hand, are in desperate straits. They feel more keenly the loss of profits than do the men a little curtailment in their always meager fare.

Small wonder it is that the bosses are hiring Pinkertons and thugs to foment trouble, so as to try to dishearten the men, but all their efforts are of no avail.

Yesterday some of the bakers were picketing in the neighborhood of the Shultz bakery in Brooklyn, hoping to be able to get into touch with some of the men at work, which, by the way, is an almost impossible thing, owing to the precautions taken by the firm to prevent such a thing happening.

One man, Franz Muller, of 439 Harrou street, who did not move along fast enough to suit the officers, was placed under arrest, charged with the ever-ready complaint of disorderly conduct, which the Mayor some time ago declared was no charge whatever, and was later arraigned in the Bedford Avenue Court, where he was remanded for further examination.

The men fully realize that they are being unjustly dealt with by the guardians of the law, but actions such as these are but making them work all the harder to win their demands.

Paper Box Makers Union, Local No. 10, yesterday declared a strike against the firm of H. Hefter & Co., at Throld and Riverside avenues, Brownsville.

All the employees, numbering about fifty, most of them young girls, walked out about 11:30 o'clock in the morning. They reported for work as usual, but finding that the bosses were not going to yield to their demands left the factory in a body.

The strike is a culmination of trouble that began two weeks ago, when the employees protested against the giving out of "section" work, which the strikers declare ruins the trade.

The Hefter employees have been making whole boxes at a time. Recently the bosses decided to give contracts to a plant, which they own themselves, in order to have boxes made by sections instead of a whole box at a time.

This the strikers say they will not stand for, as it will eventually destroy their trade. The denouement is as a scheme to deprive them of part of their already small and hard earned wages.

HARMON'S FASCINATING FLIGHT. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., May 19.—Clifford Harmon, in his Farman bi-plane, made the most remarkable flight this afternoon since establishing the aeronautic station on the Hempstead Plains.

INTELLECTS AT LONDON TABLE. LONDON, May 19.—Chancellor of the exchequer Lloyd-George entertained a small party at breakfast at his Downing street office this morning.

DENVER ELECTS WOMAN. DENVER, Colo., May 19.—Practically complete returns from Tuesday's elections show that Miss Elizabeth Merdith has been chosen election commissioner, her total of 20,997 exceeding the combined vote of her seven men competitors.

SHOES That Satisfy I. NATHAN 1780 MADISON AVENUE. Between 117th and 118th Sts. A Complete Line of Shoes for the Family.

TERMINAL WORKERS ARE STANDING FIRM

There were no changes in the strike situation of the terminal laborers, who have been out against the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company, Greenpoint, for the past three weeks.

Since the Italians left the company succeeded in getting a number of negroes from San Juan Hill, and have been bringing them in on a tugboat from the Moran Towing Company from the foot of 23d street, Manhattan.

The negroes are locked in like cattle and are fed inside. The company would not let them out for fear that some union agitator will persuade them to leave. The negroes have been unable to do the work and freight has piled up. The work that one striker could do requires three or four strikebreakers.

Since the strike was declared there has not been a single desertion in the ranks of the strikers and all are standing firm. The men have been organized into a union since the strike broke out, and they have been chartered as Terminal Workers' Union, Local 534, of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The strike is being carried on by the officers of the longshoremen's union. William Harvey, general organizer, is in charge of the strike.

Anton Savitsky, a striker, was arrested while he followed up an employe of the company, and he will be arraigned in the Bedford Avenue Police Court today.

ERIE STRIKE DEFENDS

Whether or not there will be a fight between the Erie Railroad and its 6,000 trainmen and conductors over their demands for Baltimore and Ohio schedule of wages, the national officers of the trainmen and conductors said last evening, will depend on a communication from General Manager Stuart, of the Erie, which is expected by Presidents Lee and Garretson, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors, respectively, at 10 o'clock today at the Herald Square Hotel.

BOSSES FAIL TO RUIN CO-OPERATIVE SHOP

There were great joy, handshaking and kissing at the headquarters of the Mineral Water Makers' Union last night when Organizer Samuel Leibowitz came in after an absence of two days and said with great enthusiasm, "Brothers, we have gas."

Since the formation of the union four years ago the bosses have done their utmost to break up the union. Their last fight against the unionists caused them to start a co-operative shop, and from this shop the union has been doing good business. About three weeks ago all the bosses united with the carbonated gas companies to see that no gas was furnished to the union shop.

When the manager of the shop called for gas he was told he could not be supplied. This practically meant the ruin of the shop, as mineral water cannot be made without carbonated gas. The union men practically gave up looking for gas since everywhere they went they were told no union business was granted.

One young member of the union then suggested that a delegation or an organizer sent out of town to try to get gas outside. Leibowitz was the man delegated to go, and yesterday he returned crowned with success, having made an agreement with a company for the supply of as much gas as the union will require.

The shop has been much in the bosses' way, because, since the shop was established all the efforts of the employers to break the union have met with defeat.

SOLE N. Y. AGENTS For the Style—Comfort—Red Cross Shoe FOR WOMEN They fit at the first wearing. Easy, restful, flexible and stylish.

TEN BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE The 10th Blyn Store will open early in June at 222-224 West 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves.

THE MILWAUKEE PAMPHLET Which contributed to the recent victory. My Objections to Socialism \$1.50 PER 1,000—\$5.00 FOR 5,000 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

DELEGATES EXPRESS VIEWS ON ASSESSMENT

At the session of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society yesterday the members continued as chairman and vice chairman Kiriner and Froehlich, and resumed discussion on the assessment question. In all probability this subject will take up most of the time of the convention until Sunday.

From the statements made by the various speakers in their turn it is quite evident that this question has been much thought over, and there are quite pronounced views expressed on either side. Many seem to be of the opinion that the present rate is by no means high enough and therefore favor an assessment.

They point out that a man has to pay in for eighty-six years before he pays in an amount equal to that which he gets in the shape of insurance. Whereas, they admit, the assessment will work a hardship on some of the older members; some, they feel, must be hurt and some helped thereby.

Those who are against assessment and who have spoken thus far are very optimistic in their tone. Their greatest consideration is apparently for the old member. They argue that the organization has thus far been more than able to meet all of its legitimate expenses and place

quite a balance away for the future and requirement. They called attention to the statements of the financial secretary that the organization could go on for fifteen or twenty years yet without assessment; therefore, why levy one?

There were those, again, who favored the graduated assessment plan through which a prospective member paid in accordance with his age. All three parties of view have their supporters on the floor, and they are by no means short of arguments to back up their contentions.

The idea seems, however, to prevail that there is not an immediate demand for the installation of an assessment, the financial condition of the organization is in extremely healthy shape. There are few organizations, fraternal or otherwise, that carry on their business on a more economical basis than does this body.

Today the resolutions committee is expected to report and the convention will be occupied with more detail matters.

ACCUSED OF "FREE LOVE"

Thomas Nugent, a public accountant who lives at 1455 14th street, Flatbush, and Anna Norton of the same address, were arraigned before Magistrate Harris in the Adams Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of adultery. The complainant, Mrs. Mary T. Nugent, wife of the defendant, lives at 355 West 41st street, Manhattan, with her children. The defendants were held for examination. They said that their relations were merely those of tenant and land-

Blyn Shoe What Blyn Skill Means Back of every pair of Blyn Shoes is the experience of a lifetime. Over forty years of planning, perfecting, making, retailing—the everyday activity of a great and growing business, in which honest effort and practical training have been exerted. We know from everyday observation just what popular demand calls for—and we are equipped to meet that demand. Blyn styles are invariably the leaders. Yet with all that we give in VALUE, our prices are always at the POPULAR LEVEL.

THE NEW YORK CALL and the RAND School of Social Science MARY MAGDALENE A Domestic Tragedy in Three Acts by Friedrich Hebbel. (Translated by Richard Olfner and Ross Laddon). First presentation in English. Under the management of Julius Hopp. Hackett Theatre, 42d St., near Eighth A. v. Sunday Evening, May 22, 8:15 o'clock Tuesday Matinee, May 24, 2:15 o'clock Tickets, \$1.00, .75, .50, and .25, upon presentation of Coupon at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, or Ross Laddon, 561 West 100th street. Tel., Audubon, 127.



# PROSECUTOR'S INVESTIGATOR ON WHITE SLAVERY

## Proctor Claims Belle Moore Wanted to Sell Her a Bunch of Winners for Seattle Resort.

The manner in which negotiations for the purchase of girls to be used as white slaves were carried on was detailed at great length in Judge Cates' court yesterday when the trial of Belle Moore, the alleged actress producer, was continued.

Mrs. Francis M. Proctor, who claims to be a college graduate and reformer, who gave her occupation as a "special investigator," told of her picketing with the Moore woman, the posing as Madame Frankie Fuller, of Seattle, and was introduced to the Moore woman by George H. Miller, the former secret service man employed by the Rockefeller grand jury to trace the white slaves.

### PINCHOT WRITES BOOK.

It was announced here yesterday that Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, has written a book on "Conservation," in which he relates his side of his fight against the interests. In explanation of his forthcoming publication the former chief forester says: "When an interest or an enemy is entrenched in a position rendered impregnable against an, known method of attack, there is but one remedy—shift the ground and follow the lines against which no preparation has been made. Fortunately for us the special interests, with a blindness that follows the wholly commercial point of view, failed to sense the essential fact in the great conflict. They do not understand that this is far greater than an ordinary economic problem."

### JURY GETS BRIBERY CASE.

Dr. Blessing Awaiting Verdict and Seid's Trial Begins.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—The case of Dr. F. O. Blessing, president of the common council, who is charged with bribery, went to the jury at 11 o'clock today, following a brief rebuttal by Detective Robert Wilson for the state.

### DUPLICATORS.

If you have read our ad before, but have not yet sent for our book, will you get it today? Our duplicator is a money-saver for all those who need duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc. Discount to Call.

# SCHAPIRO'S

3414 THIRD AVENUE  
At 10th St. "L" Station.  
Commercial and Fancy Stationery,  
Bookbind and Photo Supplies,  
Notable and Toys, Books, Games, etc.

### Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 8 p.m., at Arlington Hall, 19-22 St. Marks place (8th street), Manhattan.



## Go-Carts

We show Go-Carts and Baby Carriages of all kinds, styles and prices. A serviceable Go-Cart, substantially made, with rubber-tired wheels as low as \$2.

Furniture for your Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom or Kitchen. Why not see us before buying? Our prices are as low as anywhere, may be lower, quality considered.

Refrigerators that will save ice and money.

We can furnish your home at money-saving prices, being out of the high rent section.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

## ELECTION RESULTS OF "BIG SIX"

The results of the election of the membership of Typographical Union, No. 6 (Big 6), show that considerable interest has been manifested by the printers generally. Out of a total membership of about 6,500 there were 5,971 votes cast.

The following have been elected: James Tole, president, 4,195 votes; George M. O'Neil, vice president, 4,166 votes; Charles M. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, 4,096 votes; Thomas J. Robinson, assistant secretary, 4,050 votes; James P. Powers, trustee, 4,056 votes. For auditors: John Muir, 3,949 votes; Joseph P. Reilly, 3,936 votes; and Edwin G. Roach, 3,910 votes.

### J. J. HILL BUSY AGAIN.

HELENA, Mont., May 19.—That James J. Hill is back of the Gilmore and Pittsburg railroad in southwestern Montana, and that he purposes not only an invasion of California, but also intends to protect his present Northwestern territory by shortening the distance between the Twin Cities and Puget Sound and Portland, is indicated by an official document filed with the Secretary of State today.

### CHURCH DENIES EQUAL RIGHTS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 19.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, this afternoon declared against equal rights for women and men. By a vote of 188 to 74 the right to be elected to lay office in the church was denied women.

### Keep Up Patronizing Call Advertisers.

This is not a plea for the advertiser, but for your paper. It is a word intended to benefit The Call. You want a bigger Call, you want to improve its quality, and you also desire a larger circulation. To accomplish all this requires money. A part of the funds required to make your paper what you want it to be can be secured by more profitable advertisements.

The way to get more ads is to go after them. But that's not all. The man who goes out to get the business must be in the position to present some good arguments, and he must be able to prove what he says if he is to succeed in getting business for your paper.



## BITE LIFE

Fred Calola, a young Italian Socialist of 229 East 168th street, called the attention of The Call to a pitiful sight which he had witnessed while working in a lumber mill in Brooklyn.

## FARMERS JAILED FOR FORMING UNIONS

Higher Prices Bring Sledgehammer of "Justice" at Instigation of Trust.

(By Pan-American Press)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gentlemen of the house, I ask you this question: Did you ever hear of the Kentucky farmer being dragged into the federal courts and prosecuted and a verdict found with a jail sentence when tobacco was selling at 3 and 5 cents a pound?

## THE LOVE OF MONEY BREEDS THE GRAFTER

Retiring Presbyterian Moderator Says Greed is Pre-ominant Sin—White Slave Deal Made by It.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19.—Retiring Moderator James M. Barkley, of Detroit, in opening the 122d annual session of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, today assailed the mad race for gain and the social vice of the country. He branded them as America's two great sins and vices, which threaten to draw the lifeblood of the nation.

## U. S. SAILOR IN FRENCH SCRAP.

TOULON, May 19.—Sailor Adams, of the United States cruiser New York, is in the hospital ward of his vessel today as the result of stab wounds he received last night in a fight in the "red light district" with a French engineer named Marcel, of the crew of the warship Kichelet, Marcel is under arrest.

## 82,000 PACKAGE STOLEN.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 19.—A package containing \$22,024.24 in paper and silver money was stolen from the office of the Adams Express Company here early today. The police have no clues.

## UNION LABELS

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

## SUFFRAGE PARADE WILL BE BIGGEST YET

The woman suffrage meeting, to be held in Union Square tomorrow, at 3:30 p.m., to criticize the action of the New York legislature, it is believed, will be the greatest suffrage demonstration yet held in New York. It will consist of a great parade and demonstration at Union Square. Socialist women will take a prominent part.

## WALTER THOMAS MILLS

Author of the "STRUGGLE for EXISTENCE" WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON "Organized Labor and the Ballot Box" Under the auspices of Socialist party of Essex county.

## Weve's Colosseum

137 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE. Friday Evening, May 20, 1910 8 O'CLOCK. ADMIS: ION 10 CENTS

## SOCIALIST FARMERS ACTIVE IN TEXAS

Feudal System of Crop Raising Putting Growers in Revolutionary State of Mind.

## VANCE FOR WAGE ARBITRATOR.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Professor William R. Vance, dean of the George Washington University law school, was appointed third arbitrator today in the dispute over wages between telegraphers and the Southern Railway. He was named by Labor Commissioner Neill and Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and will act with J. B. S. Thompson for the railway and John J. Dermody for the telegraphers.

## HENRY L. SLOBODIN

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Removed to 362 Broadway, Room 302. Telephone 4943 Worth.

## MEETING HALLS.

ARLINGTON HALL 19-21 St. Marks place, 2nd floor, bet. 2d and 3d aves. Opened hall for concerts, meetings and lectures; modern stage; 150 seats. A. Hollander, Prop.

## LABOR TEMPLE

Workers' Educational Association. Hall for Meetings, Demonstrations and Public Speaking, 150 York. Free Library open from 2 to 5 P. M.

## LABOR LYCEUM

Halls for the Brooklyn League for Education, Culture and Recreation, 147 Williams street, Telephone 4011 Williams.

## CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 21st, for unions, lodges and societies on reasonable terms.

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## 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

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## Special Anniversary Edition

Saturday, May 28, 1910

Will offer a splendid opportunity to all party locals or branches and progressive organizations to procure a bundle for sale or free distribution. It will contain a number of propaganda articles and will be something worth while distributing. Just the thing to make new converts or get new readers.

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321

## THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS

NEARBY SHOE CO. Style 321



CONGRESS TALKS ON FARM PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1.) Resolutions to further the cause of the revolutionary movement. Morgan urged that if the women of the suffrage movement wanted really to assist the cause of women's freedom, its members would get into the Socialist party. He said it is not under the flag of the suffragettes that the workers, both men and women, will march to victory, but under the Socialist flag. He insisted that the Socialist party is a Socialist, not a women's suffrage movement.

Delegate Cory, a woman delegate from Washington state, stated that she thought all party members should sign a pledge severing their connection from the suffrage movement. When the women of the party joined these suffrage movements, she said, they were looked upon as mighty poor representatives of the class conscious movement of the workers.

Delegate Maynard's substitute was adopted. In the afternoon's session the following standing committee was elected for propaganda among women: Comrades Bloor of Connecticut, Lewis of California, Malkiel of New York, Simons of Illinois, Llaukuu of Minnesota, Branster of Oklahoma and Prevy of Ohio.

Jollity at Banquet. Jollity and good humor reigned supreme, the reports from the immigration committee were forgotten, while the witty delegates to the national congress were given an effort to do their worst at the banquet given in honor of the convention by the Cook county entertainment committee at King's restaurant, Tuesday night.

According to those who were called upon, the lineup of the humorists of the Socialist movement of the United States would be somewhat as follows: Milla T. Maynard, of Colorado; Morris Hillquit, of New York; Dora M. Montefiore, of England, fraternal humorist; R. R. Ringler, of Oklahoma; Winnie E. Branster, of Kansas; William D. Haywood, of Colorado; Tom J. Lewis, of Oregon; Kate O'Hare, of Kansas; William Lanter-olek, of Kentucky; Victor Berger, of Milwaukee; Lena Morrow Lewis, member of the national executive committee; Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, and A. M. Lewis, of Chicago. Most of the women speakers boosted woman's suffrage, while the men did the same. Marion Craig Wentworth, of Massachusetts, and J. E. Nash, state secretary for Minnesota, waxed eloquent by reading poetry, both original and otherwise.

MINORITY REPORT ON IMMIGRATION The majority report on immigration was published in these columns yesterday. Here is the minority report as presented to the national congress in session by John Spargo:

"At the international Socialist congress, held at Stuttgart in 1908, the following resolution upon the subject of immigration was adopted: "Immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the workmen; they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workmen in the product of labor, and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions. "The congress does not consider

AMUSEMENTS. EPIDORONE Daily Mass. Post Cards 25 Bvgs. at 4 Cts. 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. THEATRE. THEATRE. THEATRE.

UNION MADE SHOES. Union Shoe Co. 52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street A COMPLETE LINE OF Spring and Summer Styles Remember all our Ladies' and Gents' Shoes bear the Union Stamp.

The Weekly Pledge Fund Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

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

exception measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such measures are fruitless and reactionary, especially not the restriction of the freedom of emigration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races. "At the same time the congress declares it to be the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life, which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen. The congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strikebreakers. "The congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the workmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalent agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them in certain forms of immigration. "But the congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity. "The congress, therefore, recommends the following measures: "1. For the countries of immigration: "1. Prohibition of the export and import of such workmen who have entered into a contract which deprives them of the liberty to dispose of their labor power and wages. "2. Legislation shortening the workday, fixing a minimum wage, regulating the wearing system and house industry and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling conditions. "3. Abolition of all restriction which excludes definite nationalities or races from the right to sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of the natives or make the acquisition of these rights more difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

Trade Union Principles. "4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it: "(a) Unrestricted admission of immigrated workmen to the trade unions of all countries. "(b) Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees. "(c) Free transfer from organizations of one country to those of the other than the discharge of the membership obligations toward the former organization. "(d) The making of international trade union agreements for the purpose of regulating of these questions in a definite and proper manner and enabling the realization of these principles on an international scope. "5. Support of trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited. "II. For the countries of emigration: "1. Active propaganda for trade unionism. "2. Enlightenment of the workingman and the public at large on the true condition of labor in the countries of immigration. "3. Coordinated action on the part of the trade unions of all countries in all matters of labor immigration and emigration. "In view of the fact that emigration of workmen is often artificial stimulated by railway and steamship companies, land speculators and other swindling concerns, through false and lying promises to workmen, the congress demands: "Control of the steamship agencies and emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent that emigration being abused in the interests of such capitalist concerns.

Transportation Measures. "III. Regulation of the system of transportation, especially on ships. Employment of inspectors with discretionary powers, who should be selected by the organized workmen of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants, in order that they may not become the victims of capitalist exploiters. "In view of the fact that the transport of emigrants can only be regulated on international basis, the congress directs the international Socialist bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress that the individual emigrants contract with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various Socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application and adaptation, as well as for the purpose of propaganda.

Position of America. "While this is the expression of the international congress, it is important to bear in mind that, as declared by the national executive committee of the Socialist party of America, the international congress has no power to determine tactics for national parties. "It is an advisory body only; its decisions are recommendations, not laws. Therefore, in America, while paying due and just attention to the suggestions of the international congress, must determine our own position in the light of our experience.

"Of all the nations of the world no other has an immigration problem of such vast magnitude as that with which the United States has to contend. For reasons inhering in its economic development, this nation has become the 'melting pot' of the world. "Men and women of every race and tongue come to this country to the number of more than a million a year, inevitably creating conditions which greatly add to the complexity and difficulty of the struggle of the proletariat of the nation to emancipate itself from the oppression and thrall of capitalism. Diversities of race, creed, language and custom militate against the solidarity of the workers by obscuring in some degree the fundamental class struggle.

Living Standards Lower. "Of the workers who are drawn to the United States, a large proportion come from countries where the standards of living are inferior to those which the workers of this country have, by long and arduous struggle, established. "Such immigrants, whenever they come in large numbers for a time at least, until they are reached by the economic organizations of this country, commonly become, more or less unconsciously and unwillingly, tools of the capitalist class in their warfare upon the organization of the working class. "They accept conditions of labor, wages and standards of living lower than those generally prevailing. That this is a temporary phase of the immigration from practically every country is made clear by all the available statistics on the subject. "America's Proletariat. "We must face the fact that the proletariat of the United States differs from the proletariat of every other country in that it is largely constituted of aliens of many races and nationalities, differing in race, language, creed and custom, who find it difficult to understand each other. "We have today great industrial centers of which Gary may be cited as an example, almost wholly made up of foreign speaking workers, of many races, who have not been reached by the economic or political organizations of the working class of this country. "In 'Free America' they are serfs, living and working under an industrial feudalism, little likely, unless special efforts are made to educate and organize them, to become American citizens, able to share effectively in the proletarian struggle as a whole or even to protect their own interests.

Workers' Difficulties. "Enormous and varied are the difficulties attendant upon the political and economic organization of the working class under these conditions. But they are not insurmountable. They can and must be overcome. "The organized proletariat of this country must, through its political organization, the Socialist party, and through the labor unions, make a supreme effort to break down the barriers which keep the immigrant workers outside of the organized working class movement. "This nation differs from every other in that a majority of its citizens are either naturalized immigrants from other countries or the children of such immigrants. It is the nation's task to break down the dividing lines of race, language, and custom and make intelligent citizens of all the varied elements drawn to its shores. "Even more is it the task and opportunity of the workers of the nation to overcome all those barriers which divide our class and so hinder its conquest of the economic resources of the nation. "Stuttgart Resolution. "Upon all essential principles we stand by and affirm the Stuttgart resolution. But, while we agree with its declaration in so far as we see no proper solution of the difficulties arising from mass immigration in the exclusion of definite nationalities or races from immigration, we cannot agree that such exclusion would be determined upon, be in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity. "We affirm, in opposition to this declaration, that the central, fundamental principle of socialism is the class struggle; that it is the duty of the Socialist movement to fight the battle of the working class for a higher standard of living; and to protect, at all costs, the measure of civilization we have attained against any and all forces which menace it. "If, therefore, at the time comes when the protection of these gains, the total exclusion of a race which menaces our standard of living, or our democratic institutions, then, in conformity with the central principle and mission of the Socialist movement, the Socialist party would be compelled, however regretfully, to stand for that measure.

Southern Race Problem. "In view of the present existence of a grave and perplexing race problem in our Southern states, the tragic result of the importation of slave labor by the capitalist class, it would be a betrayal of every principle and ideal of the Socialist movement should the Socialist party, in such an emergency, act otherwise. "But that question is not immediately before us, nor do any available statistics warrant the belief that it is likely to be in the near future. The movement in favor of the exclusion of Asiatic immigration which has so long agitated many of the workers of our Western states, is, we believe, due to a misunderstanding of the facts. "The volume of such immigration, including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and Malays, is at present too small to constitute a serious menace, nor are there any signs of a considerable immediate increase. It would, therefore, be unwise for the Socialist party to advocate Asiatic exclusion at this time. "We call the attention of the workers to the fact that it is perfectly well understood that most of the Asiatic immigration of the present time represents, not the free migration of workers, but practically contract labor. "It is artificially stimulated, subsidized immigration against which the party, in conformity with the Stuttgart resolution, stands with all labor organizations. "We direct the attention of our comrades and all members of our class to this condition, and to the fact that they can only secure protection from the menace of the mass immigration of contract laborers by controlling the political powers.

At a meeting held yesterday in the City Hall of the commission which he has appointed to deal with the problem of congested population in this city, Mayor Gaynor said to the members: "Let's see, what is the population of the whole world? If I am not mistaken, it is in round numbers 1,500,000,000. It is true, however, that they could all be put in the city of New York, each occupying two feet square. Yes, and they could all be put in the state of Texas, six to the acre. And yet here we are with the question of congestion of population. What a strange world this is! I say all of this is subject to correction, especially in the presence of Professor Goodnow, whose fine book on municipal government I read the other night. "If the interborough and elevated companies would carry passengers in the morning trains which run empty to The Bronx, and then carry them back in the evening trains which run empty to the bridge, at 2 cents, say, they would carry all the East Side and congested people up to The Bronx any day and back and make money out of it at 2 cents apiece. They would be just that much more in at the end of the year. For what is the use of talking about all these things? I hope you will do your work well and we will talk about that afterward."

At Boston— R.H.E. Chic. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3 Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 1 Batteries—White and Block; Cl-cotte and Carrigan. At New York— Cleve. .... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 4 N. York. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 4 3 3 Batteries—Joss and Clarke; Quinn, Sweeney and Kleinow. At Washington— St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 Wash. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 8 1 Batteries—Graham and Stephens; Johnson and Street. At Philadelphia— Detroit, 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 14 19 1 Phila. .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 6 Batteries—Browning, Mullin, Stange and Schmidt; Kraus, Dygert and Thomas.

Club Standing. AMERICAN. Club. W. L. P. Philadelphia ..... 18 5 783 New York ..... 16 8 567 Detroit ..... 16 11 593 Cleveland ..... 13 12 520 Boston ..... 14 12 535 Washington ..... 11 17 593 Chicago ..... 8 15 548 St. Louis ..... 4 20 187

FRISCO GETS BIG FIGHT. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—That Tex Rickard has positive assurances that the board of supervisors of this county will make the July fight permit for forty-five rounds was indicated when he today "officially announced" that the big Jeffries-Johnson fight will be held in San Francisco. This announcement greatly pleased the local merchants who believe the fight will attract the greatest crowd of "spenders" ever gathered in one American city.

PROBE CUBAN EXPLOSION WHICH KILLED 100 HAVANA, Cuba, May 19.—With a strong force of rurales under the personal command of General Montecaudo on the scene, and the government officials prepared for any eventuality, the official investigation of the dynamite explosion which killed 100 persons, wounded 300 more and wrecked the garrison barracks at Pinar del Rio yesterday, was begun today. Many of the injured are in a dying condition, and doctors and medical supplies from this city have been rushed to the scene. While leaning to the belief that the explosion was purely accidental the government officials are taking no chances of an uprising. This city is filled with rumors of a plot, but the officials generally discredit them and say all danger of an uprising disappeared with the recent arrest of General Estenoz. The work of exhuming the dead continued today. The scenes in and about the neighborhood where the barracks formerly stood are indescribably horrible. Pieces of mutilated flesh and bones are scattered over a radius of a mile square, some of them not being large enough to determine whether they are human or portions of the mules and horses that also met death in the explosion.

MAYOR TALKS ON CONGESTION At a meeting held yesterday in the City Hall of the commission which he has appointed to deal with the problem of congested population in this city, Mayor Gaynor said to the members: "Let's see, what is the population of the whole world? If I am not mistaken, it is in round numbers 1,500,000,000. It is true, however, that they could all be put in the city of New York, each occupying two feet square. Yes, and they could all be put in the state of Texas, six to the acre. And yet here we are with the question of congestion of population. What a strange world this is! I say all of this is subject to correction, especially in the presence of Professor Goodnow, whose fine book on municipal government I read the other night. "If the interborough and elevated companies would carry passengers in the morning trains which run empty to The Bronx, and then carry them back in the evening trains which run empty to the bridge, at 2 cents, say, they would carry all the East Side and congested people up to The Bronx any day and back and make money out of it at 2 cents apiece. They would be just that much more in at the end of the year. For what is the use of talking about all these things? I hope you will do your work well and we will talk about that afterward."

PHARMACIST. George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. 232 Eighth Ave., Near 125th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars. Union Made By Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Try them.

RESTAURANTS AND HALLS. Brookline Labor Lyceum, Brookline, Mass. Steamship and Railroad Tickets. Paul Taveris, 104 E. 16th St. Trunks and Bags. Thomas C. Hall, 605 Sixth Ave. Watchmaker and Jeweler. Gustav Bittig, 62 Columbia Ave. Water Cure Massage. Frank J. Szarek, 300 W. 124th St.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Chas. A. Affenkrant, 149 Broadway. Sam W. Eiges, 120 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 232 E. 54th St. BOOTHS AND SHOES. Sobel's Union Shoes, 46 Irving St. A. Casper, 121 E. 12th St. cor. Ludlow St. H. M. Wiener, 1439 Broadway, cor. 102d St. Lacle's Shoe Store, 1500 3d Ave. Cor. 102d St. J. Kahn, 1500 Ave. A. Cor. 104th St. J. E. Kitchin, 125 E. 12th St. J. Nathan, 1789 Madison Ave. near 115th St. W. Seligman, 49 Ave. C. Cor. 104th St. J. M. Wilson, 121 E. 12th St. J. M. Lefkowitz, 125 Avenue C. J. E. Kitchin, 125 E. 12th St. W. Seligman, 49 Ave. C. Cor. 104th St. J. M. Wilson, 121 E. 12th St. J. M. Lefkowitz, 125 Avenue C. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Richardson Co., 140 Canal St. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Smurkin, 107 Canal St. L. Seigel & Co., 47 Canal St. Levy Bros. & Greenhalgh, 100 Canal St. O'Leary & Greenberg, 45 Canal St. DEPARTMENT STORES. Dr. S. Berlin, 107 E. 12th St. Dr. M. S. Lee, 1136 Madison Ave. Dr. J. S. Smith, 120 E. 12th St. Dr. E. I. Rubin, 50 E. 12th St. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. Casper's & Cleveland, 144 Broadway, cor. 102d St. E. L. H. Goldstein, 45 Manhattan, cor. Amsterdam Ave. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway, Fifth Ave. Cor. 115th St. Heustler, cor. City Ave. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 120 Canal St. FURNISHINGS. F. S. Silverman, 1410 Madison Ave. near 102d St. David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave. near 114th St. Shapiro & Tamm, 180 Canal St. near 102d St. S. Klein, 50 Canal St. GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 540 5th Ave. HATS. N. Silverstein, 475 5th Ave. & 103d St. Callahan, THE HATTER, 140 Bowery, nearly 50 years' reputation. American Hat Co., Union-Made Hats, 5 Avenue C, near Houston St. Bardin Union Hats, 34 Ave. C, cor. 104th St. LUNCH ROOMS. William G. Storke, 120 E. 12th St. L. S. Shuster, 120 E. 12th St. LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES. Excelsior Stationery Co., 112 Nassau St. MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, 140 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Adelphi Hall, 125 E. 12th St. Clinton Hall, 115 E. 12th St. MEN'S HATS. M'CAN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 210 Bowery. MERCHANT TAILORS. Bernhard, 148 E. 12th St. Robinson & Rose, 120 E. 12th St. OPTICIANS. Dr. E. Becker, 233 E. Broadway. Dr. L. H. Kramer, 1439 Grand St. M. Singer, 1439 Madison Ave. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND PAINTS. Y. M. Kober, 150 Worth St. PRINTERS. Geo. J. Speyer, 191 William St. L. Schreiber, 121 Broome St. Co-operative Press, 217 E. Broadway. Liffitts & Miller Co., 217 E. Broadway. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Berman, 242 Grand St., cor. Essex. O. W. Weerts, 1213 Third Ave. RESTAURANTS. MACFARLANE'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT, 85 Bowler St., 51 Walker St., 2078 Seventh Ave., 220 Fulton St., 120 East 23d St., 615 Sixth Ave. As an experiment take some of Pure White Wheat Bread, 10c.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Eiges, 405 E. 174th St. BOOTHS AND SHOES. Lewis's Smart Footwear, 2281 3d Ave. (164th St.) A. Newman, 215 Westchester Ave. Goldberg's Union Shoes, 2281 3d Ave. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. Travis, 34 Ave. opp. 151st St. L. Stanton. DRUGGISTS. E. Lax, Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents. DENTISTS. Dr. A. Gordon, 1734 St. cor. Washington Ave. Dr. Ph. Levin, 425 West Ave. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Hieser & Co., 1625 St. 3d Ave., Bronx. Bronx Prep. School, 1413 Washington Ave. BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. Joseph Hunt, 1219 Myrtle Ave. BAKERY. L. Kahn, 344 Hamburg Ave. BOOTHS AND SHOES. 241 Knickerbocker, 307 Fulton. L. Greenblatt, 1119 Myrtle Ave. L. Oulter, 1119 Myrtle Ave. Mendo Shoe Co., 102-4 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House. CHARLES WEAR, 124 Wyckoff Ave. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Clearfield Butter & Egg Co., 1284 Broadway. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. S. Abrams, Clothier, 260 Wyckoff Ave. Henry Heller, 771 Manhattan Ave. H. Weisberg, 227 Knickerbocker Ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURER. C. F. Guckenheimer, 1271 Myrtle Ave. DENTISTS. Dr. B. M. Cantor, 96 McKibbin St. Dr. A. Ritt, 181 Pithia Ave. Dr. L. M. Rubin, 324 Pennsylvania Ave. DEPARTMENT STORES. Linder & Berger, 125 E. 12th St. The Berlin, 125 E. 12th St. cor. Wiloughby. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. Tuman's Pharmacy, Pithia Ave. & Wyckoff Ave. J. Scholberg, 222 Knickerbocker Ave. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. Miller's Bargain, 213 Gerrit Ave. Aronson Bros. & Fierst, 61 Belmont Ave. Louis Berger, 213 Underwood Ave. Mayers, 213 Underwood Ave. ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES. E. E. L. Brewer, Fran. 1094 Condy Isl. Ave. FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Dinger, 125 Broadway. Trass & Miller, Broadway & Quincy St. Geo. J. Schwartz, 187-81 Myrtle Ave. Hay & Hides, Furniture Co., 222 Knickerbocker Ave. S. Kahn & Kahn, 222 Knickerbocker Ave. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway. I. Goldberg, Pithia, cor. Rock 727 Ave. GROCERIES. H. Seligman, 125 E. 12th St. cor. Flat. C. Select Fruit & Groceries, Tel. 54 Flat. J. B. Schierenbeck, 19 Broome St. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. C. H. Grua, 610 4th Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Martin Darr, 229 Broadway. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Max Leibowitz, Hatter and Gent's Furnisher, has removed to 1400 Pithia Ave., bet. West 42nd and Douglas. C. O. Leibel, 1000 Pithia Ave. Arnold Walker, 1284 Fulton St. LAUNDRIES. Schneider's Laundry, 1245A Myrtle Ave. MILK CREAM, ETC. High Ground Dairy Co., 442 Madison. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. B. Postland, 1754 Broadway. MILLINERY. Myrtle Millinery, 1281 Myrtle Ave. OPTICIANS. H. Shapiro, 1720 Pithia Ave. PHOTOGRAPHS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND KODAKS. J. Kozov, 128 Grand St., near Bedford Ave. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS. H. Adelman, 55 Belmont Ave. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. J. H. Fendley, 1770 Pithia Ave. Louis J. Baltman, 62 Graham Ave. SURGEON DENTISTS. Dr. Isidor Fuchsman, 622 Stone Ave. SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND KODAKS. E. D. M. Motor Cycle, etc., J. Yunkes, 7709 Atlantic Ave. STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS. Chas. Kozov's Son, 113 Myrtle Ave. TROUSERS TO ORDER. L. Goldstein, 1721 Pithia Ave. TEA. White Rose Ceylon Tea, At Your Grocer. UNION HATTER. E. Antman, 67 Knickerbocker Ave. UNDERFARER AND EMBALMER. F. E. Green, 230 Atlantic Ave. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS. A. P. Peterson, 120 Wyckoff Ave.

SPORTS BASEBALL SCORES American League. At Boston— R.H.E. Chic. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3 Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 1 Batteries—White and Block; Cl-cotte and Carrigan. At New York— Cleve. .... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 4 N. York. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 4 3 3 Batteries—Joss and Clarke; Quinn, Sweeney and Kleinow. At Washington— St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 Wash. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 8 1 Batteries—Graham and Stephens; Johnson and Street. At Philadelphia— Detroit, 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 14 19 1 Phila. .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 6 Batteries—Browning, Mullin, Stange and Schmidt; Kraus, Dygert and Thomas.

Club Standing. AMERICAN. Club. W. L. P. Philadelphia ..... 18 5 783 New York ..... 16 8 567 Detroit ..... 16 11 593 Cleveland ..... 13 12 520 Boston ..... 14 12 535 Washington ..... 11 17 593 Chicago ..... 8 15 548 St. Louis ..... 4 20 187

NEWS FOR LOCAL UNION BALL FANS Cleveland Baseball Club is Denounced as Unfair by Cleveland Trades Unions. (Special to The Call.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—In view of the fact that the Cleveland baseball club is now playing in New York, the following communication from the Cleveland Building Trades Council and Allied Printing Trades Council will no doubt interest union baseball fans in the metropolis. "To Our Trades Union Baseball Fans in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit. "Greeting— "The Cleveland Baseball Club's, officers gave the trades unions of Cleveland definite promises that all of the work building their new stands would be done by union labor. "Much to our surprise the general contract was let to an open shop contractor. We called him up to find out if it was to be a union job, and he said very emphatically that it was not, he was going to run it open shop and the job was given to him with that distinct understanding. "A committee of business agents

called on President Kilfoyl at once, calling his attention to the promises made, and insisting that he live up to them. All the satisfaction they got from him was that he (Kilfoyl) reserved the right to change his mind. He had been asked by the employing interests in Cleveland to make the job open shop; their dollars in the grandstand looked better to him than the workmen's quarters in the bleachers; he had saved several thousand dollars in the contract cost by letting it open shop, and he was willing to take the consequences. He did not believe we could keep half a dozen people away from the game by all the boycotting we could do, so do your worst, the job is going up open shop, and you know what that means. "So as to show definitely that their hostility to organized labor was not confined to the building trades, they let their contract for printing last week to a notorious rat printing establishment. "The time has come this season of 1910 for you and us to emphatically demonstrate to the Cleveland and other baseball magnates that they cannot get any of our friends' money to help pay for scab printing and scab baseball stands. "Let your slogan be, and carry it to your friends: "Don't go to the baseball game when the Clevevlands play. "Organized labor must win. We can only win this fight with your active, aggressive assistance, so do your very best. It might be your turn next year."

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, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory Patronize The Call Advertisers Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchaser's Card. BARBERS' SUPPLIES—BARBERS' REPAIRING. C. F. Clamps, 141 Portland St., Boston. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Oliver & Anderson, 1 School St., Boston. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. H. Marou, 107 Washington St., Via Dorset St. UNION READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. M. Dean & Co., 1129 Columbus Ave. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING—Boston. S. Goodman, 128-129 Chestnut St. UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston. Chas. Fitch Co., 14-16 Cambridge St. Imported Macaroni, Italian Groceries, Cheese, G. Serrano & Co., 1274-4 Richmond St. 62 Prince St. and 1274-4 Richmond St. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS—Boston. Dr. Geo. W. Galvin, 224 W. Newton St., Boston. Dr. H. J. Kenney, 370 Warren St., Bankery Office hours, 8:30 and 9 P.M. Tel. Bankery 1009. Dr. Samuel W. Myers, 67 Chambers St., Boston. Examine, please, supplied, Tel. 5773 Myrtle. SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Hubert St. Shoe Repairing Co., 81 South St., Boston; Shoes repaired while you wait. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. I. Trueman, 50 Chambers St. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS—Boston. M. Adelman, 591 Tremont St. UNION-MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Son, 1 School St., Boston. UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS—Boston. BOSTON SMOKER, 1 Chambers St., Boston. 528 J. Altshuler, Haber, 15 Elm St. Cigar. Tel. 5881. Tel. 5884-4 May Mail order.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston. L. Hoffman, 122 Leverett St. UNION MADE HATS—Boston. "Athens", 4 Tremont St. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Signum Hats, 122 Leverett St., Boston. J. E. Fendley & Son, 131 Washington St. CIGARS, POOL, PERIODICALS—Lynn. M. H. Cutler, 740 Western Ave. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS. Lynn, Mass. W. F. Conroy, 115 Pleasant St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Monroe and Washington Sts. UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. Wholesale and Retail, Cor. 5 DuPont St. UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass. Ath & Nichols, 17 Monroe St.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Newark. Schlemmer's Shoe Store, 171 Ferry St. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. E. Kozov, 171 Springfield Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS—Newark. N. J. Henry Green, 121 Springfield Ave. LITTON, 246 Springfield Ave. CASH AND CREDIT CLOTHIERS. Hoboken, N. J. The People's Clothing Co., 111 Washington St. JEWELRY—Hoboken. Marcus Weinstab, 115 Washington Ave. Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory Patronize The Call Advertisers Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchaser's Card. PUBLICATIONS. Chas. E. Kay & Co., 125 Chambers St. Socialist Literature Co., 125 Chambers St. Regatta Book Store, 125 Chambers St. UNION LABELS, ETC. Union Made Cigars, Union Made Soap, Union Made Tea, Union Made Sugar, Foot and Shoe Workers' Relief.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CALL.

NEWS FOR LOCAL UNION BALL FANS

Cleveland Baseball Club is Denounced as Unfair by Cleveland Trades Unions. (Special to The Call.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—In view of the fact that the Cleveland baseball club is now playing in New York, the following communication from the Cleveland Building Trades Council and Allied Printing Trades Council will no doubt interest union baseball fans in the metropolis. "To Our Trades Union Baseball Fans in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit. "Greeting— "The Cleveland Baseball Club's, officers gave the trades unions of Cleveland definite promises that all of the work building their new stands would be done by union labor. "Much to our surprise the general contract was let to an open shop contractor. We called him up to find out if it was to be a union job, and he said very emphatically that it was not, he was going to run it open shop and the job was given to him with that distinct understanding. "A committee of business agents

called on President Kilfoyl at once, calling his attention to the promises made, and insisting that he live up to them. All the satisfaction they got from him was that he (Kilfoyl) reserved the right to change his mind. He had been asked by the employing interests in Cleveland to make the job open shop; their dollars in the grandstand looked better to him than the workmen's quarters in the bleachers; he had saved several thousand dollars in the contract cost by letting it open shop, and he was willing to take the consequences. He did not believe we could keep half a dozen people away from the game by all the boycotting we could do, so do your worst, the job is going up open shop, and you know what that means. "So as to show definitely that their hostility to organized labor was not confined to the building trades, they let their contract for printing last week to a notorious rat printing establishment. "The time has come this season of 1910 for you and us to emphatically demonstrate to the Cleveland and other baseball magnates that they cannot get any of our friends' money to help pay for scab printing and scab baseball stands. "Let your slogan be, and carry it to your friends: "Don't go to the baseball game when the Clevevlands play. "Organized labor must win. We can only win this fight with your active, aggressive assistance, so do your very best. It might be your turn next year."

It pays to advertise in The Call.

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, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory Patronize The Call Advertisers Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchaser's Card. BARBERS' SUPPLIES—BARBERS' REPAIRING. C. F. Clamps, 141 Portland St., Boston. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Oliver & Anderson, 1 School St., Boston. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Boston. H. Marou, 107 Washington St., Via Dorset St. UNION READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. M. Dean & Co., 1129 Columbus Ave. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING—Boston. S. Goodman, 128-129 Chestnut St. UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston. Chas. Fitch Co., 14-16 Cambridge St. Imported Macaroni, Italian Groceries, Cheese, G. Serrano & Co., 1274-4 Richmond St. 62 Prince St. and 1274-4 Richmond St. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS—Boston. Dr. Geo. W. Galvin, 224 W. Newton St., Boston. Dr. H. J. Kenney, 370 Warren St., Bankery Office hours, 8:30 and 9 P.M. Tel. Bankery 1009. Dr. Samuel W. Myers, 67 Chambers St., Boston. Examine, please, supplied, Tel. 5773 Myrtle. SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Hubert St. Shoe Repairing Co., 81 South St., Boston; Shoes repaired while you wait. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. I. Trueman, 50 Chambers St. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS—Boston. M. Adelman, 591 Tremont St. UNION-MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Son, 1 School St., Boston. UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS—Boston. BOSTON SMOKER, 1 Chambers St., Boston. 528 J. Altshuler, Haber, 15 Elm St. Cigar. Tel. 5881. Tel. 5884-4 May Mail order.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston. L. Hoffman, 122 Leverett St. UNION MADE HATS—Boston. "Athens", 4 Tremont St. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Signum Hats, 122 Leverett St., Boston. J. E. Fendley & Son, 131 Washington St. CIGARS, POOL, PERIODICALS—Lynn. M. H. Cutler, 740 Western Ave. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS. Lynn, Mass. W. F. Conroy, 115 Pleasant St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Cor. Monroe and Washington Sts. UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. Wholesale and Retail, Cor. 5 DuPont St. UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass. Ath & Nichols, 17 Monroe St.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Newark. Schlemmer's Shoe Store, 171 Ferry St. BOOTHS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. E. Kozov, 171 Springfield Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS—Newark. N. J. Henry Green, 121 Springfield Ave. LITTON, 246 Springfield Ave. CASH AND CREDIT CLOTHIERS. Hoboken, N. J. The People's Clothing Co., 111 Washington St. JEWELRY—Hoboken. Marcus Weinstab, 115 Washington Ave. Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory Patronize The Call Advertisers Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchaser's Card. PUBLICATIONS. Chas. E. Kay & Co., 125 Chambers St. Socialist Literature Co., 125 Chambers St. Regatta Book Store, 125 Chambers St. UNION LABELS



# WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

All contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. James Avenue, New York City.

## WONDERFUL.

How wonderful, when you think of the earth new life will drink, on the mountain's rocky brink, the valley down below?—  
A woman thing is a grass blade small.  
Crowned by the feet that pass—  
All the dwarfs and giants tall,  
They'll make a blade of grass.

How wonderful, when you think, a little seed asleep,  
The wild bird sings his song,  
Singing melodies, link by link,  
The whole sweet summer long?  
A woman thing is a bird, always,  
Everywhere seen and heard—  
All the engines on earth, I say,  
Working on till Judgment Day,  
Never could make a bird.

How wonderful, when you think,  
The wild bird sings his song,  
Singing melodies, link by link,  
The whole sweet summer long?  
A woman thing is a bird, always,  
Everywhere seen and heard—  
All the engines on earth, I say,  
Working on till Judgment Day,  
Never could make a bird.

## WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

Because Socialists are working to replace the present chaotic system of property and riches, by an organized system of Socialism, under which, all means of production and distribution are owned by the community, every man and woman doing their share of work for the community will receive their fair share of the results of that work.

## Will Socialism Benefit All Women?

Yes, it will do away with all the overpaying and sweating of the working woman, which goes on under the present system; it will remove the economic necessity for women to sell themselves either in or out of marriage; and, by forcing the idle, parasitic woman to work, it will eventually increase the sum of her health and happiness.

## Will Socialism Benefit Motherhood?

Yes, because evolved, conscious motherhood—physical, intellectual, spiritual and social—an only be possible under the new social and economic conditions for which Socialists stand.

## Under our present system there is no scientific teaching given to mothers on the subject of race culture, the duties of citizenship, or on the duty of substituting social interest for individual interest.

Very few mothers are themselves at present sufficiently educated and trained for them to be able to influence rightly their own children; and many are too overburdened with work outside the home to have either the leisure to improve themselves or to train their own children.

Most of the children of the nation have to begin to maintain themselves long before the time that their technical training is finished, or before they are physically strong enough to become bread winners.

Thousands of working class families live in one or two rooms where no decent home life is possible; while thousands of children go half starved and half naked to school, and are quite unable to profit, as they should do, even by the small amount of education and training offered them under a capitalist form of society.

## Socialists stand for a socialized form of society, in which (through the maintenance by the community of all school children, and the destruction of all slum dwellings) the physique of the whole nation will be brought up to the level of the physique of the present privileged classes.

When the community is organized, and when all adults work, no children will have to work, and there will be increased leisure for all, and more energy left for self-expression, for culture and for home life.

## Collective organization will also extend to the care of all the sick and all the old; so that the possibilities of social motherhood will be much extended and improved.

## Do Socialists Advocate and Work for Votes for All Women?

Yes, adult suffrage, or votes for all women and all men, is one of the foremost demands in all the Socialist program of all countries; and the Socialists of Germany, England, Denmark, etc., are making it part of their militant program; so that as the Socialist state evolves women may have equal influence and power with men to mold it democratically, and administer its laws in the best interests of every man, woman and child.

## The Yorkville Socialist Women's Study Club.

The Yorkville Socialist Women's Study Club has established a name for itself in Yorkville. The study hours are known to be of great advantage to all those interested in the study of social science from the Socialist point of view, and the interest of those who have once attended never flags.

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

## Saturday, May 21.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, J. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

14th A. D.—Important business meeting at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. As this is probably the last meeting of the district as a separate organization it is requested that every member be present.

### Woman's Study Club.

Harlem's Socialist Women's Study Club, 259 West 125th street, 8 p.m., 800th St. All members are urged to attend.

### Young Socialist Federation.

Circle 6 Young People's Socialist Federation, at its club rooms, 51 Columbia street. A debate will take place between two members. Young men and girls are especially invited.

### Socialist Literary Society.

New York Socialist Literary Society, Branch 209, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Business meeting and report from the delegate to the convention.

### KINGS COUNTY.

1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue.

12th A. D.—Turn Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

15th A. D. (Branch 2)—New Assembly Hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street.

18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. At tonight's meeting some action will be taken in regard to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Plans for the opening of the campaign will also be considered. It is intended to make this year's campaign the most active and effective ever carried on in the 15th Assembly district, and we would urge upon all members the need of their co-operation at tonight's meeting.

### NO ERIE STRIKE.

It was said last night that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of the conductors and trainmen and the management of the Erie Railroad Company, with respect to the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wage scale on the Erie.

### Sick and Death Benefit Society.

In answer to the numerous inquiries for more details as to the character, aims, and requirements of the new Independent American Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society now being formed, the organizing committee desires to state that any working man or working woman between the ages of eighteen and forty, in sound health, is entitled to membership, provided he or she believes in the ownership and control of the tools and means of production and distribution by all the people for the benefit of all, and that he or she pledges themselves to support at all times, politically, industrially, and financially, the class struggle of the workers against all institutions of capitalism.

The yearly dues will probably be \$12, and the benefits will be arranged on the following basis: Sick, \$5 to \$10 weekly; death, \$400 to \$1,000, according as the membership decides. All who have watched the rapid

# WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

All contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. James Avenue, New York City.

## WONDERFUL.

How wonderful, when you think of the earth new life will drink, on the mountain's rocky brink, the valley down below?—  
A woman thing is a grass blade small.  
Crowned by the feet that pass—  
All the dwarfs and giants tall,  
They'll make a blade of grass.

How wonderful, when you think, a little seed asleep,  
The wild bird sings his song,  
Singing melodies, link by link,  
The whole sweet summer long?  
A woman thing is a bird, always,  
Everywhere seen and heard—  
All the engines on earth, I say,  
Working on till Judgment Day,  
Never could make a bird.

How wonderful, when you think,  
The wild bird sings his song,  
Singing melodies, link by link,  
The whole sweet summer long?  
A woman thing is a bird, always,  
Everywhere seen and heard—  
All the engines on earth, I say,  
Working on till Judgment Day,  
Never could make a bird.

## WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

Because Socialists are working to replace the present chaotic system of property and riches, by an organized system of Socialism, under which, all means of production and distribution are owned by the community, every man and woman doing their share of work for the community will receive their fair share of the results of that work.

## Will Socialism Benefit All Women?

Yes, it will do away with all the overpaying and sweating of the working woman, which goes on under the present system; it will remove the economic necessity for women to sell themselves either in or out of marriage; and, by forcing the idle, parasitic woman to work, it will eventually increase the sum of her health and happiness.

## Will Socialism Benefit Motherhood?

Yes, because evolved, conscious motherhood—physical, intellectual, spiritual and social—an only be possible under the new social and economic conditions for which Socialists stand.

## Under our present system there is no scientific teaching given to mothers on the subject of race culture, the duties of citizenship, or on the duty of substituting social interest for individual interest.

Very few mothers are themselves at present sufficiently educated and trained for them to be able to influence rightly their own children; and many are too overburdened with work outside the home to have either the leisure to improve themselves or to train their own children.

Most of the children of the nation have to begin to maintain themselves long before the time that their technical training is finished, or before they are physically strong enough to become bread winners.

Thousands of working class families live in one or two rooms where no decent home life is possible; while thousands of children go half starved and half naked to school, and are quite unable to profit, as they should do, even by the small amount of education and training offered them under a capitalist form of society.

## Socialists stand for a socialized form of society, in which (through the maintenance by the community of all school children, and the destruction of all slum dwellings) the physique of the whole nation will be brought up to the level of the physique of the present privileged classes.

When the community is organized, and when all adults work, no children will have to work, and there will be increased leisure for all, and more energy left for self-expression, for culture and for home life.

## Collective organization will also extend to the care of all the sick and all the old; so that the possibilities of social motherhood will be much extended and improved.

## Do Socialists Advocate and Work for Votes for All Women?

Yes, adult suffrage, or votes for all women and all men, is one of the foremost demands in all the Socialist program of all countries; and the Socialists of Germany, England, Denmark, etc., are making it part of their militant program; so that as the Socialist state evolves women may have equal influence and power with men to mold it democratically, and administer its laws in the best interests of every man, woman and child.

## The Yorkville Socialist Women's Study Club.

The Yorkville Socialist Women's Study Club has established a name for itself in Yorkville. The study hours are known to be of great advantage to all those interested in the study of social science from the Socialist point of view, and the interest of those who have once attended never flags.

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

## Saturday, May 21.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, J. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

14th A. D.—Important business meeting at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. As this is probably the last meeting of the district as a separate organization it is requested that every member be present.

### Woman's Study Club.

Harlem's Socialist Women's Study Club, 259 West 125th street, 8 p.m., 800th St. All members are urged to attend.

### Young Socialist Federation.

Circle 6 Young People's Socialist Federation, at its club rooms, 51 Columbia street. A debate will take place between two members. Young men and girls are especially invited.

### Socialist Literary Society.

New York Socialist Literary Society, Branch 209, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Business meeting and report from the delegate to the convention.

### KINGS COUNTY.

1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue.

12th A. D.—Turn Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

15th A. D. (Branch 2)—New Assembly Hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street.

18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. At tonight's meeting some action will be taken in regard to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Plans for the opening of the campaign will also be considered. It is intended to make this year's campaign the most active and effective ever carried on in the 15th Assembly district, and we would urge upon all members the need of their co-operation at tonight's meeting.

### NO ERIE STRIKE.

It was said last night that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of the conductors and trainmen and the management of the Erie Railroad Company, with respect to the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wage scale on the Erie.

### Sick and Death Benefit Society.

In answer to the numerous inquiries for more details as to the character, aims, and requirements of the new Independent American Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society now being formed, the organizing committee desires to state that any working man or working woman between the ages of eighteen and forty, in sound health, is entitled to membership, provided he or she believes in the ownership and control of the tools and means of production and distribution by all the people for the benefit of all, and that he or she pledges themselves to support at all times, politically, industrially, and financially, the class struggle of the workers against all institutions of capitalism.

The yearly dues will probably be \$12, and the benefits will be arranged on the following basis: Sick, \$5 to \$10 weekly; death, \$400 to \$1,000, according as the membership decides. All who have watched the rapid

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

## Saturday, May 21.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, J. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

14th A. D.—Important business meeting at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. As this is probably the last meeting of the district as a separate organization it is requested that every member be present.

### Woman's Study Club.

Harlem's Socialist Women's Study Club, 259 West 125th street, 8 p.m., 800th St. All members are urged to attend.

### Young Socialist Federation.

Circle 6 Young People's Socialist Federation, at its club rooms, 51 Columbia street. A debate will take place between two members. Young men and girls are especially invited.

### Socialist Literary Society.

New York Socialist Literary Society, Branch 209, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Business meeting and report from the delegate to the convention.

### KINGS COUNTY.

1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue.

12th A. D.—Turn Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

15th A. D. (Branch 2)—New Assembly Hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street.

18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. At tonight's meeting some action will be taken in regard to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Plans for the opening of the campaign will also be considered. It is intended to make this year's campaign the most active and effective ever carried on in the 15th Assembly district, and we would urge upon all members the need of their co-operation at tonight's meeting.

### NO ERIE STRIKE.

It was said last night that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of the conductors and trainmen and the management of the Erie Railroad Company, with respect to the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wage scale on the Erie.

### Sick and Death Benefit Society.

In answer to the numerous inquiries for more details as to the character, aims, and requirements of the new Independent American Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society now being formed, the organizing committee desires to state that any working man or working woman between the ages of eighteen and forty, in sound health, is entitled to membership, provided he or she believes in the ownership and control of the tools and means of production and distribution by all the people for the benefit of all, and that he or she pledges themselves to support at all times, politically, industrially, and financially, the class struggle of the workers against all institutions of capitalism.

The yearly dues will probably be \$12, and the benefits will be arranged on the following basis: Sick, \$5 to \$10 weekly; death, \$400 to \$1,000, according as the membership decides. All who have watched the rapid

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

## Saturday, May 21.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, J. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

14th A. D.—Important business meeting at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. As this is probably the last meeting of the district as a separate organization it is requested that every member be present.

### Woman's Study Club.

Harlem's Socialist Women's Study Club, 259 West 125th street, 8 p.m., 800th St. All members are urged to attend.

### Young Socialist Federation.

Circle 6 Young People's Socialist Federation, at its club rooms, 51 Columbia street. A debate will take place between two members. Young men and girls are especially invited.

### Socialist Literary Society.

New York Socialist Literary Society, Branch 209, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Business meeting and report from the delegate to the convention.

### KINGS COUNTY.

1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue.

12th A. D.—Turn Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

15th A. D. (Branch 2)—New Assembly Hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street.

18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. At tonight's meeting some action will be taken in regard to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Plans for the opening of the campaign will also be considered. It is intended to make this year's campaign the most active and effective ever carried on in the 15th Assembly district, and we would urge upon all members the need of their co-operation at tonight's meeting.

### NO ERIE STRIKE.

It was said last night that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of the conductors and trainmen and the management of the Erie Railroad Company, with respect to the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wage scale on the Erie.

### Sick and Death Benefit Society.

In answer to the numerous inquiries for more details as to the character, aims, and requirements of the new Independent American Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society now being formed, the organizing committee desires to state that any working man or working woman between the ages of eighteen and forty, in sound health, is entitled to membership, provided he or she believes in the ownership and control of the tools and means of production and distribution by all the people for the benefit of all, and that he or she pledges themselves to support at all times, politically, industrially, and financially, the class struggle of the workers against all institutions of capitalism.

The yearly dues will probably be \$12, and the benefits will be arranged on the following basis: Sick, \$5 to \$10 weekly; death, \$400 to \$1,000, according as the membership decides. All who have watched the rapid

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

## Saturday, May 21.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 25th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, J. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

14th A. D.—Important business meeting at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. As this is probably the last meeting of the district as a separate organization it is requested that every member be present.

### Woman's Study Club.

Harlem's Socialist Women's Study Club, 259 West 125th street, 8 p.m., 800th St. All members are urged to attend.

### Young Socialist Federation.

Circle 6 Young People's Socialist Federation, at its club rooms, 51 Columbia street. A debate will take place between two members. Young men and girls are especially invited.

### Socialist Literary Society.

New York Socialist Literary Society, Branch 209, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Business meeting and report from the delegate to the convention.

### KINGS COUNTY.

1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue.

12th A. D.—Turn Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

15th A. D. (Branch 2)—New Assembly Hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street.

18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue. At tonight's meeting some action will be taken in regard to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Plans for the opening of the campaign will also be considered. It is intended to make this year's campaign the most active and effective ever carried on in the 15th Assembly district, and we would urge upon all members the need of their co-operation at tonight's meeting.

### NO ERIE STRIKE.

It was said last night that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of the conductors and trainmen and the management of the Erie Railroad Company, with respect to the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad wage scale on the Erie.

### Sick and Death Benefit Society.

In answer to the numerous inquiries for more details as to the character, aims, and requirements of the new Independent American Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society now being formed, the organizing committee desires to state that any working man or working woman between the ages of eighteen and forty, in sound health, is entitled to membership, provided he or she believes in the ownership and control of the tools and means of production and distribution by all the people for the benefit of all, and that he or she pledges themselves to support at all times, politically, industrially, and financially, the class struggle of the workers against all institutions of capitalism.

The yearly dues will probably be \$12, and the benefits will be arranged on the following basis: Sick, \$5 to \$10 weekly; death, \$400 to \$1,000, according as the membership decides. All who have watched the rapid

# M. & A. KATZ

Department Store

433 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y.

Tel. 2900 Plaza.

Are you looking for a great bargain in men's underwear? For this week we are offering Men's Underwear—Shirts and Socks—Drawers, all at 25c each.

Men's Washable Four-in-Hands, assorted colors, 75c each, 4 for 2.50.

We are selling "Keweenaw" Guaranteed Hose for Ladies, Gents and Children.

FULL LINE OF SILK GLOVES. Have our coupons. They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

## PRINTING.

COOPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS

150 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 405 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3302-3204 Beekman.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

For One Year	For Six Months	For Three Months	For One Month
\$2.00	\$1.00	.50	.20
Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
.50	.50	.50	.50

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

VOL. 8. FRIDAY, MAY 20. NO. 149.

## A DUTY TOMORROW.

Tomorrow The Call will publish a special edition in the interests of the bakers who are now on strike. Every workingman who thinks at all knows that the outcome of that strike concerns not only the bakers, but concerns also every man who really labors for a living.

So this edition should receive an enormous circulation throughout the strike district. Make known to as large a circle as possible the wrongs that have been inflicted on the bakers.

In order to do this, give this Saturday issue of The Call to everybody who lives in the same house as yourself, and if possible give it to every one in the same block.

Give it to your grocer, in order that he may understand his patrons are against scab bread.

Give it to your delicatessen dealer, for the same reason.

Carry a bundle to the next meeting of your union in order that your fellow unionists may know the fight that is being conducted and the way it is being organized.

See that every one along the route of tomorrow's suffrage parade and every one who listens to the speakers in Union Square gets a copy. Flood them with Calls, spread them everywhere, for the women will be the greatest factor in winning this strike. If you can interest the women now, the striking bakers will find less trouble in making the boss bakers grant their just demands.

## PAYING FOR FRILLS.

The Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company explains that it did not intend to give nor did it claim to give two pounds of butter in a "two pound package." What it handed over to its patrons was a carton containing a certain amount of butter. It might be two pounds, or it might be less. It does not in any place in the evidence develop that it might be more. That would be poor business.

This butter was a fancy article, as far as its wrappings were concerned. It was put up in a really fancy box, and it cost a really fancy price, judged even by the fancy prices we pay for the butter that comes out of a mere unornamental tub.

But that is an old story. We are paying millions of dollars for containers, and the cost enters into the increased price we pay for living. The National Biscuit Company takes it out of us for the fine packages in which they pack their crackers. In some instances the container costs more than the contents. The various tobacco manufacturers take it out of us for the beautiful boxes in which they place their product.

Everywhere, millions of dollars are spent for packages that must in the end be thrown away. But the Sheffield Farms is one of the first concerns called to account for the practice. It was making a splendid profit not only on the butter it sold, but also on the box that contained the butter. This was, of course, good business, common business, a thing that is done every day. It is an example of the higher form of capitalist morality. Now that a firm has been indicted for it, and is on trial, it will be interesting to see what happens.

## MAKING IT EASY.

Both real estate dealers and railroads have been insisting that one of the easiest things in the world is to own your own home, if you move far enough away from the center of population. The scheme has been especially favored by the railroads, because the more people moved far from their work the more fare they would pay. So in New York city, men and women who work here live on Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, Connecticut and far up New York state. They are trying to escape high rents and overcrowding in doing so. Of course, they knew that there was a toll to be paid to the roads, but this was less disagreeable than the things from which they sought to escape. They also knew that extra hours of traveling to and from work added to the number of hours they really put in. But this, also, had its compensation in purer air and greater quiet.

In fact, though the cost amounts to about the same and the hours of labor were longer, there were such manifest advantages in living in the country that the railroads decided to make it pay from their end. They have done so by raising fares. The commuter will have to pay more for what he gets, and all his protests and his fighting will avail him nothing. The railroads have the power to raise rates. The power means the right. The railroad is as much a public necessity as the highway. Yet, while the highway is free and is supported at public expense, the railroad, also supported at public expense, is exploited by private individuals for their own advantage.

Let the commuters, after they have yelled and protested in vain, sit back and consider the facts in the case. They may learn that the railroads have only done to them what they, in conjunction with other free American citizens, have authorized the railroads to do.

We must in justice score one for Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. His memorial verses to King Edward are immeasurably superior to Rudyard Kipling's. And they are mercifully shorter. We must also score one for the Muse. She can neither be bought nor kept. No king ever received such a stirring tribute as Walt Whitman's spontaneous tribute to Lincoln, "Captain, Oh, My Captain." No laureate, practicing his trade, ever came within any distance of Milton's "Lycidas" or Shelley's wonderful "Adonais." Edward King, who inspired the first, would now be forgotten but for Milton. John Keats, when Shelley strung his mighty lyre, was an unknown and unconsidered minor versifier to the majority of the English people.

Doubtlessly the Republican party will, in its next platform, claim that it pulled us through the present comet crisis. It has claimed about everything else favorable that has happened, and now that Mr. Hearst is out of the country and cannot say that he did it, the Republicans might as well put in their claims.

It is strange, very, very strange, that when such good Samaritans as Mr. Tiffany or Mr. Van Norden seek to be kindly the object of their solicitude is some woman on the street. It is also very, very strange that the first the public hears of these secret ministrations is that the Samaritans have been robbed. Of course, Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Van Norden are not alone in carrying out the work. There are plenty of others. Sometimes they are robbed, but do not beef about it. Sometimes they get by without being robbed. But like Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Van Norden, they are constantly in danger of having the objects of their wondrously kind charity turn on them.

Speaker Cannon shows that his ideas are the same as they formerly were. But his tongue has lost its cutting edge and his mind lacks its former swiftness. No wonder he is not now acceptable to the real powers in his party. He is like the old and faithful clerk doomed to discharge after years of obsequious service.

## CONFISCATION.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The other day I sat down in a railway train by the brakeman.

He was a fine, active, thoughtful fellow, and I began conversation.

Pretty soon he discovered that I was a Socialist and said: "Well, I am not for that."

"That's strange," I remarked.

"Because I am against confiscation," he said. "A man's property is his own and no one has the right to rob him of it."

"Have you any property?" I asked.

"No, nothing except my arms and legs and labor, but I believe in a square deal, even for the capitalist."

"Well, so do I," I answered; "but how square do you think the deal now is? Take, for instance, the matter of confiscation."

"When the state wants to take a man's property it tells him in advance."

"There are then usually long court proceedings. The property is looked over by experts, a fair price is set on it and the state buys it."

"The property owner is fully protected by law, and even the courts watch his interests to see that he doesn't suffer, but what about your property, your arms, your legs, your labor?"

"In pretty fair shape, don't you think?" he answered, slapping his leg.

"But suppose a boss confiscates your leg, your arm, undermines your health or takes your life in industry," I said, "what protection have you?"

"Dangerous trades don't wait for the court to put a value on your leg, or arm, or life."

"It takes it first, robs you of it, and then you go to the courts to get compensation."

"Within the last twenty-five years about 140,000 men have lost their lives on the railroads alone, and about 300,000 men have lost arms, legs and eyes."

"Each year in the United States more than 1,000,000 persons suffer some industrial accident."

"Well, what is the result?"

"Dangerous Trade confiscates some valuable portion of your body and then says to you or to your family, go to the courts and see what you can get."

"And you go to the courts with a cheap lawyer to meet Dangerous Trade with a very fine lawyer and many witnesses, and photographs and testimony and everything else that Dangerous Trade needs."

"In fact, Dangerous Trade in some places owns the judge and the jury, and you or your wife undertakes to fight that combination to get compensation for your arm, leg, or life."

"So far as I know there is not much property confiscated in this country."

"It was pretty hard for Tom Johnson in Cleveland even when he tried to buy out the street railways."

"It is going to take all the power, energy and ability of the Socialists of Milwaukee to get one single monopoly municipalized, but there is no question that every day thousands of arms and legs and lives are confiscated by Dangerous Trade."

"Do you call that the square deal?"

"And if you would fight to protect property, don't you think it is about time to fight to protect the only property you have?"

"Just then, coming to a station, we

slowed up and the brakeman left until the train was under way again.

After a time he came back and sat down, saying: "Of course, there is some truth in Socialism, only I have not liked some of the ideas I have heard about."

"Well, if I were you," I answered, "I would begin today to fight confiscation."

"If you fight that hard enough, and intelligently enough, you will be as good a Socialist as I am. You might begin by realizing that the trusts confiscate millions of dollars each year out of the wages of workmen; that they confiscate the livelihood of thousands of little men with their little shops and stores and factories; that they confiscate, with the aid of corrupt legislators, immensely valuable natural resources, oil wells, coal mines, gold mines and forests; that they confiscate your taxes by evading their taxes; that they not only confiscate an immense value of property each year, but in dealing with the millions of wage workers they have so protected themselves by the law and the courts that they can confiscate even your leg, your arm, your life and your health, without just compensation."

"Yes, it is a big question," said the brakeman, "and the people are thinking more and more about these things."

"There is a prejudice against Socialism, but accidents are terrible things. Sometimes when I leave my wife and children in the morning I often think it may be the last time I shall see them."

"A fellow on the railroads never knows what'll happen."

## THE GOLD-BEATER.

Where the street at noon is shaken with tremors of its traffic like a steamer deck with the toll of its engines, a glint of yellow light from a basement shop window catches the attention of the passerby, as a sudden gleam from the bottom of a dark pool might reveal to a swimmer a lost ring or coin.

Behind the grimy glass is discerned, not easily at first, the form of a workman beating out gold-leaf with a broad-faced, wooden mallet; his flesh is as pale as a mushroom's, from the darkness of his cellar, and his weary arm delivers its blows with the spasmodic motions of a mechanical figure.

What moving contrasts to this gloomy dungeon are suggested by thought of the destination of the fragile, burnished petals, that the gold-beater lays one by one on a heap beside him, as if he were building the calyx of some splendid flower of the sun!

The opera house with its gilded balconies thronged with auditors of the world's chosen singers, ornate theaters ringing with laughter and brilliant hotel banquet rooms, and luxurious halls and chambers of costly homes; libraries with their volumes embellished with the shining foil, and art galleries with their rich frames enhancing the varied hues of the canvases; the domes and crested towers of a great city flashing in the morning sunlight, with, perhaps, on some peak in their midst, the form of a Diana, poised a-tiptoe in the sweet breeze, with scarf blown free of her shapely golden body.

These all rise to mind as one gazes down into the dim prison-chamber of the pale workman at his cheerless labor, until he seems to typify all the millions who fashion things of beauty and value that they may not enjoy themselves, but must deliver to others who need never enter the grim gates of toil.

But it is decreed that the disinherited shall earn infinitely more than their pitiful wages; though all but unknown as yet to themselves, their blows and strokes, their endurance and skill, their pain and exhaustion, their wounds and death, are irrevocably welding and uprearing a new world on foundations laid in sacrifice and anguish.

Take heart, then, weary gold-beater in the dark basement! The mallet you wield all day with aching shoulder and wrist does more than flatten the endless yellow leaves—its "tat-tat-tat" is a persistent knocking at the door of a mighty sleeper, that will help arouse him to his exalted and ordained task of shaping the times for Brotherhood.

## NIGHT MESSENGER SERVICE BURNS UP BOYS

The study which the national child labor committee has made of the messenger service of the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph and the smaller companies shows conclusively that no boy should have a place in the night service.

Oswen R. Lovjoy, the secretary of the committee, says:

"That the reader may understand the nature of forces affecting child life in the night messenger service, he must dismiss from his mind this popular picture of a small boy in uniform running at top speed to carry a telegram to its destination. This is a dominant feature of the day messenger service, but at night it plays a subsidiary part and in the case of many local companies has no place whatever. In a large city in the Middle West the sign of one of the companies doing a national business announces 'Messengers Furnished Day or Night for Any Kind of Service,' and a New York 'up state' city has an enterprising local company which proclaims on large calendars: 'We furnish boys to run errands or to do work of any kind. Single errands 10 cents.' One of their street agents, an under-sized boy of fourteen years, was eager at 10:30 at night to 'show' us the lowest resorts in the city, giving names and street addresses which further investigation proved to be shockingly accurate.

"Among the duties of messenger boys reported by one of our investigators within the past six months are mentioned the following: Waiting on table; wheeling an invalid; buying a woman's underwear in a department store; taking care of a baby; assisting a woman to dress; carrying business reports to distant cities; purchasing candy, flowers, cigars and liquor; acting as house watchman in the absence of its owner; folding circulars and mailing in an office; sitting as doorman at a reception, and as escort on the street."

The day messengers do legitimate work and a bright boy is often given a better position by a business man with whom he comes in contact. No such opportunity is open to the night boy. His errands are of a different sort. Besides the wear and tear which any night work makes on growing boys, these little fellows have entered one of the "dead ends" or "blind alleys" of industry. The investigation showed that very few enter good office positions or learn trades. They are doomed at fourteen or sixteen to join the great ranks of the unskilled—and from the ranks of the unskilled boys are recruited later the unemployed men.

But worse than this is the use made of the night messengers in illegitimate errands. They are sent to saloons to buy "half pints," to drug stores to get opium in "plain packages," to disorderly houses to carry notes and make assignments.

## BOYCOTTING IS LEGAL—IN GERMANY.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

For the benefit of Gompers, Mitchell and their following a decision recently arrived at by the competent court in Berlin, Germany, may here be contrasted with the now notorious prison sentence hanging over the three officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Be it remembered that Gompers and his associates were sentenced for contempt of court because of the publication of a boycott notice in the Federationist against the Bucks Store and Range Company.

In the Berlin court, under the shadow of William II's bristling imperial moustache, a case of boycotting by published notices was also the issue.

The proprietor of a certain large saloon and meeting hall had persistently refused to let the Berlin Socialists use his hall for public meetings. Thereupon our militant contemporary, the Vorwarts, twice published notices asking its readers to withhold their patronage from this particular place, stating the fact that the proprietor had refused the use of his hall for Socialist meetings.

The proprietor now entered suit for damages against the Vorwarts, but he lost his case signally. In the opinion handed down by the Berlin judges it is admitted that the Socialist party has a legitimate interest in securing suitable places for public meetings. Plaintiff has refused to let his place be used for such meetings. When, therefore, the Vorwarts urged its readers to withhold their patronage from plaintiff's place as long as such refusal was persisted in, the Vorwarts was merely acting in defense of legitimate interests. The use of

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

I see a lot of human sandwich men going down the street, advertising Socialism. They imagine they are exposing it.

If some persons were as much worried by capitalism as they were by the comet, the old parties would collapse sooner.

No man has a right to complain of present conditions until he has voted right. Every complaint an old party voter utters is aimed at himself.

Have you a nice old because the landlord would not take the chill of your flat these shivering days? Send him your doctor's bill and watch him pay it.

That women are, as a rule, the victims of much injustice in life there is no doubt," says Elbert Hubbard, in the American. Are you there, True-

penny? as Hamlet would say. I wonder he did not quote the case of the original Mrs. Corey.

The runner is running a race with Fame. The pretty lady who lured him on is fleet as Atlanta, and he puts forth his best efforts. Suddenly a Crooked Dollar wabbles into the arena. The runner immediately forgets the elusive vision and imitates the wabbler. This, too, is capitalism.

Did you ever see a plutocratic employer who could "afford it" if asked for an increase in wages? Even the "philanthropic" Fleischmanns, advertised to the skies by their grand old bread-line, do not propose to allow the striking bakers to reduce their bank account by \$3,000 a year. Now, if they could raise the price of bread, and take it out of the poor that way—but ahem! We shall stick to snobs and the bread-line.

## FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 23. Spent some time helping out in Mr. Shindler's office—the lines of applicants extend way down to the ground floor, and it almost broke my heart to witness all the terrible misery that is being disclosed before the committee in charge. The brutalities practiced upon some of the girls are beyond description. I really don't know as a body could retell all that's going on there—stories of the unbearable cold that reigns in their gloomy homes, of starvation and sickness, and the truth of their words could be easily verified by the careworn expression of their emaciated faces. I only wonder how they can stand it all, but then—I myself am for days long without a morsel of food, somehow a body's insides get so dried up that one don't mind hunger any longer, only that my strength is giving out bit by bit.

It seems hardly believable that those on the other side know about our misery and yet go on reveling in their wealth. I think that about all they're willing to do is to make believe our troubles have at last appeased to them, so that we may think they are trying to find a remedy to soothe our aching hearts.

This afternoon a number of organizations sent their representatives to a conference which should call a protest meeting against the police and judges. And with whom didn't I elbow there—the boss of those who talk votes for women, and those who seem to worry so much about the salesgirls and so many, many big guys that a plain little shop girl had no show at all.

And yet—the nearer I come to know of real life and its mysteries. But today, more than ever, it was made clear to me that money does all the talking at present. It was simply ridiculous to see how everybody bowed to the voice and word of her that owns so many millions, all except myself and one little Jew girl.

"We don't want any of those agitators on our list of speakers," protested one of the lady bosses. "We

are here to see that this meeting tries with it a spirit of respectability. Of course, she meant the Socialists. I've often wondered why the rich so afraid of them. I really don't think they'd rather find themselves in the company of the devil than in that of Socialists. I guess it is because Socialists don't hesitate to show up as they stand without covering up their numerous sins.

"I really do not know whether I wish to protest against Comrade Baker," suggested another. "I think what we ought to do is to send a committee to Judge Gaynor and ask him to intercede for the girls."

Not one of them thought of bringing the matter openly, stating exact circumstances which led to our unjust abuse and suffering. In the contrary, they are mortally afraid that those whom they call agitators would disclose the meretriciousness in which us girls have been taught. To me it is simply sickening, the cowardly way of doing things—ways afraid of offending some one who is of their kind, they'd rather shield the blackguard than show him up. It makes me laugh when I think that the conference was called because those kind people felt for us with their suffering sisters and they've spent a whole afternoon devising means of patching up this and necessary protest so as to not come dust into our eyes and at the same time have a gathering of respectable citizens who will come together in order to express their confidence in each other.

I just felt like telling them that there ain't no use of making believe if they can't come right out and say what they think about the treatment we receive at the hands of the police and judges.

Mrs. Bloom has been threatened with dispossession, and here am I sitting under her roof and once in a while staring with them in a crowd, and the Lord knows it is a precious little that I can give them, and not a thing left to do. I could take to the uncle. I guess I have to ask for some benefit after

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HERRON ON ROOSEVELT.

Editor of The Call:

Permit me to call the attention of the various literature and educational committees of the party to an article which appeared in last Sunday's Call. I refer to Comrade George D. Herron's analysis of the life and work of Theodore Roosevelt. A large portion of this, after the elimination of some technical terms, would make an excellent leaflet for distribution upon the occasion of the arrival of His Majesty.

It does not seem to me, however, that the future is quite as dark as Comrade Herron indicates. Darkness ahead there may be, but not dark ages. The forces making for benevolent feudalism and autocracy are small indeed when compared to the mighty on-rush of the democratic labor movement. The superficiality of Roosevelt typifies the age. Morgan, in reality, is not a great constructive industrialist, but an extraordinarily cunning swindler. Likewise our Theodore is not Caesar, but a Fifth Avenue Dick Croker, publicly proclaiming himself as a second Andrew Jackson, and privately nursing the conception that he is the Alexander Hamilton of the new regime.

But Comrade Herron's analysis is nevertheless illuminating. Reject the pessimistic note and it stands as the best contemporary character sketch we have read in the whole field of American historical writing.

FRANK BOHN.  
New York, May 17, 1910.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN NORWAY.

The recent dispatch from Norway regarding the extension of suffrage to women which has been widely published is so misleading that it seems best to make a statement in regard to it. It was as follows:

"By a great majority the odelsthing has voted to grant universal municipal suffrage to women over twenty-five years of age. Since 1907 women have been allowed to vote under the same conditions as men, only when they or the husband when the couple have the property in common, have paid an income tax of 400 kroner in the towns and 200 kroner in the country districts."

Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of Norway in 1901 instead of 1907. They did not have to pay an income tax of 400 kroner, \$110. Thus even wage-earning women have a vote. This applied to single women, to married women who held property in their own name, and to those who held it jointly with their husbands. At the same time this law was passed universal municipal suffrage was for the first time granted to men without any tax paying qualifications.

In 1907 the parliament gave to the women of Norway full suffrage—the right to vote for members of parliament and to sit in that body. This was granted to all women who possessed municipal suffrage, and therefore it carried this small tax qualification. Women exercised the parliamentary vote for the first time a few months ago and one woman was elected to parliament.

The women have always protested against the tax paying qualification, which was not imposed on men. The parliament by now removing the disqualification for the municipal suf-

frage has also removed it for the parliamentary suffrage, and thus there is complete universal suffrage for women in Norway.

IDA HUSTED HARPER,  
Chairman National Woman's Suffrage Press Bureau.  
New York, May 16, 1910.

A CORRECTION.

Editor of The Call:

To my deep regret a very serious omission has been made in publication of my article on "Individualism and Co-operation." The omission was made between the following sentences: "For example, if a member should apply for credit if she had done business with the co-operative for the months and spent a total amount of \$200 during those three months. This statement in the article was published was followed up by a statement which read as follows: 'In the rope a member who sees another member purchasing articles from another store which are for sale in co-operative store looks and acts toward this consumer in the same manner as a union man here acts toward a scab.'

You readily see that these paragraphs do not hold together well. The omission was the following—but could be done:

"Let us assume that a dividend of 8 per cent. on the previous six months would entitle to \$16 plus \$8 for the value of her share of stock, a total of \$24. We then would allow her \$4 a week and in this manner would cover her over for five weeks. At the end of the period her case would be brought up before the board of directors at the next meeting, and thought deserving each member would be taxed a few cents in order to cover this member over."

"This is considered the strong fact of the European co-operatives. The high degree of solidarity which is attained there is a result of it."

P. VLACH,  
New York, May 17, 1910.

JOE AND JIM.

Editor of The Call:

How can Joe and Jim be brought to a realization of the iniquities existing conditions? The question seriously asked with the hope of being satisfactorily answered by good Comrade.

Joe is a clerk in a railway station. He is a delicate chap, with very wavy eyes. Today, May 17, he was instructed by his boss to stay tonight and get out a tonnage statement. He was requested to be excused as the electric light affected his eyesight. He being brutally ordered to either stay or quit, a fellow clerk expressed his sympathy. Joe shut his shoulders and resignedly said: "The agent is the boss." No other thought entered his mind than the agent being the boss.

Jim is the ticket agent at the station. And when shown the station in today's Call, entitled "Use the Printing Machine," a machine which if adopted, will eliminate him, he simply smiled and exclaimed: "Gee, will save a lot of money for the company." He never gave one thought to the probability of being thrown out of work.

What in the name of all that's holy and holy can be done with such agents for men? Will not some of our Socialist bright lights let a Comrade how he can bring Joe and Jim, who are both good fellows—to a realization of the iniquitous system which they are unconscious victims of?

E. S. EGERTON,  
Orange, N. J., May 17, 1910.