

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair with rising temperature.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2908 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 3—No. 141.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

LONG DEBATE ON FARM QUESTION

Socialist Congress Decides to Substitute "Capitalist" for "Propertied" Class.

CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES

National Delegates' Fares to Be Paid by Assessment on Membership.

(Special Report for The Call.)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—The first thing done today in the national congress of the Socialist party was to send a telegram, on motion of Delegate Kennedy, state organizer of Pennsylvania, to the New Castle Socialists, offering moral and financial support to them in their fight for the Free Press. The motion was unanimously adopted.

George H. Goebel, of New Jersey, acted as chairman for the day's session.

Then the election of the farmers' committee took place. The delegates decided on this committee were: O'Hare, Hunter, Ameringer, Wright, Freeman and Maurer.

The discussion over the constitution in its relation to farmers waxed warm, and lasted the entire day, over articles 2 and 3, of the national constitution.

Motion was made to the effect that any member who goes into another state shall deposit his card, and that the new state secretary notify the secretary from which the member came, so that the various state secretaries may know to what extent members shift their membership, etc. Motion carried.

Change in Adjectives.

After several hours' discussion, in which warm arguments were presented from both sides, it was finally decided to strike out in the fifth paragraph of Article 37 the clause "propertied class" and insert "capitalist class." This change was made so that farmers who own small farms may not be driven away from the party because of a fear that their property would be taken from them. Those opposed to the motion claimed that the opposite view carried with it the simple object of getting votes rather than to teach the farmers class consciousness.

A motion was made that any member excluded from his local could appeal to his state and then to the national executive committee for readmittance. The motion was adopted.

Bulletin Spats.

The question of the use of the National Bulletin for personal wrangling was brought up and discussed. It was decided, however, that the Bulletin not be used for correspondence, but for organization and propaganda and the discussion of new methods of organization, etc.

It was further resolved that the national secretary as well as members of the national executive committee could be temporarily removed from office by the national committee, but that a vote of the entire membership should be taken at once on the matter.

A long debate took place on Article IX and section 6 of the constitution. Finally, it was decided to strike out the paragraph which permits delegates to the national congress to have \$2 a day and railroad fare. It was decided that this expense to be met by an assessment of 25 cents upon the membership.

The constitution committee recommended that instead of twenty locals being necessary in order to call for a general vote, the signatures of at least forty locals or necessary before a vote be taken. If the necessary signatures be in sixty days before the vote is taken.

Delegate Lee, of New York, strongly opposed the recommendation, and made a substitute to the effect that 5 per cent of the membership be necessary in order to take a vote on any question.

Delegate Goebel, of New Jersey, made a long speech against the substitute, but without result.

Two clauses were added to Section 11 of the national constitution to the effect that the women's committee should be elected from the female members of the party every other year. The duty of this committee is to further the propaganda and organization among women.

The committee brought in a supplement to Article 13 of the constitution which deals with the international secretaries. This report was embodied in Section 15 of the constitution, stating

MAYBE COMET DIDN'T PASS THROUGH TAIL

Authorities and Science Sharps Disagree on Question—Prof. Ries' Repulsion Theory.

The report from the Yerkes Observatory, Green Bay, Wis., of a broad spectrum extending across and a considerable distance to each side of the sun" convinces Elias E. Ries, E. E. of this city, of the truth of a theory he has regarding the behavior of comets in general, and of Halley's comet in particular. Ries is preparing a paper on the subject that is to be read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a member. His theory has to do with gravitational attraction and repulsion, and from the workings of it is deduced the idea that the earth did not pass through the tail of Halley's comet, and, moreover, will not, solely because of the repulsion exercised by the earth's surface.

Ries' theory is that the positive attraction of the sun for the slight mass of the nucleus of the comet is changed into repulsion as soon as the comet actually is reached. This causes the detaching of a part of the mass of the nucleus which goes with other things to make up the tail of the comet. The comet, swinging around in its orbit, eventually comes into line between the sun and the earth, being then nearer to the earth than to the sun. At this stage, if there were not the gravitational attraction and repulsion, the tail of the comet would spread out directly over the earth, or rather so that the earth has to pass through it.

The attraction of the sun for the nucleus of the comet, acting as repulsion for the tail, forces that toward the earth, but not strongly enough to overcome the repulsion of the earth's surface for the tail constituents. As a result, as Ries sees it, the comet's tail splits up, something like a fish's tail, with the incision presented toward the globe. His idea is further that as the comet swings along its way the tail, forced by the straight line repulsion of the sun and that of the earth acting along the line of the comet's orbit, will swing the tail out so that it never comes in contact with the earth at all.

The phenomenon observed out West of a broad band of light across the sun, Ries believes, strengthens his theory. He thinks what was seen was not only the comet nucleus but the tail as well and was split out by the various repulsions forming a band across the sun, which the comet was passing.

HUGHES' SUPPORTERS MAY COMPROMISE

ALBANY, May 20.—There is going to be just one more conference on the question of direct nominations before the legislative session goes out of business. It has been made plain from the outset that the advocates of the governor's plan of primary reform as embodied in the Hinman-Green bill would not talk compromise until the governor's bill was voted upon and killed in the senate and assembly.

Now that the fate of the Hinman-Green bill has been settled some of the governor's foremost champions of direct nominations, like Senator Harvey D. Hinman, of Broome, are willing to listen to suggestions from other sources in the hope of agreeing upon a compromise measure.

As a result of the solicitations of the governor's friends Majority Leader Cobb had a conference of the Republican senators today, when it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Senators Hinman, Cobb and Meade to have a final talk with Governor Hughes on the primary reform.

This committee will have it out finally with the governor tomorrow and unless he concedes some of the essential features of the Meade-Phillips Republican organization or the Cobb compromise measure, the committee will tell the governor that further primary talk at this session is useless.

That foreign language organizations which have at least 500 members who are paying 5 cents a month, to the national office shall have an interpreter who shall be paid out of the national fund.

These foreign speaking organizations will be entitled to one delegate each to the national congress, but no vote. The right of voting between these organizations and the states to which they belong, it was decided, should be settled among themselves.

A separate resolution was adopted wherein the foreign language organizations are called upon to co-operate with the respective states to which they belong in the interest of the party.

It was decided to recommend to the state organizations to return 50 per cent of the dues to these foreign organizations to carry on agitation and organization among their fellow countrymen.

COLD COMFORT FOR COMMUTERS

President Mellen Tells Them He Doesn't Care What They Do. "Just Business."

The hard-pressed middle class gets little sympathy from the big capitalists when they come to the captain's office with their troubles. At such times they are forced to realize where they stand.

President Charles S. Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, met yesterday afternoon two delegations of commuters who wanted to protest over the new scale of prices set by the road to go into effect June 1. The meeting took place in the directors' room of the Grand Central station. One delegation came from the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, and another represented the commuters of New Rochelle and South Norwalk. New Rochelle had fifteen men there.

The fact that it was through the commuters and their families that the New Haven road has increased its business and is able to pay its dividends was brought out with emphasis by the protesters. The New Rochelle folks had half a dozen men speak for them. President Mellen heard them all, and then he answered their questions.

He pointed out that the railroad company has made its increase in rates all over its system. The commuters, who were hit especially hard, deserved more than anybody else, he said. Mellen said that a good many people forget or don't know that the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad runs only to Woodlawn; and from that point is dependent on the New York Central, and must pay that company for the use of its tracks and stations.

He asserted that it cost his company 17.5 cents for every passenger that goes in and out of the Grand Central. He told the commuters that the New Haven road has been losing 7.99 cents on each one of them. By the new scale of prices the road will continue to lose 4.71 cents on every commuter, he said. The great loss, Mellen said, is between Woodlawn and Grand Central.

President Mellen remarked that the cost of everything has gone up so high that his company must reduce the expenses. When some of the commuters told him that under the new arrangement a lot of persons would refuse to go to New Rochelle, Mellen simply replied that he really did not care, for it would save him money. Nothing personal, but just business.

Although the protesting commuters didn't get a whole lot of satisfaction from the interview. They have forwarded a petition to the Public Service Commission and expect a hearing in Albany soon. Mellen told the reporters that he is quite willing to appear when he is called, but he doesn't think there will be any decision to alter the changes adopted by his company.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces that unless changes are made meanwhile, monthly commutation rates from New York to the places named will be as follows after July 1: Elizabeth, \$6; El Mora, \$8.15; Roselle, \$6.25; Cranford, \$6.55; Westfield, \$7.15; Fanwood, \$7.50; Netherwood, \$7.80; Plainfield, \$7.85; Grant avenue, \$8.15; Clinton avenue, \$8.20; Dunellen, \$8.35; Bound Brook, \$8.50; Finders, \$9.20, and Somerville, \$9.35.

TWO MORE SEA-KILLERS LIKELY

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The old question of whether Congress shall authorize the construction of one or two battleships was thrashed out in the senate today during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The discussion was not completed and will be resumed when the senate meets Monday, but it is a safe prediction that the senate will follow the course of the house and give authority for the construction of two battleships.

MORE CAPITALIST FREE LOVE.

After hearing the evidence a jury before Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court, yesterday, returned a verdict holding that Samuel de la Plaine S. Ellis, Jr., was guilty, on January 15, 1908, of such conduct with a woman known as Marie Smith as entitled his wife, Edith Helen Ellis, to an absolute divorce.

PEACE BETWEEN POLICE HEADS.

Mayor Gaynor apparently put an end yesterday to the quarrel between Police Commissioner Baker and Deputy Commissioner Bugher. The two shook hands in the Mayor's office, and it was agreed that Bugher should remain at headquarters as first deputy.

BROOKLYN WORKER KILLED.

Emil Linkwill, forty years old, of 112 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed this morning by a pile of flooring which fell on him while he was working on the ground floor of a building in the course of erection at Sixth avenue and 33d street.

He Helps Bake New York's Bread



By Carrie W. Allen.
The creature whose picture adorns the top of this page was once a man. He is now a scab.

The other day he was captured by the pickets and brought to the union headquarters where he was photographed. Later he was returned to the bakeryshop whence he came to again take up his work of kneading his daily bread.

He told me that ten years ago he was a Fleischmann baker. He is today a Fleischmann scab.

The scab is distinctly a by-product of the profit system. The bosses give the workers low wages and long hours. If the workers have sense enough, they go on strike. That is where the scab comes in.

He is usually a down and out victim of the profit system. The increased speed of the machines wears the workers out. Many of them are thrown useless on the social scrap heap when they should be in their prime. If such a one sinks low enough, he becomes a scab, and is used by the respectable boss to break a strike.

Don't blame the poor, wretched scab. Blame the system that produced him.

The bakers have built up princely fortunes for a down and out victim of the profit system. They have received pitifully small wages. All through the long hours of the night they have stood for years faithfully making our bread. They felt that they could not "speed it up" such long hours any more, and so they asked

WELL, WELL, HERE'S A BRAND NEW LEAGUE

ALBANY, May 20.—Three Brooklyn marketmen are responsible as directors for a novel membership corporation which was filed today with the Secretary of State and is to be known as the Employees' Fidelity League, with its principal office in Brooklyn. The certificate shows the league is formed, to affiliate all employees who are not connected with labor organizations, owing to inability to meet the moneyed obligations and other conditions of unions and organized labor bodies, into one membership body in this state and to encourage and act in union with all employers of labor who have avowed hostility to labor organizations as at present constituted and controlled is based upon the principles of labor unions as at present enforced.

The Brooklyn men named as the directors are Harry E. Lohfeld, Charles Benne and William Benne, Jr.

Today a big woman suffrage protest meeting will be held at Union Square, where Mrs. Carrie W. Allen will speak. Socialist women are to march as a Socialist group, which will form at the Woman's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street, at 2:30 o'clock. A committee will be on hand with red sashes, and the woman's committee banner will head the battalion.

Do not fail to come as the representative of your party, the only political party demanding equal rights for women.

KING'S FUNERAL AMID GREAT CRUSH

Thousands Jam London Streets As Imposing Cavalcade Passes—Many Trampled and Hurt.

LONDON, May 20.—Millions packed London's streets today to look upon the imposing procession that attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII. Hundreds were injured in the terrible jam, and many more fell in their tracks of exhaustion after standing in the streets hour after hour. Women fainted by the score. Ambulances rushed hither and thither. The police and soldiery at some points were swamped and pushed aside.

The funeral of Queen Victoria ranked as the most imposing ceremonial in history. That of King Edward VII has established a new standard in splendor, in dignity and in grand simplicity. Three hours before the head of the procession moved every individual among the serried millions who were massed along the three-mile route was in his place.

A trip along the line of march at 7 o'clock was in itself a spectacle unmatched in all times. There were at least a million persons in Hyde Park alone. This was the only spot where there was unlimited space.

The deep-toned voice of the great bell in the tower of Westminster Abbey at 9:10 o'clock announced the beginning of the royal obsequies. At that hour King George, the members of the royal family, visiting monarchs and representatives of the powers who were to take part in the procession, left Buckingham Palace under escort of a single company of guards, and proceeded to Westminster Hall. All the bells in London began to toll and detachments of artillery at various parts of the city and throughout Great Britain began firing minute guns.

The most impressive scene of the London ceremony was in the palace yards, from which the procession started. There had assembled many of the civilian dignitaries of the empire, including Premier Asquith and members of the cabinet with their wives and Lord Rosebery, who wore the uniform of a royal Scottish archer.

The empty gun carriage, with its company of bearers and guard of honor, stood waiting at the entrance. Troops in the dark blue of the blue-jackets and the scarlet of the Life Guards lined the square awaiting the arrival of the royal mourners.

Gang of Kings.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock they entered the gate in the same order they took in the greater procession an hour later. The world has never seen such a representation of temporal power as was personified by that cavalcade of kings. It was led by General Ian Hamilton, representing the headquarters staff, and a single company of Life Guards.

At the head of the imperial column rode George V. on horseback and in a field marshal's uniform. Flanking him a pace in the rear were the German emperor and the Duke of Connaught. The kaiser rode a white charger. His face was almost unnaturally pale, as it always is on great occasions, and his whole bearing was that of stern dignity.

Next in the galaxy of crowned heads rode King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, was by his side and with him was King Alfonso of Spain, whose face has aged beyond his years since the English public last saw him. He doubtless will remember the martyred Ferrer for a long time.

King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, was a complete stranger to the populace, but his dark, almost sinister face commanded attention.

Next was the King of Denmark.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 5 p.m., at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks place (8th street), Manhattan.

Business of importance to the Call and of interest to the members is to be transacted and all members are therefore requested to attend.

The members are requested to bring their membership cards of the Association with them.

Candidates for membership in the Association should be present and bring their party cards that they may be admitted to membership in the Association.

For the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, W. W. PASSAGE, President, J. GERBER, Secretary.

ROTH TELLS OF FILTHY BREAD

Union Bakers' Organizer Shows How the General Public is Closely Concerned in Strike.

CONDITIONS CREATE DISEASE

Men Now Out Ask Only Decent Shops, Decent Hours and Decent Pay.

By MARK ROTH.
Organizer Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 1.

Concerning our strike, I desire to place before the general public a few facts in order to show that not only are we fighting for our own interests but also for the public at large.

The sanitary conditions of the factories in general are outrageous, and we are endeavoring to improve them. I will later in this article, give you a few examples of unsanitary factories.

At present we are struggling in order that our union be recognized by the bosses; that nine hours shall be the time limit for an ordinary man's work, and that sanitary conditions shall be greatly improved in the factories.

I will endeavor in this article to prove to the general public that we are struggling and striving to obtain, in this strike, is chiefly for their benefit.

A man, in order to produce healthy bread, must be healthy himself. In order that he be healthy, he should have plenty of rest, good food, and plenty of it. He should work a reasonable length of time, and have some time for recreation.

Evils of the Past.

In the past a man was compelled to work twelve and thirteen hours daily, in a dirty shop, with no fresh air, and heat at 105 degrees, Fahrenheit. Can any one say that he could be healthy under these conditions, and that he could produce healthy food?

We all understand that bread is the most useful of all food products and is the most consumed. Naturally, a sick man produces sick bread, which, distributed among the general public, breeds disease and sickness. Under these conditions the baker must become consumptive. Consumption is a fast traveling disease and is no doubt found in the bread he produces.

These conditions must be bettered, and we are now endeavoring to bring this about.

One Example.

As an example of one of the most unsanitary factories in New York, I could mention a certain bakery that is one of the best advertised in town.

In the past, this place has advertised that its factory is the most sanitary one in New York and that it produces the most sanitary bread.

I contradict this statement and I will prove it.

Foul Water.

The water used in this factory flows through dirty pipes and its odor makes one sick. This same water is used to make dough. The men working there at present are sleeping in the shop. The odor of the place in general, owing to the conditions already described, is something fearful and cannot be realized by the ordinary passerby.

What the Label Means.

Such conditions prevail in all the places which are affected by the strike, and I would advise the public, in order that it insure itself against unhealthy bread, not to patronize any place which cannot show the union label on the bread.

The union label stands for good sanitary conditions and better wages. The struggle will continue until we are successful in our contentions, and successful we intend to be.

In spite of the police and other agencies, which the so-called bosses avail themselves of, we must be victorious, no matter how long a time elapses. The international board is willing to pay the strike benefit and if necessary will pay more than that.

I call upon the general public and organized labor to sympathize with the baker and help him. They can do so by consuming only union made bread.

I wish to thank all in the name of the striking bakers.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—Two men were killed and their bodies cremated by 33,000 volts of electricity when a northbound Peoria passenger train on the Illinois traction system collided with a southbound electric freight train near Lovelace, Ill., today.

Those killed were J. E. Bobbert, Staunton, Ill., motorman on the freight train; Charles Thompson, East St. Louis, Ill., conductor of the freight train.

For Constipation
TRY
EX-LAX
 A Delicious Licorice Chocolate
 in Metal Boxes.
10 and 25 Cents.

**WILL INCORPORATE
 FREE SPEECH LEAGUE**

**Socialists and Radicals Hold Conference
 on Formation of Society to Main-
 tain Liberty of Expression.**

Several well known socialists and radicals held a free speech conference yesterday afternoon and evening at the home of Dr. E. B. Foot, 129 Lexington avenue, and decided that articles of incorporation be filed for an organization whose purpose should be the defense of free speech in this country. Gilbert Roe, the well known attorney, was instructed to draw up the necessary papers and present them at the next meeting to take place Wednesday, June 1, at 4 p.m. Those who participated in the meeting yesterday were members of the Free Speech League, organized in 1902, and of the free speech committee which was called into existence last year by the police persecution of Emma Goldman, the anarchist. It was decided yesterday that the two societies should merge in the organization that is to be formed. Among those present yesterday were Dr. E. B. Foot, a veteran in the radical movement, Theodore Schroeder, who has written about twenty pamphlets on the subject of free speech and who is the author of "Free Speech Anthology," Leonard Abbott, associate editor of "Current Literature," W. M. Wanger, secretary of the Thomas Paine National Historical Association, C. P. Somerville, at one time publisher of the Socialist weekly, "The Common-Sense," and also of the American edition of "Merriam-Webster's," Dr. Elliot White, Hutehins



Victor Berger, Mrs. Seidel and Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, snapped at the National Congress of the Socialist Party, now in session at Chicago.

**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 Zeizerskaya.
WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME. By Jack London.
SEAFARING. By Konrad Bercovici.
A PROLETARIAN LIFE STORY (Part I). By John Eills.

BESIDES THESE IT WILL CONTAIN AMONG OTHER GOOD THINGS:

FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE. Our Great Serial. Jos. Wanhope calls this one of the World's Biggest Books.
"LEAD ME LEST I STRAY." A Story. By Dave Fulton Karsner.
MONSIEUR THOMAS. A Story. By Anatole France.
MY WRATH AVAILETH NAUGHT. A Poem. By Edgar W. Stork.
SOCIALISM DEFINED. By William Restelle Shier.
THE BEE TREE. By Oliver E. Carruth.
WHAT IS A PRESS AGENT? By André Tridon.
X-RAYS. By John M. Work.
THE DAY AND THE NIGHT. By Solomon Rabinowitz.
WOMAN'S SPHERE. Edited by Anita C. Block.
SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS OF THE WORLD.

"Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best." We Say.
"The Best Magazine in America." Horace Traubel Says.

Hapgood, Rose Strunsky and Gilbert Roe. One of the difficulties that came up for discussion was the necessity of having a Supreme Court Judge sign the application for a certificate of incorporation. From what is known of the attitude of judges on the liberty of expression, it was doubted whether such a judge could be found. In lively debates that followed the motion to incorporate, the necessity for such a society was brought out with unmistakable clearness. A short survey of the situation pointed to the various fights now going on, in which the liberty of speech is being throttled by the judiciary of this country. There was Emma Goldman, persecuted by the police of every city for no particular reason; there was the trouble in Spokane; there was Carlo de Fornaro, now languishing in prison, because he had offended the tool of "Perfidio" Diaz, the czar of Mexico; there was the Warren case; there were Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and there were the new victims of capitalism at New Castle, Pa.

Leonard Abbott, who acted as chairman of the meetings, defined the purpose of the organization. It is to stand for the free expression of all speech, whether radical or otherwise, and is to guard over all victims of suppression whether they happen to be in this country or somewhere else. Cases were mentioned of Socialists being arrested in various countries, including Japan and East India. The society is to carry on a campaign for free speech throughout the entire world, it was decided.

At the evening session steps were taken for the organization of a permanent "Francisco Ferrer Society" whose object shall be to perpetuate the work of the martyred teacher. Plans for having a biography of Ferrer published were discussed and approved. Jaime Vidal and Anselmo Lorenzo, personal friends of Ferrer, were present and gave eulogistic descriptions of the man and his work.

WOOD CARVERS MEET.
 Will Assemble Tonight for the Purpose of Forming a Union.
 There will be a mass meeting of the Wood Carvers Union at the Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of organizing a union of Hebrew wood carvers. Many attempts have been made to organize the Jewish carvers, but thus far every attempt has failed. Now the prospects are good. The union invites all carvers to attend the meeting, make it a roasting success, and enroll in the organization which is trying to better working conditions. Men prominent in the labor movement will deliver addresses.

Fraas & Miller
 "THE FURNITURE CENTER"
 Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets, BROOKLYN.

Fresh Air for Babies
 is essential to their growth and good health.

Fullman-Sleepers—luxurious and exclusive—like above cut—find a warm welcome from fond mothers. For high-grade carriages they excel. Prices, 14.50 to 25.00. Many styles here of popular collapsible Go-Carts—so handy to take on the cars or carry. Prices start at \$3.50. We're headquarters for both Allwin and Wagner baby vehicles.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

**COMM. WILLIAMS IS
 CONDEMNED AT C. F. U.**

Legislative Committee Report on His Unfavorable Actions Against Labor. Income Tax Favored.
 The state commissioner of labor came in for a double round of condemnation at the meeting of the Central Federated Unions last night. The various delegates who spoke upon the move inspired by him to so amend the state eight-hour law as would have a tendency to make it inoperative and nullify the chances of the workers in getting damages from contractors, etc., who violated its provisions as the law at present stands—were vehement in their denunciation of his attitude.

The legislative committee told of the hard time they have to get a hearing on the Agnew bill No. 1120, and pointed out the position, or lack of position, taken upon it by Williams. On motion by Delegate Curtis Williams was condemned for trying to have the existing eight-hour labor law amended. It was also suggested that inasmuch as he holds a card in the carpenters' union, he be instructed by his organization to change his position, or his card be taken away from him.

As to Income Tax.
 A resolution was submitted by Delegate Joyce requesting labor bodies to urge the passage of the income tax bill. There was a report of the committee on the liability bill showing the opposition of the large employers against it, but it was their opinion that the governor would sign it.

CORDAGE STRIKERS HOLD BENEFIT TONIGHT
 There was no change yesterday in the strike situation of the cordage workers who are out against the American Manufacturing Company, Noble and West streets, Greenpoint. As the result of a complaint made to the inspector that the police have been clubbing strikers, the cops have behaved a little better for the last two days.

CONVICTED OF GRAFT, LAUGHS.
 PITTSBURG, May 20.—Dr. F. C. Blessing, president of the common council of Pittsburgh, was today found guilty of accepting a bribe. The jury was out twenty-three hours before reaching a verdict and the announcement of the jury's decision was received with surprise throughout the city. Dr. Blessing laughed aloud when the jury's verdict was read and ordered his attorney to apply for a new trial. He left the court room under bail.

**JERSEY BAKERS
 ARE "REFERRED"**

**Mayor Gonzales Sends Committee, Com-
 plaining of Unclean Bakery, to
 Health Board—Old Story.**

Up to date the striking bakery workers of Hudson county, N. J., have captured seventy-five shops from the Master Bakers' Association. This means that from now on in these shops union conditions and union hours will prevail and that union wages will be paid to the bakery workers.

The citadel is still in possession of the enemy—the bosses—but Secretary Wohlet, speaking in behalf of his organization, Local No. 15, of Hudson, said: "We will fight them to a finish." Wohlet added that "the demand for union made bread is increasing all the time, and the repairs from the unionized shops were most encouraging."

Asked if the police were assisting the boss bakers to smash the strike as they were doing in Manhattan, Secretary Wohlet replied that so far the strikers have not met with much opposition from the police force. Of course the cops are stationed in and around the three factories, but no men have been actually arrested for picketing.

Henry Lenz was arrested for alleged assault on Herman Schraeder, a scab, but Recorder McGovern, of Hoboken, dismissed the charge, as the scab could not tell the court when and where he was assaulted. Six other strikers were arrested for distributing literature denouncing the bread trust. They were also discharged.

FIFTY OVERALL MAKERS ARE LOCKED OUT
 Because the fifty employees of M. Fine & Co., overall manufacturers of 88 Junius street, East New York, joined the union they were locked out yesterday. The workers have been making very small wages in this shop, and to better their conditions they joined the overall makers' union.

CORDAGE STRIKERS HOLD BENEFIT TONIGHT
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On Going A-Maying
 If out-of-door pleasures these bright days should lead to over-exercise, the fatigue may be pleasantly counteracted by bracing

**White Rose
 CEYLON TEA**

One Quality—The Best.

**VOGEL BROTHERS
 42d St. at 8th Ave.**



**These Suits on Sale at \$16.50 Have
 the Call Among New York's
 Best Dressed Young Men**

YOUNG MEN are coming here from all over town and from miles away for these new model Suits of ours at \$16.50. You should see them—full of manly grace, dash and style—with that broad-chested, slim-waisted effect—in bright-toned effects, self-patterned blue worsteds and plain blue serges—all at \$16.50.

Special Saturday Sale \$11.50
 300 Men's \$15 Blue Serge Suits

Suits on Sale at \$15, \$18, \$20 & \$22

A MASTERFUL and exhaustive showing containing just the type of Suit a man would want, at the price he would like to pay. Every approved model is represented—refined, conservative styles and radical conceptions for the younger men, in cassimeres and worsteds, in stripes, overplads, shadow effects, self-patterned and silk mixtures and fine gray, blue and black serges—at each price a value that has no equal.

**VOGEL BROTHERS
 42 St. at 8 Ave.
 Open Saturday Night Until 10.30**

**EX-GOV., CAUGHT IN
 CUSTOMS, FINED \$2,000**

Ex-Governor Frank West Rollins, of New Hampshire, was indicted yesterday by the afternoon federal grand jury for attempted smuggling in violation of section 2082 of the Revised Statutes. He pleaded guilty to the indictment before Judge Leonard Hand, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, and was fined \$2,000.

THE TRAINED NURSES
 Great Gathering Hears Papers on Tubercular Nursing.

The largest and perhaps the most important convention of trained nurses ever held in America finished its business last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. After a harbor trip this morning on which the out of town nurses will be the guests of the alumnae associations of New York and a reception at the Bellevue Hospital residence this afternoon the nurses will leave for their homes.

The morning session of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae was devoted largely to a discussion of the reports of special committees and to a consideration of the need for a pension fund for aged and infirm nurses. In the afternoon the 600 delegates who represent 75,000 trained nurses in the United States and Canada heard papers on the care of the insane and the ethics of the profession and elected officers.

Among the reports of the morning which were particularly interesting to the delegates were Miss Edna M. Foley's on "Tubercular Nursing," Miss Jane M. Pindell's on "Tubercular Nursing in the Metropolitan Hospital" and Miss L. L. Dock's on "Alms-house Nursing."

**WAGE WORKERS LIVE
 WELL IN FRISCO**

**Mayor McCarthy Tells How Com-
 City Is Superior to O. hers
 for Labor.**

(By Pan-American Press.)
 WASHINGTON, May 20.—"At the time of the earthquake San Francisco has expended \$275,000,000 in rebuilding, every stick and every stone of which has been put in place under union conditions."

This remarkable statement was made by P. H. McCarthy, Frisco's labor mayor, now in Washington with the Pacific coast delegation asking Congress to authorize the holding of the Panama Exposition at the Golden Gate.

McCarthy's stories of conditions in the city where union labor holds political power were listened to with deep interest by the Building Trades Council in Washington.

**"CENTRAL LINES"
 TO CHANGE ROUTE**

ALBANY, May 20.—The New York Central Railroad Company has applied to the upstate Public Service Commission for an order permitting change in its lines, including a detour to be constructed east of Oneida and a cut-off on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division between Watertown and Batavia.

In the former case it is proposed to detour track No. 4 in order to avoid a heavy grade and the services of push engines now necessary on heavy freight trains, and in the other instance it is intended to construct a double track line for freight.

**G. RAY'S
 LUNCH ROOM.
 123 PARK ROW.**
 The Place That Delivers the Goods

**SHOES That Satisfy
 I. NATHAN**
 1760 MADISON AVENUE.
 Between 117th and 118th Sts.
 A Complete Line of Shoes for the Family

Haimowitz Bros.
 1376 5th Ave., Cor. 114th St.
 Downtown Store, 67 Hester Street

**O. W. WUERTZ
 PIANOS**
 1510 2D AVE., NE. 86TH ST. (MANHATTAN)
 202 2D AVE., NEAR 151ST ST. (BRONX)
 1706 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN
 OPEN EVENINGS



Smart Young Men

Patronize THIS establishment for their clothing, for HERE they can secure those splendidly fitting suits that are cut to the latest of real style.

A suit made to your individual measurements, by us will mean a suit that is not alone well-fitting and shape-holding—it will mean a suit that fits your personality and that embodies the best of SPRING-1910 style.

We earnestly solicit that YOU look our Spring and Summer fabrics over.

\$15.00

Robinson & Rose
150 EAST 125th ST.
Bet. 3d & Lexington Aves.
Open Evenings.

LIABILITY BILL.

Employers Fight Permissive Measure Hard Before Hughes.

ALBANY, May 20.—Hearing on the so-called permissive employers' liability bill of Assemblyman G. W. Phillips was had today before Governor Hughes, when a repetition of the fight over the merits of the measure which had been seen in the legislature occurred. Assemblyman Phillips' bill was drafted by the Wainwright commission, which investigated the question of employers' liability during the legislative recess, and Senator Wainwright and Assemblyman Phillips were present in the executive chamber to explain the provisions of the measure.

Under the Phillips bill, compensation for employees is provided under a plan to be agreed upon by employer and employee.

Persons entering into employment under these conditions are barred to other rights of action.

Opposition to the bill is strong on the part of the various steam and surface railroad companies and upon the part of the Manufacturers' Association and other organizations of business men. The bill is as urgently advocated by representatives of labor organizations.

You are at home when dealing at **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**
N. E. Cor. 35d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union made merchandise.

SCHAPIRO'S
3414 THIRD AVENUE
At 106th St. "L" Station.
Commercial and Fancy Stationery.
Baseball and Tennis Goods.
Kodak and Photo Supplies.
Toys, Books, Games, etc.

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 secretary 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.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CALL, 109-115 Pearl Street, New York City.

WOMEN HELP THE STRIKING BAKERS

Committee Plans Systematic Campaign for Union Label to Help Men Win Sanitary Conditions.

Through the activity of a committee of the Socialist women of New York, the striking bakery workers will soon be in a position to dictate terms of peace to their obdurate bosses.

This committee will put into operation a plan that will have a great influence on the future conduct, not only of this strike, but any other strike that may happen in an industry that permits of them getting the ear of the consuming public.

The first move they will make is a large mass meeting on next Monday night, May 23, to get as large a body of women to assist in their plan as they possibly can; then, having got a sufficient number, they will start a label campaign along entirely new lines.

IMPORTANT TO WOMEN.

A mass meeting of women will be held next Monday, May 23, at Bohemian National Hall, 321 East 3d street, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a systematic campaign to help the striking bakers. Volunteers to advertise meeting report to Women's Committee, 239 East 84th street.

The committee are not prepared at present to make public their plan of operation, but shortly they will do so. They have been assured of the co-operation of a number of women from Auxiliary No. 20, of "Big Six," and the Shirtwaist Makers' Union members have volunteered to aid in their work also.

The men are jubilant over the prospect of the special edition of The Call, through which they expect to reach a large body of the public, whom they have hitherto failed to get at, and who are probably wrongly influenced by the inspired articles they have read in the capitalist press.

It is unreasonable, the strikers argue, for the big bakeries to take the stand which they do in this strike. They are making money—all of them. Making far more of it than the baker bosses on the East Side. Over in the East Side bakeries the men only work about forty hours a week, and the lowest wages paid is \$18 per week, while many of the strikers have worked eighty hours and more, per week, and the highest wages paid was only equal to the lowest the East Side bakery workers get for thirty-five-hours' less work per week.

BAKERS BAD RISKS.

Evil Working Conditions Make Insurance Companies Hedge.

Because of the long hours, the high speed and the lack of fresh air in the bake shops, bakers are called bad insurance risks, and the big companies dodge them, whenever possible.

One of the striking bakers in conversation with a reporter for The Call yesterday afternoon declared that, while he never succeeded in getting a frank statement as to the reasons for rejecting him, he had, nevertheless, been turned down by several companies.

Those families with conditions in the best unorganized shops will not marvel at the lack of fresh air in the intense heat, the dry atmosphere and the awful grind which the men undergo day after day, or rather night after night, are enough to undermine the strongest constitutions.

For those bakers who think about their condition, and their number is growing daily, the fact that insurance companies rate them as bad risks constitutes one of the big reasons for the present strike.

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.

We have the men to do the work. Though securing advertisements is not the easiest work in the world, they are willing to try their best even if they are not meeting with the success they should wish to.

We wish our readers would do all they can to help us get more ads for The Call. How can it be done? That is very simple: Patronize our advertisers, and tell them each time that you saw the ad in The Call; or, better still, use a Call Purchaser's Card. Buying our advertisers' now will show them that our readers stand by their paper, and using a Purchaser's Card will furnish this office with material that proves black on white the assertions our solicitors are making when trying to interest prospective advertisers.

Buy of our advertisers, carry a card. Do this regularly, without fail. Then watch your paper grow.

A Question for Call Readers

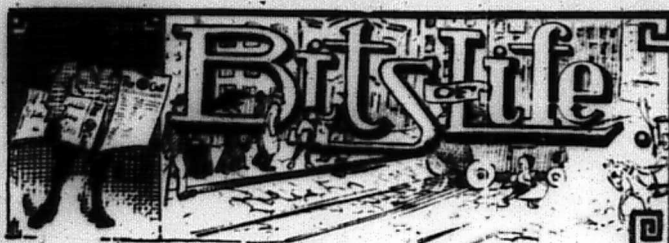
When it comes to buying Clothing Call readers will have to decide where to go. Those interested in their paper will give Call advertisers the preference. If they have bought of us before we feel inclined to believe that they will come to us again.

If you have never before patronized us we suggest that you give us a trial.

RODMAN & BLUM

THE BEST CLOTHES FOR THE LEAST MONEY

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors 117 CANAL STREET, N. Y.



Louis Hoffman, of 102 Goerck street, took his son, Isidor, fifteen years old, to the Children's Court. In his affidavit his father said that Isidor was "not susceptible of proper control by deponent."

"What's the matter with the boy?" Justice Hoyt asked him.

"He bad, very bad," mourned Louis, "he doesn't mind his father."

"In what way does he disobey you?"

"Five dollars, and sometimes \$7 a week that boy makes pressing clothes," answered the father, "and when I tell him he shall give me the money he runs away and don't come back."

"But you ought to let the boy have some of the money he makes for himself," said Justice Hoyt.

"I do, I do, I give him—" began the elder Hoffman.

"Two cents a week for gum," pulled Isidor.

His parent turned a reproachful glance upon him.

"Twenty-five cents a month I give that boy," he said, "and at the very least, your honor, he owes me an apology."

"Quite the contrary," said Justice Hoyt. "I'll remand him until the 23d, and you can think it over until then."

He was an ordinary man, a plain driver of a mail wagon, but when a wagon crashed his right ankle, he needed a carpenter instead of a surgeon to fix him up.

Gossips in the neighborhood will never tire of telling the story of Joan Rothgang's indignation when a surgeon attempted to examine his crushed ankle.

Fact is often stranger than fiction, and strange as Rothgang's story may seem, it is true.

While backing his wagon up to the curb at the branch postoffice at 2 West 17th street Thursday afternoon, Rothgang was knocked down by a wagon. The wheels crushed his right ankle, inflicting a compound fracture.

Policeman Unger, of the West 20th street station, telephoned for an ambulance. A Bellevue ambulance responded to the call. After a brief examination of the injury, Dr. Donnell said emphatically:

"This is no case for me; send for a carpenter."

"Policeman Unger was dumfounded. 'I don't want any doctor,' growled Rothgang. He insisted upon going home alone, much to the amazement of Policeman Unger.

The driver who ran down Rothgang was arrested, but when Policeman Unger explained to the officer on the desk at the police station that Rothgang had declined medical attention the driver was released.

Rothgang is now bemoaning the fact that owing to the high cost of living he will probably have to pay twice as much for a new leg as he paid for the wooden leg which was crushed.

WILLIAMS FREED.

Tammany Politician Called Guiltless of Election Frauds.

The jury before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler that has heard for seven days the case against Tammany Leader Roswell D. Williams and his five lieutenants in the 17th Assembly district, for conspiracy to violate the primary laws, when Williams ran against Daniel A. Golden last fall, brought in a verdict of not guilty for all the defendants yesterday after being out four hours. Justice Wheeler did not thank the jurors for their services.

In his charge to the jury Justice Wheeler said that both sides conceded that there had been violations of the election law, and said that 500 ballots had been returned and canvassed as voted on when they were not voted at all, and 500 voters who had been recorded as voting said that they hadn't voted. The court said that this showed at least that certain election inspectors were guilty of gross frauds, not only in one district, but in a number. The court remarked that the evidence was in sharp contrast, and that somebody had committed perjury.



UNION LABEL

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

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE **CAPMAKERS' UNION** WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

KING'S FUNERAL AMID GREAT CRUSH

(Continued from Page 1.)

who followed his own son, the sovereign of Norway.

Then came Manuel, the boy king of Portugal.

Lesser Stars.

Others of high prominence in that marvelous cavalcade seemed almost too numerous to specify, although each represented some important section of the world's power and greatness. These were the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Fushimi of Japan, the hereditary prince of the Turkish empire, the Duke of Sparta, the crown prince of Roumania, the crown prince of Servia, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Sweden, Mahomet Ali of Egypt, and Prince Bovaradej of Siam, besides many princes of the various branches of the British royal family.

The Queens.

Following this dazzling kaleidoscope of color came the twelve royal carriages. In the first glass and gilt coach rode the Queen Mother Alexandra, her sister, the dowager empress of Russia, the Princess Royal and the Princess Victoria. A second similar vehicle contained Queen Mary and the Queen of Norway, the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Mary.

Roosevelt, of Course.

Then followed in carriages foreign diplomats. The first of these contained Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the American ambassador to the funeral; M. Pinchon, the French foreign minister and Sanad Khan, the Persian representative. Roosevelt wore a conventional frock coat and silk hat, with a heavy band of mourning about the hat. The next carriage contained Lord Strathcona, Sir G. Reid and Sir Hall-Jones, representing Canada, Australia and New Zealand, respectively. Other carriages were filled with members of the royal suites. One of these contained ex-Ambassador Henry White, who was credited as minister plenipotentiary by the American government; Lieutenant Commander Reginald R. Belknap, United States naval attaché at Berlin, and Major T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A. military attaché at Paris. The latter two were aids to Colonel Roosevelt.

United States Ambassador Reid was not in the procession. As a mark of special courtesy to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel it was arranged that the ambassador should accompany them to St. George's Chapel, there to await the arrival of the cortege.

Behind the coffin upon which rested the imperial symbols followed the late king's charger, while his favorite soldier was led by a Highland soldier just before the imperial ensign.

Following the passage of the funeral procession, which is only partly detailed here, the great throng broke into surging seas of humanity and for a time it seemed that the people would become uncontrollable. Thousands hurried to scores of churches, where memorial exercises were held.

When the royal train arrived at Paddington station the body of the monarch was again placed on a gun carriage and the procession was formed, with the addition of the ambassadors, ministers and other representatives of foreign states. Thus it passed through the purple-draped streets to the castle and into St. George's Chapel.

The clergy who were to conduct the service were in the chapel when the cortege arrived. They were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the bishops of Winchester and Oxford and the Dean of Windsor.

As minute guns boomed and bells tolled, the coffin, borne on the shoulders of Grenadier Guards, was placed on the catafalque. King George, as the chief mourner, stood at the head of the coffin. His Majesty's bodyguard of gentlemen-of-arms stood at the left of the bier with axes reversed. The funeral party filled the edifice and overflowed into the Prince Consort's Chapel to the south.

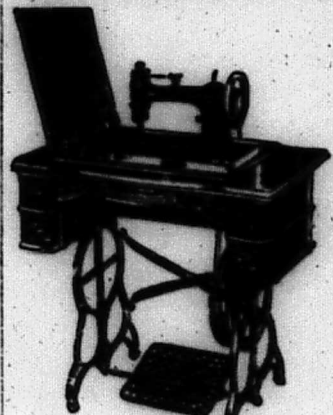
Silence as Service Starts.

There was a moment of profound silence after positions had been taken and then the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Winchester advanced to the coffin. The choir chanted "Man That is Born of Woman," and the congregation recited the Lord's Prayer, the low rumble of many voices being accompanied with Gounod's music.

The service of the Church of England was followed throughout. Following the Lord's Prayer the anthem "How Blest Are They" was sung after which the garter-king-at-arms advanced to the altar and spoke as follows:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this life unto His divine mercy the late most high, most mighty and most excellent

No Deposit
50 Cents a Week
"Centennial"
Sewing Machine \$23.75



Guaranteed for 5 years, but lasts a lifetime. A most reliable, long-running, simple and satisfactory machine, equipped with Rufus Tucker, Binder, Braider, Hemmers, Fellers, Quilter, Sew Drivers and Oil Can.

Made especially for use. Its name speaks for the experience of a century behind it.

Demonstrator sent anywhere in metropolitan district, free of charge.

Inspect this splendid Machine at either of our stores, or mail your order, with your full name and address, and we will trust you to pay 50 cents per week. No "red tape" about it. Order Machine No. 1008.

Pay \$1.00 fortnightly or \$2.00 monthly if more convenient. Collectors sent if requested.

Cowperthwait & Sons
193-205 Park Row
and
3rd Ave. and 121st St.

Everything for Housekeeping
Cosy Homes on Liberal Credit
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding,
Go-Carts, Ice Boxes, Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1807.
103 Years Old—There Are Reasons!

monarch, Edward, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India and sovereign of the most noble Order of the Garter, let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless with long life, health and honor and all worldly happiness the most high, most mighty and most excellent monarch, our sovereign Lord George, now by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India and sovereign of the most noble Order of the Garter. God save the king.

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"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this life unto His divine mercy the late most high, most mighty and most excellent

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

LEVY BROTHERS

Our clothing this season is the talk of the town. The prices are the lowest, and the qualities, styles and fit are the best.

To prove our statement, call and convince yourselves.

LEVY BROTHERS

Makers of High-Grade Clothing And Merchant Tailoring
53 Canal Street, N. Y. Open Evenings.

NEWARK MAY GET CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Citizens, working people and members of fraternal and radical organizations, led by the Arbeiter Ring, of Newark, are considering the advisability of building a bakery on co-operative lines.

A large sum of money has been raised during the past few days and a general meeting of all those interested will be held in Columbia Hall, Newark, tomorrow afternoon to consider further plans and to hear speeches delivered by men prominent in the co-operative movement in other cities.

A prominent trade union leader was asked by a Call reporter if his union would enter the co-operative movement. He replied that owing to previous agreements and contracts, his union could not very well join the co-operative scheme as an organization, "but," he said, "I'm positive the great majority of our members will take part as individuals. We workers welcomed the proposed co-operative bakery, as it will prove the shallowness of the statements of the master bakers that they are compelled to raise the price of bread because of the high wages they are paying the workmen."

The bakery workers' leader concluded his statement by saying: "The latest advances in wages didn't raise the expenses of the boss bakers one hundredth part of a cent per loaf of bread. We all hope the co-operative bakery will be established and given a fair chance."

RYAN BUYS YERKES GALLERY FOR GARDEN

Thomas F. Ryan has purchased from Robert E. Dowling the Yerkes art galleries, adjoining the Yerkes residence, at Fifth avenue and 65th street, and the L shaped lot on which they stand. Ryan's house at 558 Fifth avenue touches the art gallery on its southern side.

What he paid for the buildings where Charles T. Yerkes housed so many art treasures and for the ground was not ascertainable. Neither Ryan nor Dowling cared to give the figure. The opinion among those accurately informed as to the value of property was that the price could hardly have been less than \$500,000. The Yerkes mansion remains the property of Dowling.

It is known that Ryan intends to raze the two buildings that Yerkes used for an art gallery and a picture gallery, and convert the ground into an Italian garden. One of the decorations of the garden will be the famous white marble staircase, which stands at the entrance of the picture gallery. The thirty-two white marble columns, of extreme beauty, which stood in the gallery, will be used by Ryan for the ornamentation of his garden.

RCW IN HOUSE

Representative Ames Says Sereeno Payne Insulted Him.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Declaring that discourtesy on the part of those in power is responsible for the growth of insurgency in the house, Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts, today declared that he had been insulted by Representative Sereeno Payne, while attempting to secure consideration for his resolution providing for reciprocity treaties with Canada.

"It is such intolerance and discourtesy," said Ames, "which make members of the house disgusted with the leaders, and which have sown the seeds of insurgency not only here but elsewhere."

Ames is a regular Republican. He explained that he had attempted to secure a hearing before the ways and means committee, of which Payne is chairman, on his resolution, and that he was not only unable to do so, but received an insulting letter from Payne.

In answer to this Payne declared that he had no intention of offending Ames, but that the committee was unalterably opposed to the resolution and that he saw no reason why a hearing should be held.

TO LICENSE DANCE HALLS.

With just the required number of votes, Senator Stillwell casting the twenty-sixth vote, the senate passed Senator Brough's bill providing for the licensing of dance halls in New York city and prohibiting the selling of liquor on the same floor where a dancing school is located. The bill would not affect such places as Madison Square Garden or Terrace Garden, as has been feared, as dancing is not taught in such places which are the only ones that come within the provisions of the bill.

FOR NEW CUSTOMS WEIGHERS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Authority was given to Collector William Loeb, Jr., at the Treasury Department today to hire twenty-four additional weighers at \$4 a day for the New York Custom House. The force is to be increased owing to a thinning out of the ranks recently.

MEETING HALLS.

ARLINGTON HALL, 12-21 St. Marks St. bet. 2d and 3d aves., elegant hall for balls, concerts, weddings and banquets; modern booking always. A. Hollander, Prop.

LABOR TEMPLE, 248-27 E. 54th St., Workers' Educational Association. Hall for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 108765. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM, 600 Willsburgh Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor League Association. Telephone 721 Willsburgh.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

50-52 THIRD AVE. (107th St.) N. Y. Tel. 4084 STUYVESANT.

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

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

The 610th Day of The Call and our Ad

UNION LABEL GOODS
MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$2.00; Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 25c; Cleaning Soap; Free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Cooks' Outfits.
LADIES' Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Hose, Aprons, Notions, Vests, Skirts, Shirtwaists With Union Label. CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

HALF RATE COUPON FOR THE BENEFIT OF

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 Offner and Rosa Laddon). First presentation in English. Under the management of Julius Hopp.

Hackett Theatre, 42d St., near Eighth Ave.

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 Rosa Laddon, 561 West 180th street. Tel. Audubon, 127.



ST. MATTHEW'S PASSION SERVICE

Bach Festival, Montclair, N. J.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Adhering to the quaint ceremonial that attended the initial performance of the great choral masterpieces of Johann Sebastian Bach, effected under the composer's direction at the Thomaskirche, Leipzig, Germany, almost two centuries ago, the Bach Choir of Montclair, N. J., consisting of 250 voices and assisted by eminent soloists and an orchestra of forty-five members of the Philharmonic Society of New York, rendered last night Part I of the "Passion According to St. Matthew," chiefest of Bach's creations. The audience attending the service—the first of four making up a three day Bach festival—was gathered from Montclair, Newark and nearby New Jersey cities and New York and Brooklyn. Universities and musical organizations of the principal centers of the Eastern United States were represented by delegates.

Following the custom of Bach's time, a quartet of trombone performers sounded from the lofty height of the church tower, the opening chorale of the passion music—"Jesus Christ, My Sure Defense"—the theme of which was then taken up by the main organ, with Mark Andrews as soloist, and later, by the combined choirs, visiting clergymen and the congregation. The original Bach instrumentation of the monster work was utilized as faithfully as was found consistent with present-day conditions; a harpsichord, played by Arnold Dolmetsch, accompanied the text of the tenor (Narrator's) delivery and a quartet of stringed instruments supported the bass, who essayed the words accredited to Christ by St. Matthew.

The Narration was entrusted to Nicholas-Donty and the role of Christ to Dr. Carl Dufft, the basso, of the Marble Collegiate Church, this city. Both these soloists, in accordance with the ancient custom, were vested like the ministers, and occupied with the latter the pulpit, in the front of the auditorium. At their right hand the harpsichord and string quartet were stationed, and above, immediately before the main organ, an ensemble of men, women and boys sang in unison with the congregation and greater chorus the Passion chorales. In the gallery, at the opposite end of the church, two large choruses, each provided with the accompaniment of separate harmoniums (organs) and orchestras, were placed, with four leading soloists—Mme. Mary Hissem de Moss, soprano; Mme. Gertrude M. Stein-Bailey, contralto; H. Evan Williams, tenor, and Dalton Baker, of London, basso. In the presentation of Part II of the Passion Service, this evening, additional soloists will be grouped near the pulpit. In the body of the audience, to intone the accents of Judas, Peter, Pilate, the three priests and two maids.

The soloist and ensemble forces in last night's performances, and the huge crowd attending, entered with undiminished enthusiasm into the spirit of the remarkable occasion. Prior to the establishment of the Bach Choir of Montclair, seven years ago, the St. Matthew's Passion had not before been undertaken in its original form, as a church service, by an English-speaking body so representative of the country. True, the Moravian Choir of Bethlehem, Pa., by successive renditions of the might composition in institutional years, has acquired an institutional fame, but that organization sings the music in the German text.

The writer is compelled to state that the enunciation of English by the Montclair choristers shamed the language; it was absolutely impossible to detect the idiom of the words sung by the choirs in either left. The soloists' rendition was, however, intelligible. Musically, the delivery of singers and instrumentalists was in beautiful proportion and distinguished by a fine eloquence and dignity.

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SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES

National League.
At Chicago—Chicago vs. Brooklyn: rain.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg vs. Boston: rain.

A. Cincinnati— R. H. E.
New York, 10 4 1 0 0 1 0 0—7 10 1
Cincinnati, 10 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3 13 2

At St. Louis—
Phila., 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—2 11 1
St. L., 4 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—5 12 2

American League.
At Washington—Called: rain.
R. H. E.
St. Louis, 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 5 2
Washington, 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1

At Philadelphia—
Detroit, 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 2
Phila., 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 X—5 8 2

At New York—
Cleveland, 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 0
N. Y., 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 10 1

At Boston—
Chicago, 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2 9 1
Boston, 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 X—4 6 2

At Boston—
Batteries—Scott, Young and Block; Smith and Carrigan.

NOTICE, BALLPLAYERS.

All members of the Harlem baseball team are requested to appear for practice at 155th street and Eighth avenue tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, where they will meet Comrade Wallace.

SINGLE TAXERS TO MEET.

Propose to Form a Party Organization Today.

An attempt to organize a Single Tax party will be made at half past ten this morning when the first convention of the new organization is called to order at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street.

The call for the convention was signed by many of those who were well known advocates of Henry George's theories in the good old days many, many years ago, when single tax was new.

Among the weighty problems which the delegates to this mass convention, each delegate representing himself and his own views, will have to solve are: A name for the new organization, an outline of propaganda methods, and the drafting of a call to the people to rally around the new party.

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.

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ALLEGED FAKERS CAUGHT.

Secret Service Men Nab Two Slick Fellows—Fake Flight Operators.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 20.—R. A. Starkloff and George W. Post, arrested at Philadelphia yesterday by Secret Service men on the charge of using the mails to defraud, and who are said to be two of the most daring swindlers and confidence men in the country, were being sought here by postal inspectors when the news of their arrest arrived.

Today Inspector M. H. Boyle, who was on their trail for some time, left for Philadelphia with evidence against them which he discovered here and which, it is understood, connects them with the daring swindlers who used this city as a base of operations in conducting the fake prize fight swindle.

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N. M. Sobel, 1400 Madison Ave., cor. 103d St.
Earle Shoe Store, 1500 2d Ave., cor. 104th St.
H. Hahn, 1789 Madison Ave., cor. 115th St.
Yon. Lutz, 1509 Ave. A., bet. 12d and 13d Sts.
J. M. Wilson, 1789 Madison Ave., near 115th St.
I. R. Gilman, 49 Ave. B., bet. 3d & 4th Sts.
M. Segalman, 1410 Ave. B., bet. 7th & 8th Sts.
S. N. Lefkowitz, 150 Ave. C, near 17th St.
Travelman, 150 Ave. C, near 17th St.
Welpington, Men's Samples, 112 Livingston St.
Y. Michelson, 1445 Fifth Ave., near 117th St.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Albans, New York City.

TO THE PREACHER.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

about yesterday, preacher: the time so far away; the hands of duty snote and show; the heathen plucked the stiff-necked Jew; the Man of Sorrows came, blessed the people who cursed his name; about yesterday, preacher: not about today!

about tomorrow, preacher: beyond this world's decay; the sheepfold Paradise we priced; we pinned our faith to Jesus Christ;

about the depths that shall receive the guests who would not so believe; about tomorrow, preacher: not about today!

about the old sins, preacher: And the old virtues, too; must not stilt nor take man's life; must not covet your neighbor's wife; woman must cling at every cost to her one virtue, or she is lost— about the old sins, preacher: Not about the new!

about the other man, preacher: The man we all can see; the man of oaths, the man of strife, the man who drinks and beats his wife; who helps his mates to fret and shirk; who all they need is to keep at work— about the other man, preacher: Not about me!

WOMAN'S WORK AND PAY IN IRELAND.

In every branch of work, the help in position of women becomes evident. In Ireland, inquiry has been made into the pay of women engaged in needlework, and the figures published in the report are an absolute

ITALIAN WOMEN VOTE IN TRADE COUNCILS.

In Italy, the chamber of deputies has given women engaged in trade the right to vote for members of the trade councils or judges of trade disputes. This right had already been given to women in France.

WOMEN ELECTED CITY COUNCILORS.

At the recent municipal election in Stockholm, Sweden, 120 women were elected city councilors; one was a Conservative candidate, the other a Social Democrat. Swedish women can vote for all municipal officers.

SOCIALIST WOMEN, TODAY IS THE DAY.

Socialist women, today is the day on which to participate in the great Union Square suffrage demonstration. The Socialist women will march together, headed by their banner and wearing red sashes to show that they are fighting for woman's political equality.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

ALEXANDER IRVINE
Sunday, May 22, at 8 P. M.
TOPIC:
"Roosevelt With a Gun, and Dugmore With a Camera in Africa."

LOUIS DUCHEZ
TOPIC:
"Life in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania"

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.

Tonight.

9th A. D.—Southwest corner of 45th street and Eighth avenue, John A. Wall, Timothy Walsh and J. C. Frost.

1st A. D.—125th street and Seventh avenue, northeast corner, I. Phillips and Carrie W. Allen.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Congress Delegates to Report.

Comrades M. London and R. Wolf, delegates to the congress of the Socialist party from the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau, will report the congress proceedings at a mass meeting arranged by the J. S. A. Bureau and the East Side districts of the Socialist party. The mass meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. An elaborate concert will be given in connection with the report, by Morris Nitke and Madame Krantz.

A Benefit Concert.

Circle 21 of the Young People's Socialist Federation has arranged a concert and package party to take place at 7:45 p.m. at the Yorkville Socialist Club, 1461 Third avenue. No admission will be charged, but friends are asked to bring packages as far as possible. This affair is being run for the benefit of a sick comrade. All the money will be used in an effort to cure her of a dangerous sickness, and we hope all our friends will be present. An enjoyable program is assured.

Italian Socialist Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting of the Italian Socialists of New York at Cassinelli's Hall, 205 8th street, at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The speaker is Igo Lupi. She is a well known Italian propagandist. English-speaking Socialists are urged to notify their Italian friends and acquaintances of the meeting.

Minutes of Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the city executive committee was held on Monday, May 16, with Comrade Westfall in the chair, and Comrade Mally as secretary pro tem.

A delegation from the Bronx, consisting of A. Lichtenberg and J. V. Schubert, requested the permission of the executive committee to organize a separate local for the Bronx districts.

After some discussion, a committee of three, consisting of Cassidy, Mally and Braun, was elected to secure further information on the question.

John A. Wall, candidate for the 18th and 18th A. D., submitted a copy of a campaign leaflet, for which he requested the sanction of the executive committee. After inspection, this was granted.

A committee from Branch 2, consisting of M. Danish and Weisenberg, asked for the permission of the floor, which was granted. The committee stated that the East Side Branch, being without funds, asked that a Yiddish leaflet, preferably the leaflet by Comrade Hunter, on the high cost of living, be printed by the local for distribution.

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for money. We fear the levying of these assessments will drive many out of the party altogether, when the great need is not only to keep those who are now members, but to induce every Socialist workingman to join the party."
HARRY ONEAL,
Organizer Branch 2, 29th A. D.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Frank Bohn will speak at the open air meeting here tonight. Members of the party are urged to make the meeting a success.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Postponed lecture on "Making the Beginning Under Socialism," by Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., to be held in the large hall of the People's Palace, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

NEWARK, N. J.
The labor conference and Victor Berger meeting committee will meet tonight at Michel's Hall, 66 South Orange avenue.

PATERSON, N. J.
General meeting of all members of Passaic county, 5 o'clock tonight, 184 Main street, to discuss questions which may be brought up at the state convention.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Rev. William A. Ward, general secretary of the Socialist Fellowship, will speak tonight in Kehoe's Hall, 252 West York street. The subject is "The Right to Live."

HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE.
Very important business, including election of officers and final action on the proposed Socialist monthly, to be issued by the club, will be transacted at the meeting of the Inter High School Socialist League, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. All members are urged to be present.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
The Dramatic Section, Bronx W. E. A., which has been in existence since February 12, 1910, recently held an important meeting in the clubhouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 2509 Third avenue, Bronx. At this meeting the section was completely organized. A constitution was drafted and after some alterations was accepted. A very important clause in this constitution is that every member must join the W. E. A.

The following members were elected as officials of the club: President, Morris Scheler; vice president, Mrs. Julia Fodors; secretary, Jack Peurer; treasurer, Minnie Schueta; librarian, Karl Dimig; stage manager, Karl Eichler; assistant stage manager, Walter Fuerst; auditors, Dora Marks, Oscar Fischer and Franz Ludwig; delegate to W. E. A., Emil Schutz.

Since February 12 the club has played for four societies connected with the W. E. A. It has been decided to close the season with a grand dramatic performance, which is to take place on May 28, in the W. E. A. clubhouse. The plays selected are "The Lost Son" and "Othello's Success." Both of these will be played in German. A committee of ten members is busy with arrangements to make the final performance of this season a great success.

NON-UNION PARKS
Board Gives Out List for You to Keep in Mind.
Local Joint Executive Board of Bartenders, Waiters and Cooks of Brooklyn and Long Island.

At the last meeting of above board the committee on contracts submitted the list of parks which do not employ union help, and will not sign the union contract. They are Fushers' Park, Fraumen's Jackson Avenue Park, Rosmoser's Woodside Brewery Park, Astoria Schueta's Park, and Dausy's Park on Jamaica avenue. Furthermore, the board is willing to give information to any union, society, club, etc., as to union help. This may be had by addressing the Brooklyn Labor League.

WABASH WANTS OUTLET.
PITTSBURG, May 20.—A tripartite railroad combination to solve the question of an Eastern outlet for the local Wabash Railroad is now under consideration through the information of an agreement between the Wabash terminal interests at Pittsburg, the Union and the Bessemer and Lake Erie railroads, and probably the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

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PHILADELPHIA "SOCIAL EVOLUTION"
Will be the subject of a lecture by
John N. Landberg, Esq.
at 2:30 P. M. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22.
At 8:00 o'clock at 715 BROADWAY, THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.
Held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Liberal League.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:
1 Insertion, 10 per Line.
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7 Insertions, 350 per Line.
Seven words to a Line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.
The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

Special rates upon applications to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union, No. 671. Meets every Monday 8 p.m. at 221 23d East 73d street. N. A. Engelmann, Fin. Sec. 124 West 83d street; Charles Carlson, Rec. Sec. 457 E. 145th street.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 440-507 W. 104th avenue, Brooklyn.

Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union. Meets second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 1031 2d Ave.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Livingston streets. If I. C. O. Organized.

Socialist Party, New York County, Headquarters, 230 East 84th St., Manhattan. Organized every Monday, 124 West 83d street; Charles Carlson, Rec. Sec. 457 E. 145th street.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE STRIKING BAKERS.

While there are only a couple of thousand bakers out on strike, the fight in which they are engaged assumes an importance that is not shown by real numbers. The baker is one of the most necessary workers in our modern social system. We depend on him, and when he does not work we are either put to great inconvenience or else we actually suffer. Yet, in spite of the fact that he is of such importance, we subject him to inhuman conditions in his work, and we pay miserable wages. It is against such conditions that the bakers are striking, and they should have the hearty and enthusiastic support of every right thinking person in New York.

If the baking trade was alone in this respect, while the men in it would suffer, the whole affair might not be of such moment. But the bitter truth is that the most necessary occupations are the ones in which wages and conditions are the worst. The workers in the steel industry are slaughtered and maimed. The owners of the steel plants are among the richest persons in the country. The workers in the textile mills are ground down and overworked. Yet the textile industry is the source of income of some of the richest families in the United States. The various clothing industries pay the workers as little as possible and work them to more than human limits. For all that the clothing industry turns a flood of wealth to the ones who neither toil nor spin.

This fight of the bakers, following close on the successful fight of the girls in the shirtwaist factories, is one that is quite as meritorious and one in which just as much is involved. It lacks the spectacular features and it lacks the appeal to sympathy the fight of the women possessed.

But it is one the same women can help to win, and those women who so nobly assisted the shirtwaist strikers have an opportunity to do equally effective work now. They buy the bread of the family; let them see to it that it is union bread.

The other unionists, outside the baking trade, should line up solidly for the men on strike. Without the patronage of unionists the boss bakers cannot win. Do not patronize a non-union bakery or a retailer who handles non-union bread. A word will be sufficient to them. And if this strike is lost it will be because the bakers' fellow unionists have grossly failed to do their duty.

YOU CAN'T CHANGE HUMAN NATURE.

The women who march today in the demonstration for woman suffrage, or for just suffrage, probably read in yesterday afternoon's papers, or in the papers of this morning, that in the funeral procession of King Edward VII "behind the casket, upon which rested the imperial symbols, followed the king's charger, while his favorite terrier was led by a Highland soldier just before the imperial ensign."

After the procession the king's charger and his favorite terrier went back to the stable and the kennel. At one time, and it is not so many hundred years ago, the soldiers who led them would have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world to be the horse and the dog would have kept the king company and would have performed for him the same offices they performed on earth.

But the non-Socialist marchers will do well to note another fact. In company with the dog and the horse, in those times not so remote, would have marched also the king's wives. They would not have come back from the entombing. He would have needed them in the spirit world, and they, too, would have been slaughtered on his grave.

Now the change that has come over humanity in this matter is one that none should miss. We have a ceremony that to most persons is meaningless, or at the best is intended simply to arouse patriotic or pathetic emotions. The sight of the king's horse and dog moved many to tears. But why the king's horse and dog were there was not understood by most. They typified, as few things can, that human nature changes and that the changes are usually in the line of progress.

No wife, or wives, of the king were killed for his comfort in the next world. So we have changed human nature to that extent. But until we change human nature in other ways we shall continue to be just as barbarous as the people of old who slaughtered animals and women on the grave of the dead chief. We slaughter countless women, through wage slavery; we kill, probably, more than were killed in the good old days before we changed human nature. The one party that is fighting for this further change—and it is greater than the change that stopped the killing of women on the graves of their husbands—is the Socialist party. Its women representatives will be in line with the suffrage advocates today. But suffrage is only one of the things for which these women, together with their men Comrades, are fighting.

They assert, and they prove, that the old cry, "You cannot change human nature," is false. You can change human nature, and you can change it for the better. The change shown in the funeral of King Edward is one that can be further increased in modern society and industry. The Socialist women are working for it. The work of the other women marchers will be thrown away unless they fall in with the Socialist women and work for the same things.

Some of that Astor money so highly regarded and eagerly welcomed in the best social circles of this country and England comes from a Bowery hotel, the Palma House. Before it was condemned by the Fire Department as unsafe you could get a bed there for 15 cents. The best that could be said of the place is that it was warmer and drier than the street, and the person sleeping there was safer from arrest than he would be if he slept in the parks. Beyond that nothing can be said in its favor. But the fact that the Astors owned this house, now brought to light by the action of the Fire Department, shows what genial hosts they are. There are the Waldorf-Astoria and the Astor House and the Hotel Astor. There is also the Palma House. But in totaling up their wealth for the edification of the better classes it is more than probable that the Astors ignored this latter possession from which they dragged the last few remaining cents of the down-and-outs.

John A. Hall, the defaulting treasurer who did away with \$600,000 of the money of a Southbridge (Mass.) savings bank, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. The most interesting thing brought out at the trial was that he gave part of the money to charity. He was a true Robin Hood and John D. rolled into one. The only trouble with him was he took the money through means not recognized by the system.

It arouses all sorts of patriotic emotions to read that "American opera delights Paris." But some of the delight fades on learning that the American opera is the "Aida" of Verdi; the manager was Gatti-Casazza, the conductor was Toscanini and the leading singers were Caruso and Destinn. But, anyway, we might as well be patriotic over it; for it is only a month or so ago the same people were here in New York.

BAKING DAY.

By A FLAT DWELLER.

When I was a boy, Tuesday and Saturday were baking days. Tuesday was selected because it was also ironing day, following Monday which was wash day, and by doubling up such work as a big day's ironing and a big day's washing, Satan found no mischief for mother's life hands to do. But I strongly suspect that the system found a good deal for the doctor to do. Anyway, baking days were the hardest in a hard, unvarying week. There were eight of us to be fed, and in order to get the necessary supply of bread, cake and pie to piece out the extra meat and vegetable cooking that took place on all days, some hard hustling had to be done.

I am of the opinion that baking day showed my mother's life, that it killed her; as it killed many thousands of other women in the country districts where there are no bakers. From 5 o'clock in the morning until late at night on those two days she had to work at a higher rate of speed than she worked at other days. It was the same in the houses of all the other boys. Baking day was one on which it was better to keep far from the house, except when more wood or coal was needed for the kitchen stove.

But the results were good. Yet they were such as cannot be obtained in the kitchen of a city workman. He cannot buy flour by the barrel, or by the six barrels if prices rise especially low. When the baking is over he has no place to store things. We had a kitchen and pantry as large as the whole flat in which I now live. So there is no possibility of a return to the old system, even if one wished for it.

I certainly do not wish it. No more horrible form of slavery can be imagined than that of the mother of a family imprisoned long hours a day beside the stove. We should welcome her release from it, owing to improved forms of baking. Only the improved forms of baking have brought slavery to the men.

The strike which is on at present is

one that should enlist every woman, heart and soul. She should be willing to fight for the bakers to the very limit of her power. For she knows the torture and the hard strain of work incident to preparing food. But the woman has only a limited number of hours of labor at the stove. She gets a change of work. Usually though by no means always, the place in which she works is fairly airy, clean, light and wholesome.

The very opposite of all this is true of the bakers. Their hours of work are long and they are tied to one, unvarying task, that of preparing food for the ovens. They do not have the place in which they work dark and unventilated and hot. They work six days a week, sometimes they work the full seven. They are on day or night shifts. Sometimes, in an emergency, they work over a shift and then go on with their regular work for the next day. That means that, with only a few hours' breathing spell, it sometimes happens that a baker will work thirty-six hours at a stretch.

What is the result? Simply that baking is one of the unhealthiest of all trades.

It is one in which wages are the lowest.

"Free, prosperous American citizens" are responsible for the oppression of one of the most necessary crafts in existence.

Every man and every woman knows the hours and the toil and the sweat and the worry that go into the preparation of the bread of a single family. When that becomes an organized trade, one in which the hours of work are lengthened, it becomes all the more intensified. In the present condition of the baker's trade there is no single industry into which a man would hesitate more to enter, or to send his boy. Yet the bakers have released thousands on thousands of women from one of the worst tasks incident to household labor.

You can see it in the endless groves of bread sold in the bakeries, groceries and delicatessen stores. Few of the women in this city do their

own baking, because it is cheaper and easier to buy bread than to make it. Few who live in flats—and most of us do—have any place in which to store flour, or to keep a batch of bread when it is made. It would be ridiculous to buy the ordinary three and one-half or seven pound bag so familiar in cities. It would be foolish to make up merely a loaf or two. So we have been forced to depend on the baker, and there is not a woman but should be thankful to him. He has eased her a prolonged lease on life, for baking has killed many a woman. According to city standards, he saves her money. So now she should stand by him.

The women can win this fight of the bakers.

If your baker is non-union, keep away from him.

If your grocer does not handle union bread, don't give him your trade in any line.

If your delicatessen dealer does not have union bread, go elsewhere.

You will not suffer. There are plenty of union concerns to supply the best of bread and pastry. Go to them.

By doing so you are helping men who are now fighting against low pay, unsanitary conditions and long hours. You know what the work under the best of conditions means. When you realize they work under the worst of conditions, you should be ready to help them.

Men also can help in the fight. If they are married, bring the matter to the attention of their wives.

If they board, bring the matter to the attention of their landlords.

But in all ways help the bakers fight it out. In helping them win you assist one of the most deserving and necessary crafts in existence. As things are now we punish the men who enter the trade. The opportunity has come to assist them.

Let us do it by insisting on union bakeries. They have, by force of circumstance, taken the place of mother in the kitchen, and at present we more than drive them to the limit.

WHAT THE BAKERS' STRIKE MEANS.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

When the first attempt to organize the bakers was made thirty-one years ago, they were working eighteen hours a day and twenty on Saturday, with an average wage of \$4 a week and poor board with the employer.

Chattel slavery had been wiped out with the civil war. Wage slavery remained a fixed institution.

Wage slaves were cheaper than chattel slaves had been.

If a chattel slave sickened he was cared for. A baker too sick to work was kicked out.

Out of 6,300 bakers in 1881, less than twenty-five were married, and this fact was not known to the bosses. Children did not know their own fathers, and cried at their approach.

It was profitable to the master for the chattel slave to multiply. If a baker married he lost his job.

Every day the bakers left their wretched dens and stumbled to their work with brains dull and muscles stiffened from insufficient sleep.

Vice, degeneracy and disease, the natural offspring of the sweating system, held the bakers in their grip. Medicine bottles and washes stood upon the shelves which held the loaves of bread. Filth and disease reigned supreme.

Upon this foundation of rotting human beings, the bosses were building honored names. The bakers spun up a front so respectable and so clean that no one could suspect that filthy and unsanitary conditions prevailed below.

The task of awakening the bakers to a sense of their degradation was a superhuman one. They were accustomed to oppression, accustomed to the thought that life always pressed a baker with cruel insistency, and took their lot as a matter of course.

The first attempt at organization was made in 1879. A man had arisen who was courageous enough to start the work. His name was George Block, organizer and leading spirit among the bakers. The first strike occurred on May 1, 1881, and was lost through lack of organization.

In 1884, Charles Ifland became active in the fight against the inhuman conditions. George Block suggested the idea of a paper for the education of the bakers, and the same year it was started and called the Bakers' Journal, with Block as editor.

Determined to drag their brother bakers out of the reeking mire that all but enshrouded them, Ifland and Block went steadily, persistently on. They spoke of the possibility of marriage and of home, of the possibility that even a baker might hope to surround himself with his own happy children.

Some said it was no use, but within the breasts of some there stirred a glimmer of hope. The Bakers' Journal was a strong factor in building up the union, which by 1888 numbered 6,300 men.

The first fight was against the boarding system. A valiant war was waged until 1886, when the shops were unionized. As a result of the struggle the bakers' hours were reduced to twelve and fourteen, with wages ranging from \$12 to \$16 a week.

Man's natural tendency is upward, and the rise of the bakers was most rapid. Within a short time two-thirds of the men in the bakers' union were married and had established little homes.

Alarmed at the increasing respect of the bakers, and seeing some of their profits slipping away from them, the very men who are fighting the union now threw the union men

out of the bakeries in 1889, and tried to re-establish old conditions. They could never quite drag the men back to the old conditions, but from that time on to 1909 standards established through the union went steadily down. Marriage among the bakers fell 60 per cent.

In the Jewish, Slavonic and Polish bakeries conditions were as bad as they had been in 1884. Wages ranged from \$12 to \$20 a month, and the hours were endless. At the end of a long stint the bakers threw themselves, exhausted, upon the kneading benches, and sank into dreamless, brutal sleep. Tuberculosis stalked among them. Filthy and unsanitary conditions prevailed.

In 1909, Ifland and Max Kazimirsky, and other union organizers, went into these bakeries and told the men that they must come out on strike, that they must not work under such intolerable conditions. They were determined to lift the bakers' trade from the beastly condition to which it had sunk, and scarcely knew sleep or rest during the nine long weeks of the East Side general strike.

The bakers were clubbed and beaten; their meetings were broken up; they were denied the right of free speech and peaceable assemblage. Every brutality was heaped upon them by the police and the bosses.

"We fought for life or death," said Ifland. The strike was won and the shops unionized. A nine-hour

day was instituted, wages ranging from \$14 to \$25 a week, many of the helpers in the Jewish shops getting more than Fleischmann's kneaders.

One year has passed since the Jewish strike was won.

"Even the bosses say the year has worked wonders," Ifland says. "The men are building up little homes, and are growing each day in education and self-respect. That's what a union shop means."

Encouraged by the result of union conditions in the Jewish shops, the uptown bakers decided to ask for a nine-hour day and better sanitary conditions in the shops. They want to insure this by unionizing the shops.

The uptown bosses say: "No nine-hour day, and no union!"

So the uptown bakers have been on strike since May Day.

"Conditions in the big shops are much worse than we knew before the strike," declares Organizer Ifland. "Tell the people the bakers are no longer fighting for shorter hours and recognition of the union, but we are fighting for prestige. We want to elevate the trade of the men who make the staff of life into a respectable trade."

That is all they ask. Just that bread-making shall be a respectable, clean trade. Against them are all the big boss bakers who, as Fleischmann said, are "not in business to make bread, but to make money."

SPAIN'S AWAKENING.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

For the first time in the history of Spain the cortes, as the Spanish parliament is called, will have among its members a full-fledged, dyed-in-the-wool Socialist. Our veteran Comrade, Pablo Iglesias, has been elected in Madrid, the capital of Spain.

Thus, our Spanish Comrades have gained their first great political victory. Their struggle has been long and severe, and carried on for years under the greatest difficulties and drawbacks.

The beginning of the labor movement in Spain dates back to the sixties of the last century. After the political upheaval of 1868 which overthrew the throne of Queen Isabella, the International Workingmen's Association gained a foothold in Spain. It first organized the workers of Barcelona and quickly spread in other directions. But that promising beginning was soon checked. Bakunin, the well-known Russian anarchist, carried the Spanish organizations with him into the camp of the anarchists. A riotous outbreak in 1874 furnished the government the welcome pretext for repressing the movement by force and stopping it in blood.

It was not until 1881 that a new effort to organize the workers was made. The first fruit of it was the Spanish Federation of the International Workers' Association; essentially anarchistic in its tendencies. But in 1882 followed in Barcelona the organization known as the General Workers' Union, in opposition to the anarchistic policy. Its principles were those of Social Democracy. It emphatically proclaimed the ballot as one of the weapons in the class struggle. Four years later the new party founded its first weekly organ, El Solista, published in Madrid. This paper still exists. Its editor is Pablo Iglesias. In the same year the party adopted a platform corresponding to the well-known Gotha program of the German Socialist party.

Even then Iglesias stood in the foremost rank of the Spanish movement. He is a printer by trade, like our own famous labor leader, and many other good soldiers of the cause. Iglesias is very effective, both as a speaker and as a writer. He labored under great difficulties. The Spanish masses were tempted on one side by the anarchist propaganda, on the other by the radical bourgeoisie

Republicans. Spanish industry is yet premature.

The proletariat is largely without the advantage of school education. For some time only small sections of the workers took an interest in the new party, notably the printers and the textile workers. Toward the close of the last century the party membership counted only about 1,400 in the whole kingdom.

But Spain's defeat in the Cuban war and the subsequent breakdown of the reactionary regime acted as eye-openers. The Socialist movement spread in the northern region, in Andalusia and especially in Madrid.

It should be stated that success was not achieved single handed. The Socialists of Madrid had entered into an agreement with the Republicans to fight jointly against the reactionists. The lack of the united armies won out in the end. It was an alliance of a merely temporary character, for a definite purpose, such an alliance as our Comrades of Bavaria or Baden have made heretofore in order to down reactionary combinations.

Conditions in European countries may make such alliances feasible and excusable. It is a question of tactics, one of the most complete problems in the vast field of practical politics. Only those thoroughly familiar with all the conditions can judge whether the situation warrants such action.

We do not quarrel with our Spanish Comrades; we congratulate them on their victory.

SOMEBODY BEARS THE BLAME.

The Russian press has been the most terribly muzzled in the civilized world. How it could possibly offend any of the official properties, particularly in war time, is a deep mystery. Yet General Kuroptkin, in the third and last volume of his memoirs, just published at St. Petersburg, charges that poor, persecuted, bully-ragged Russian press with having compromised the prestige of the Russian military leaders and with having contributed to the demoralization of the Russian troops during the Russo-Japanese war. In this review of that conflict, the general can find causes of defeat everywhere but in himself—Springfield Republican.

The President on the Classes.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

It isn't often that one gets food for thought out of the remarks of our distinguished President.

There is something listless, vague and wearisome about nearly everything he says.

It is hard to force one's self to read through his remarks or his messages or his speeches.

And so not long ago I was almost shocked to find him giving utterance to a thought worthy of consideration.

"Republican government we approve and support," he said, "because on the whole every individual similarly situated in a community, intelligently enough to know what their interests are, is better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic."

He was thinking when he spoke of women and of their desire to vote.

He admits that women are more likely to care for their own interests properly than are men acting far women.

Yet his thought has more in it than perhaps he himself imagines.

In fact, the utterance of the President is an indictment of our entire government, of our law making bodies, of our executives and of our courts. Now is that an indictment of our working class?

Indeed, it is somewhat more radical than the utterance of those labor leaders who rejoice at the banquet tables of the Civic Federation.

They like to ignore the divisions between the classes. They like to believe that their interests can be better cared for and preserved by the altruistic gentlemen of the Civic Federation, of the senate, of the house and of the courts than by themselves.

Some of them are even inclined to believe that certain altruists like Tom Taggart, Tim Sullivan and Hinky Dink can adequately care for and preserve their interests.

They are not so impertinent as the women suffragists. They shrink from pressing forward their class interests and their special claims.

As voters and citizens they stand on an exact political equality with the men of Wall Street, the men of the Civic Federation and the millionaires of the senate, but they obstinately refuse to exert their political power.

In any case they decline to consider

themselves "better qualified to determine how their interests shall be cared for and preserved than other class, however altruistic."

They speak in the name of the "people." They represent a class "similarly situated in a community" and profess to be "intelligent enough to know their interests are."

Yet they live under a republican government without ever dreaming personally seeing to it that their interests are cared for and preserved.

They meekly allow a few big social pirates and small political scoundrels to rule their entire government.

They support now one gang of Democrats, now the other gang of Republicans.

And when they discover that Washington and every state capital these gangs fall to care for and serve their interests, they weep, threaten and scold, they attend missions, lobby and beg; but they never exercise their political rights as a class.

When they want laws protecting the health, the limbs and the life, they see Taft.

When they want to modify the decisions of the courts, they see Taft.

When they want to abolish the injunction to restrain the anti-trust laws or to regain their right to picket and strike, they see Taft.

When they want to fight the trusts and to force that body of rogues to give justice to the men, they see Taft.

And Taft must be extraordinarily amused. He has said many things to them, but when he wants to talk political horse-sense he talks it to women.

Perhaps he doesn't consider the workers "an intelligent class" and therefore capable of caring for and preserving their class interests when he wanted to relieve himself of his great thought upon republican government he was forced to talk to the women.

Well, I hope the women will do this secret to the men. It is the best thing Taft ever said.

Every intelligent class—that is, every set of individuals similarly situated in the community—intelligent enough to know what their interests are, is better qualified to determine how these interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, however altruistic."

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 29.

Lord! What a busy day. I tell you what, it ain't easy sailing, this life on a newby. We see them running about the streets of our city shivering from cold and perhaps weak from hunger and never pay more attention to them than to a stray dog.

It's only when one has the actual experience of the hardships of a newby, like I did today, that a body stops to think of them as suffering human beings. I am still numb from standing out in the street the most of the day; as luck would have it this was the coldest ever.

I really wonder what I'll go through next. Today our one true friend among the many newspapers, published, The New York Call, issued a special edition for the benefit of us girls. This was a brilliant opportunity and we girls proved equal to it. Without a moment's hesitation, without a second thought of the cold and humiliation, we donned big white sashes, picked up a bundle of papers each and marched out into the streets.

I have heard people say that the newspapers are the mouthpiece of the people, and I am pretty sure that the paper we were selling today is the mouthpiece of the working people, only that the latter don't know how to appreciate the treasures they have. I think it's because us working people are so used to not have anything of our own, that when by chance or luck something good does fall into our way we push it away from us like a child does the medicine which is sure to cure it from its pains.

"Boss, will you have a paper?" I asked of the first man who passed by. "What sort of a wrinkle is this?" muttered the man. "I tell you those women are going mad for fair. Why don't you go back home where you belong?"

I wonder if that man realized that I had no home to go to, nor did the most of the girls out selling papers.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MY REASONS FOR BEING A SOCIALIST.

Editor of The Call: In the transaction of my business and on other occasions I had often been asked, "Why are you a Socialist?" As a result of such inquiries I was induced to write for publication the following statement.

First of all, I wish not to have it said, nor my conscience to feel that I had not at least made an effort to help bring about a better condition of affairs in this world than was here when I arrived.

Secondly, I wish to protect my own and the lives of the whole human family from the dangers that arise from exposure, neglect, violence, murder and war.

Thirdly, I wish to have for myself and all the people in the world peace, plenty and progress.

The progress of the race will begin when sufficient leisure time is given to all to study and think in the absence of deception and worryment. When the star of truth and honesty will illuminate the path of infinite knowledge!

I am a Socialist because I do not approve of the present management of the affairs of the human family, that permits some to have too much, others too little.

I do not approve of the man with one child owning two or three houses, all of which may have ten or more rooms, well furnished, with good air and light; while the man with ten or twelve children has but one or two rooms that are small, dark and ill smelling.

If such children were allowed to occupy those healthy rooms would they not be better physically, mentally and morally; and would the lion child be any the worse?

I do not approve of a system of management that compels the people

to struggle for the dollar, since it is a fact that almost all sin and crime are caused directly or indirectly by that struggle. I know (as do all Socialists) that if all men physically it worked the way or four hours a day, six days a week, eleven months a year, with the aid