

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

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600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

HAWAIIAN CASE SHOW UP TO TAFT

Expulsion From Labor Conference Held in Washington in Behalf of Evicted Workers.

DEMANDS FOUND STARVING

Social Democratic Members of Rus- sian Duma Appeared To For Aid.

Arrested and beaten, driven from their homes, their goods thrown into open fields, their leaders arrested and jailed because they dared to demand that the sugar plantation owners should live up to their pledges, hundreds of Siberian peasants are in a starving condition in Honolulu, Hawaii. An appeal has been made to the federal officials in Washington to stop these brutal and dastardly outrages, but it was in vain, and now the case has been called to the attention of the Social Democratic members of the Russian Duma.

The following cablegram was sent to the Duma:

"A thousand peasants fraudulently deported from Harbin enslaved by plantation owners at Honolulu. Peasants are starving. Protestants arrested. No protection from Russian government. Interpellate government before sending to Russia for help the victims of capitalist brutality in this country, the editor of the Russian Voice, a weekly journal published in this city, received a telegram from M. L. Linsky, a representative of peasants in San Francisco, read-

ing elected by emigrants to go to Washington with petition and to you, on returning to Honolulu, measures are taken by Washington to relieve distress. I was told that representative of Russian government, Kerberg, was sent to Honolulu, and that I came to Washington in vain, to be taken all necessary measures, to send to Russia all who want and who want to stay may do so. I believed it and returned, thinking it was unnecessary to trouble you.

"Here I met several friends who left their families without food or shelter upon the seashore. I learned from them that Kerberg did not take any measures to protect them. He is sitting in court which sentences our hungry friends to three or six months imprisonment.

"Altogether six are sentenced. Ten are under trial. Number of arrests increases every day. Weeping of women and children does not cease. Hunger, hunger, friends, implore you to help us."

Upon receipt of Linsky's telegram in this city it was decided to send a committee of three composed of Nicholas Aleinikoff, attorney, Ivan Okunoff, editor of the Russian Voice, and Simon O. Pellock, attorney, to Washington to lay the case before the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor.

The case had been previously called to the attention of President Taft and Congressman Bennett of New York, but beyond a characterization of the treatment of the men and women and children as outrageous nothing has been done.

It was originally thought by counsel for the Russian-American labor conference that in view of the fact that the peasants were imported into Hawaii contrary to the contract labor law, the government would readily compel the plantation owners forthwith to return the men and their families to Russia. Some of the government officials, however, set up the claim that the peasants were brought to Hawaii by virtue of the act of Congress of May 7, 1907, whereby the Hawaiian territorial board of immigration was authorized to import foreign labor.

The object of the delegation sent to Washington is to prove to the federal authorities that men were lured to Hawaii by agents of the plantation owners and having lured the men from Harbin, Siberia, to Honolulu, the plantation owners should be forced to live up to their promises or else pay for transportation of the men and their families back to Russia.

In August, 1909, the owners of sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, being disappointed in their experience with Japanese laborers, who deserted the plantations rather than be enslaved, and being unable to secure American workers to enter their employ, decided to get Siberian peasants to work their plantations. Of course, the age-long submission of the peasants to the tyranny of the owners of Russia led the plantation owners to believe that if they could get peasants to work their plantations all would be smooth sailing.

Accordingly, three emissaries, Atkin-

WORKMEN DEMAND COMPENSATION ACT

Organized Labor Starts Powerful Campaign for Adequate Measures in Case of Industrial Accidents.

That the campaign carried on since last January by Socialists and labor men for an adequate compensation act is bearing fruit was demonstrated yesterday at the convention of the joint conference, which was attended by 350 delegates of labor organizations, representing 350,000 union men. The convention met at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, and held three sessions at which a definite program was adopted for a continuation of the work of the conference on larger and more effective grounds.

The majority of delegates, of whom a number were Socialists, proved themselves to be thoroughly familiar with the subject under discussion, and in strong, eloquent speeches showed that they stood for an ideal act, which, when passed, will help compensate the misfortune of industrial accident, and adequately provide for the family of the victims. They also organized a committee to study safety devices and the possibility of preventing accidents, thereby minimizing the slaughter which is now going on, claiming an annual sacrifice of 40,000 lives and 1,000,000 injured in this country.

Though the convention had nothing to do with the passage of the bills proposed by the Wainwright commission, and though it was announced that the conference neither approved or objected to it, there was considerable sentiment against them. Morris Hillquit, referring to them, said "they were mere crumbs thrown to the workmen by capitalist politicians" and that they were "a direct insult to organized labor."

These remarks were made in reference to a motion made by James A. Hatch, that the convention send a telegram to Albany expressing its approval with the measure and urging the legislators to provide better measures in the future. Hillquit's sentiment was shared by many and it was evident that the politicians in Albany gained but little thanks for the measures they have passed in lieu of a real compensation act.

Defend Bills.

Two members of the commission, John Mitchell and Professor H. H. Seager, of Columbia University, though not in an official capacity, defended the bills.

Seager told of the difficulties under which the commission had worked and of the opposition carried on by employers in a "subterranean" way. There were two bills introduced, he said, one amending the present liability laws, which had already been signed by Governor Hughes, and the other a compulsory compensation act, which he was not at all sure would pass the senate and meet with the approval of the governor.

The first bill amends the employers' liability law, making no change, but merely taking away some of the defenses for the employer," he said. "One section of this bill permits the substitution of a voluntary compensation for amount to be decided by litigation. Many of the employers who came before the commission expressed themselves in favor of compensation and this part of the bill will give them the opportunity to put that system in practice."

The second bill, he said, was the one that is most unpopular with the workmen. This bill refers to compulsory liability in hazardous occupations, embracing eight trades only. The indemnity provided was also unsatisfactory. It stipulates a four years' wage compensation in case of death, not exceeding \$3,000 and \$10 a week for eight years, not exceeding \$4,000, in case of total disability.

At the Mercy of Politicians.

He admitted that the compensation was inadequate, but insisted that the commission had been forced to go slowly for fear the measure would not meet with the approval of the politicians.

"To all class conscious workers it was clear that the commission, while called upon to enact a measure favorable to labor, was handicapped by the fact that their work would have to be finally submitted to a tribunal representing capitalist interests. He told how, at the eleventh hour, just as the bill was about to be introduced, the employers on the commission brought in a minority report. Knowing that unless there was a unanimous report the gentlemen in Albany would not act on it at all, it was thought best, therefore, to compromise with the employers, he explained.

"Remember," said the professor, "that we had to take in account Albany and draw our measures in a manner that would appeal to the

AMERICAN GUNNERS HOLDING OFF MADRIZ

Fierce Fighting Has Been Going on at Bluefields—Insurgents Being Forced Back.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua (via wireless to Colon), May 25.—Fighting to the last ditch, the Estrada army is today battling with the Madriz forces in an effort to save Bluefields and prevent the capture of the custom house on the Bluffs, the gate to the port.

All night the gunners of both armies kept up the duel which started Monday night. Today the Madriz forces repeatedly charged the first division of the Estrada forces, but were driven back. Madriz has had the advantage throughout the engagement, as his base of supplies at Greytown is keeping in touch with the army and reinforcements are being rushed to the front, taking the places of men killed or wounded.

The steamer Venus landed 500 men below the Bluffs of the custom house last night and bombarded the government building. The attack was renewed early today, and it is believed certain the custom house will fall. Americans operating machine guns have so far saved the Estrada forces from defeat.

The Division under General Mena is well entrenched, and the Americans keep up a constant fire with the rapid-fire guns. Estrada issued a statement to his men today expressing confidence of victory, but it is believed Madriz will eventually force his surrender. In that event Madriz plans to advance to the city limits of Bluefields and demand that Commander Gilmer, of the United States gunboat Paducah, give him permission to enter the city.

FIGHT FOR UNION DREAD IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—A movement is on foot in this city to unionize the bread factories. The entire labor movement of the city is to co-operate in attaining this end.

Kolb's, the biggest firm, has been placed on the "unfair list" by organized labor, and a strong agitation started all over the city to force them to recognize the union and improve conditions in their factory.

There are more than 120 bakers employed in Kolb's factory, and the conditions there are said to be the worst prevailing in any large shop in the city. All the forces of organized labor will be, it is said, centered on Kolb's to force them to unionize the shop, after which the agitation will be directed against other big firms.

PACKERS RUN TO COVER

Don't Deny That the Companies Agreed to Rob the People.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—The National Packing Company, known as the Beef Trust, today pleaded before Federal Judge Landis that the statute of limitation exempted it from prosecution on an indictment recently handed down by a federal grand jury.

The indictment alleged that many packing companies permitted the National to dominate their affairs in pursuance to an agreement to eliminate competition and raise prices. No decision has been rendered.

CIVIC FED. HEARS REPORT.

Committee on Compensation Bill Told Findings to Belmont.

The question of introducing a bill providing for compensation for industrial accidents by which employees would not have to encounter the delays in cases of suits for damages in case of accidents while at work through failure to properly safeguard machinery was reported on at the meeting of a committee of the National Civic Federation in the library of the Metropolitan building, Madison avenue and 23d street, yesterday afternoon. In a statement issued in reference to the meeting, it was held that the compulsory compensation act of the Wainwright commission did not satisfy organized labor because the provisions in this bill were insufficient except in trades classed as extra hazardous.

Belmont in opening the meeting said that the committee was appointed to come to some satisfactory agreement as to what kind of compensation bill would be the most likely to be fair and reasonable. The committee had held several meetings and was coming nearer to an agreement as to the kind of measure which would be the most reasonable and effective.

BLACKMAILERS WORK, SAYS CHIEF KOHLER

Admits Being Worried, but Says He'll Prove Charges Are Malicious Falshoods.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—Chief of Police Fred Kohler, whom former President Roosevelt described as "the best police chief in the world," today declared he would fight to disprove the serious charges filed by two citizens with Mayor Baehr.

"The charges are the work of character snatchers, blackmailers and grave robbers, who have been after me for years," said Kohler. "Naturally I am worried about them, but not to the extent that I fear I cannot prove every one of them a malicious falsehood."

Mayor Baehr declined to discuss the charges pending a consultation with City Solicitor Baker some time today.

"If the charges warrant such action I shall suspend Kohler and file the accusations with the civil service board," said the mayor.

The charges, which were presented by Attorney J. P. Dawley, representing A. C. Knight Schoeman, a lawyer, and Patrick J. Brown, president of a construction company, allege gross misconduct, specific instances of drunkenness, immorality and disreputable dealings are alleged.

One of the accusations avers that Kohler appeared in Euclid avenue in an intoxicated condition, the object of ridicule and jeers, and a bystander is alleged to have shouted: "What would Teddy think of you now?"

SULZER'S BILL GETS BACKING OF GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Disclaiming any political ambitions, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today appeared before a subcommittee of the house committee on labor in support of a bill by Representative Sulzer, Democrat, providing for the creation of a Department of Labor to be headed by a cabinet officer. Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, and E. H. Ryan, of the District of Columbia Central Labor Union, also spoke for the bill. Gompers said that a practical labor man in the cabinet would be of the utmost assistance to the government and to the President in dealing with labor matters.

"I am satisfied," Gompers said, "that if there had been in the President's cabinet at the time of the railroad strike in Chicago and the West a practical railroad man the strike would never have occurred."

"If we had had a secretary of labor for the past fifteen years," Morrison declared, "no such terrible conditions would exist as Commissioner Neill's report shows exist in the Bethlehem steel plant and which the labor commissioner characterizes as shocking. And if there were such a cabinet officer now he would take immediate steps to remedy these conditions."

BUTTER 50C A POUND

Brokers Will Hoist Price High to Punish Cold Storage Men.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Butter at 50 cents or more a pound by June 1 is threatened because of a fight between the cold storage men and the butter brokers of Chicago. The latter have enlisted the aid of the Elgin board and prices were boosted 1 cent a pound today, and daily advances are threatened. The trouble originated when the packers refused to buy from the butter brokers, but contracted directly with the creameries for 400 carloads, thus saving the one-half cent commission charged by the brokers. The brokers have demanded that the packers break their contracts. To compel them to do so prices will be forced up through the Elgin board, which meets weekly and fixes prices for the country. E. L. Adam, the broker leading the fight, declared this afternoon unless the packers give in he and his associates will force prices to 50 cents a pound or even higher by the last of June.

TINY GIRL ENTICED AWAY.

The police were asked yesterday to look for Millie Domino, three years old, of 15 1st street. She disappeared on Tuesday afternoon when a man was seen giving her candy and accompanying her toward the Bowery. Millie's father, Joseph, has a grocery store at 15 1st street. He says he has received no threatening letters. Millie weighs about thirty pounds, is dark, has dark hair, and when last seen wore a lavender dress, black stockings and tan slippers.

CANALEJAS FACES BUDGET PROBLEM

Spanish Premier Must Satisfy People's Demands Without Offending the Plutocrats.

MADRID, May 25.—Premier Canalejas is now facing the hardest problem of his political career in his attempt to frame a sort of Lloyd-George budget for Spain that will allay popular discontent and at the same time not antagonize King Alfonso and the church. He hopes to transfer much of the weight of taxation from the poor to the rich without placing any of the burden upon clerical establishments.

The general opinion is that the plan is impossible because the church owns more property than any other single interest in Spain, while the rich, more than in any other country, have their capital invested abroad, where tax collectors cannot reach it. The nation's ablest financiers say that conditions in Spain can never be materially benefited so long as the clerical establishments, wholly unburdened by taxation, are permitted to compete with private enterprise, which is taxed to the maximum.

All that the premier can accomplish, in the opinion of leading politicians, is to check grafting in the public service, which is probably the most corrupt on earth outside of Russia.

To meet the real demands of the country in the matter of taxation would require an overhauling of the country's financial system that would probably precipitate a revolution.

ANARCHISTS ADMIT BOMBS?

BARCELONA, May 25.—All doubt as to the existence of a plot against the life of King Alfonso was removed today by an official statement in Land and Liberty, an anarchistic newspaper, that the recent bomb throwing, including that in Madrid Monday, was arranged by anarchists. The editor of the paper is under arrest.

The boldness of the editor in admitting the plot is indicative of a speedy revolutionary outbreak.

TANGLE IN PERSIA.

Germany's Commercial Activity Threatens Anglo-Russian Pact.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The recent grant by Persia to the German firm of Huchnermann & Mossig of the right to establish regular navigation on Lake Urmiah has developed such a diplomatic tangle that today the Anglo-Russian agreement for the exclusion of other powers from rich concessions in Persia is in danger of collapse.

Germany is determined to checkmate Russia and England in their plan to control Persian affairs, and has taken such a firm stand in the Huchnermann & Mossig concession that Russia is afraid to order the cancellation of the concession.

It is feared here that Germany will follow up the Lake Urmiah concession by demanding railway rights in Persia, which, if granted, would be fatal to Russia's plan for supervising with England's aid, the internal affairs of the shah's country.

OUTBREAK IN CHINA IMPENDS.

LONDON, May 25.—Messages received today by the London headquarters of several missionary societies in China say that anti-foreign demonstrations throughout China are increasing and that a widespread outbreak before autumn is inevitable.

KAISER DIDN'T SAY IT.

BERLIN, May 25.—The statement printed in the Paris Matin that the Kaiser, in a conversation with M. Pichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, advocated a European confederation is semi-officially contradicted.

JEWISH MERCHANTS REMAIN.

MOSCOW, May 25.—Official publication was made today of a list of 151 Jewish merchants of the first guild, whose families are legally entitled to live in Moscow. The other Hebrews resident in the city in the same announcement are given one month in which to produce proofs of their right to remain.

MAY BE BALLOON TRAGEDY.

BERLIN, May 25.—Another addition to the long list of balloon tragedies in Germany was indicated today by the passage of an empty balloon over Treves. It was probably the Baesley, which ascended at Cologne yesterday with two men aboard, who, it is feared, have lost their lives.

TRINITY TEARS DOWN TENEMENTS

Exposure and Business Motives Lead Rich Church to Cease Sucking Revenue From a Few of the Worst.

At last the Trinity Church Corporation, which has been sucking juicy revenue in the form of rents from miserable, unsanitary tenement houses for many years, has decided to tear down some of the worst of them.

Two motives have forced this wealthy religious-business firm to take this step. First, there was the exposure of the conditions prevailing in these so-called "homes" of the lower west side working class families by Charles Russell, the well-known writer and Socialist, and others; and second, the buildings that are going to be torn down are so dilapidated that they are not fit for repair.

It is with much regret that the heads of the corporation have decided to tear down several buildings in which poor families lived, or rather, existed. Devouring widows' houses has made Trinity fat.

"Some of the rear tenements," said an official of the Trinity Corporation yesterday, "are comparatively new, hence the corporation will suffer the loss of some revenue, but it is desired to improve the property."

A sample of the condition of some of these human death traps owned by this rich church corporation is found at 193 West Houston street, where the rear structure was nothing more than a shed back of a three-story brick tenement.

Squalid Exploitation.

For fifteen years two families have been living in this so-called dwelling place. It is foully ventilated. Wonder has been expressed how its occupants are able to survive a trip through the place, let alone live there for years. To make the condition worse, behind it there is another wretched tenement, which keeps the air away. There are no means of egress to the street except through a dark tunnel that leads past the side of the front house.

While the house in front, a three-story brick building, has no toilet rooms, the caretaker says that Trinity will not tear it down, as it is the most profitable tenement in the row.

Since the back shack has been torn down, the church corporation has built small outhouses in the midst of the debris and refuse that cover the yard.

Two families who live in the house are compelled to reach their apartments by way of a dingy, tumble-down stairway on the side. There is a fire-escape in the rear, but it reaches to the apartments of only one side of the house, and the hallways are almost impassable.

Since the tenement in the rear has been torn down the debris has been permitted to lie in the back yard. One of the tenants of the house said that the agent of the corporation came around to caution the inmates of the front tenement against making fires out of this wood, but when asked when it was to be taken away the agent said "Some time."

No sorrow is expressed on the part of the families that have been living in these tenements beyond that arising from the discomfort of moving.

"More Money."

"The demolition of these buildings is simply in line with the policy of Trinity Corporation, which has been to improve its present tenement holdings," said Rudolph P. Miller, the church's superintendent of buildings. "But for the many other old buildings owned by the Trinity Corporation and rented for tenement purposes that have been pulled down in the last year no duplicates or substitutes have been built. There is more money in business buildings and it is the policy of the corporation to replace the old residences which have been rented as tenements with factory buildings and warehouses as rapidly as possible."

SOCIALIST WOMEN WILL MEET TONIGHT

Socialist women of New York and vicinity are invited by the women's committee of Local New York, Socialist party, to attend its regular meeting at 8 o'clock tonight, at 112 East 194th street.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, member of the women's national convention, will give her report of the proceedings of the national congress in regard to women's work.

The details of that report are expected to be exceedingly interesting, and the committee warmly urges all Socialist women to attend the meeting and join in the discussion.

SMALLPOX FOUND IN HARLEM.

The discovery of smallpox in tenements on 135th and 136th streets, between Fifth and Lenox avenues, has led to the vaccination of 500 persons of the neighborhood by Board of Health inspectors in the past week. The first case was that of Richard Eldridge, a negro, living at 25 West 135th street, who was found to have the disease on May 6. Since that time the health department has discovered four other cases.

"OUR CHILDREN DIDN'T KNOW US"

Great Gathering at Manhattan Trades' School Hears the Striking Bakers' Pitiful Story.

FINGERS WERE LOST IN DREAM

Consumers' League and Women's Trade Union League Hold Big Demonstration.

The big ball of the Manhattan Trade School, 23d street and Third avenue, was filled with a huge and enthusiastic gathering of citizens and sympathizers with the bakery workers last night.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Consumers' League of New York. Prominent men and women spoke in behalf of the strikers and told of the increasing discontent of the workers.

Several emphasized the importance of the strike from the standpoint of public health.

Mrs. Vladimir Sankovitch, of Greenwich Avenue, was chairman of the meeting. In introducing the first speaker, Mrs. Belle De Rivera, president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the long hours which the bakers had to work, the heat in the shops, the attempts of the bakers to improve their condition.

"I do not think that nine hours a day is an extravagant request on the part of the bakers," she said. After referring to the long hours in which the bakers worked, she said they had no time to attend to the wants of their families. I thoroughly approve of the present strike. Since the Supreme Court declared the ten-hour law unconstitutional, the only course left them, she explained, was to strike and open to them, she explained, was to strike and appeal to public opinion.

Charles Irland, general organizer of the Bakers' Union, said: "In 1879 the first organization of bakery workers in the United States was formed. At that time the bakers worked 18 hours a day. They did not know what Sunday or holidays were. They were unfit to be called human beings. They rarely enjoyed the blessings of air and sunlight. In 1882, I went to Europe to investigate the conditions of the bakers in London. The conditions of the English bakery workers was just as bad as in America, with the single big exception that the shops were clean. The government, unlike the United States, saw that the shops were inspected, and any boss baker violating the law was fined \$25.

"But where the bakery workers slept and ate was horrible. It was neither wholesome, clean or sanitary. I went to Ireland and Scotland. Conditions were the same as in England. In Belgium worse. In France, where religion was preached to the bakers in the shops, the conditions were as bad as anywhere else.

"Coming back to America as an agitator, I found that we couldn't even see our sweaters. In 1886 the bricklayers won the nine hour a day strike. We, following their example, gained a few small concessions, but our children and families didn't know us. We were afraid to let the bosses know we were married. We met our children on the sidewalk and they did not speak to us. The conditions in the shops at present are disgraceful. Consumption and disease are rampant, though physicians say the germs are burned up by the excessive heat. But they are not. The doctors forget the fact that the men handle the bread.

The speaker gave a detailed account of the process in handling the bread in the retail shops as well as the bakeries. He said that all the left-over bread was dumped in wagons like old iron and finally taken back and sold to the poor. Irland said the poor people knew this, of course, but economic necessity compelled them to buy and eat this bread.

"Often the fingers of the bakers are ground up to make money," he said. "I mean that when accidents occur and men's fingers are chopped up they are mixed up with the dough and sold as bread."

"All we demand is \$16 a week and a nine-hour workday. Of course, we insist that the public health should be protected and taken care of." Irland then paid an eloquent tribute to the Women's Trade Union League. He said: "They did more to clean up the factory than all the inspectors in the state."

The speaker then went on to say that the bosses would give in to most of the demands, but they won't sign the agreement to unionize their shops and death benefit societies within the union as protectors of the public health in taking care of members who in the shops.

Irland referred to the story about

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ated by the homes that the strike was caused by agitators and by the workers. Dr. Knopf, speaking as a medical man, said: "Ten hours were enough for any man to work. And were it not for the goodness of nature and the heat of the bakeries, disease would be more rampant. I doubt if half of us would be here tonight, as all of us have eaten bread baked by consumptives and other diseased persons. Dr. Knopf wound up his short talk by saying that no consumptive should be employed in the bake shops."

SHOOTING BAFFLES PHILA. POLICE FORCE

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Both dying from bullet wounds in the chest, Miss Mary Klump, a checker of the Rittenhouse, 38 years old, of 146 North 20th street, and John McGovern, a pantryman of the same hotel, of 1541 Cherry street, were taken to the hospital shortly after four o'clock this afternoon. Mystery as to who did the shooting is baffling the police. The woman died shortly after being admitted to the hospital. She had two bullets in her left side. McGovern was shot three times in the chest, and when brought into the hospital the doctors said he had no chance for recovery.

PAPER BOX-MAKERS WIN A COMPLETE VICTORY

H. Hefter & Co., paper box manufacturers, of 670 Hudson street, Manhattan, with a branch factory at Thaford and Riverdale avenues, Brownsville, yesterday signed an agreement with the employees' union, and all the people who struck a few days ago will return to work today under union conditions. The agreement was reached at a conference of representatives of the company, B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, and committees of the New York and Brooklyn paper box makers' unions. The employees of the Brooklyn factory went out last Tuesday because the firm wanted to establish the section work system, which meant a loss of about one-half of the wages of the workers.

HEBREW BAKERS' UNIONS ORGANIZE TO HELP STRIKERS

The special conference of the Hebrew bakers' unions of Greater New York, held at 387 Grand street yesterday for the purpose of outlining ways to help the bakers now on strike, decided to start an aggressive campaign for the union label and also considered means for giving the strikers financial assistance.

Delegates from locals 87, 100, 102, 103 and 305 were present. After a discussion it was decided that all these locals should call special meetings for Friday afternoon to discuss this question, and that every union shall elect ten of their most active members to form a sub-strike committee and organize systematically. This committee of fifty will meet in conjunction with the strike committee of locals 1 and 3 at the Labor Temple on Friday night. There they will get instructions as to how to go on with the work in the Hebrew districts.

HAIR WORKERS' ORGANIZER TAKEN FROM A HOUSE

Horatio Montabio, organizer of the Human Hair Workers' Union, was yesterday arrested at the home of a striker, Miss Cohen, 12 Stagg street, Brooklyn, where he was visiting, on the charge of shooting a strikebreaker of Posner's place, at Union avenue. He was retrograded to the Raymond street jail, so that the union should not be able to bail him out. Consequently he had to stay in jail overnight. He will be arraigned in the Manhattan avenue police court today.

"The firm has done its utmost to break the union," declared Organizer Gottlieb to a Call reporter yesterday, "and now they are trying to discourage the strikers by making arrests of all union members who are helping the strike committee."

BRICK STRIKE AT FISHKILL FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., May 25.—More than a thousand brickyard

employees struck today in six yards along the Fishkill beach. There was no disorder. The men want the day's quota reduced from 25,000 to 22,000 bricks per machine. Three hundred men in the Brockway yards refused to join the strike. They had been running on the 22,500 scale.

GREAT WORK FOR THE BREAD LABEL

Devoted Socialist Women and Supporters Are Visiting Thousands. Hebrew Trades Give Support.

The work of The Call and of the Socialist women in helping the bakers fight for decent conditions and a living wage is beginning to bear fruit. The capitalist papers sent out reporters on the strike situation yesterday and unless their stories are killed or cut down—in order that no advertisers may be in any way hurt—the papers will duly erupt today, as if they had made a brand new discovery. The woman's committee of the Socialist party, which is acting in conjunction with the striking bakery workers in New York, has succeeded in inducing several hundred storekeepers to handle union-made bread only.

Thousands of families are being visited in various districts throughout Manhattan and the Bronx. In the door-to-door canvass that is being made by energetic women working under the direction of this committee, housekeepers everywhere have been urged to demand union-made bread. Circulars are distributed in which is explained the conditions under which the men have worked and which they are endeavoring to have remedied through the strike they have inaugurated. Although there are about 150 women at work with the woman's committee, they want to get as many more as can spare a few hours a day to help in the important task they have set themselves to do. In order to facilitate their work, the committee have mailed copies of the following letter to hundreds of women who they feel will do their utmost to help along:

"Dear Madam—You should be interested in clean bread. The bakers are on strike for sanitary conditions and shorter hours in the bakeries, which will insure clean bread. We need the help of every woman in our fight for union conditions and clean bread."

"Go to the grocery and delicatessen stores near your home and tell them we will advertise their stores among the women in the neighborhood if they will agree to keep union-made bread."

"Ask them to give you two or three hundred of their business cards or bill-headers. Bring these to headquarters at 289 East 84th street, where they will be stamped, and the rest of the plan explained to you."

"We earnestly beg that you will give this your attention now. A few hours' work a week from each woman, and the New York bakeries will be turning out union-made, clean bread. Fraternally."

"WOMEN'S COMMITTEE." The strike committee of Union No. 1 has been changed to a general committee, with the addition of the two members delegated to it by the United Hebrew Trades. With this addition also came a guarantee of substantial support from the East Side unions. It is intended to conduct this strike along the same lines that proved so successful in the shirtwaist makers' strike last winter. There were three arrests made yesterday, but the men were promptly bailed out.

Fras & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER. Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, BROOKLYN.



Furniture Service, Quality and Value

It's a satisfaction to buy where displays are large and sufficiently broad to meet all demands—a service we all enjoy.

It's also a matter of great satisfaction to buy goods of QUALITY; to buy where only a high standard is set in all things.

It's a pleasure to know that you are buying at a store where your money is obtaining full value; perhaps, a little more than a hundred cents' worth on the dollar.

Fras & Miller give Service, Quality and Value in the fullest measure. In fact, they have been the potent factors that have built up this great business.

If you have presents to buy for a June bride, you should select something useful, practical and beautiful from our stocks.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

KIDNAPPED MARRIED WOMAN.

SALEM, Mass., May 25.—Charged with a kidnapping unique in the criminal annals of Massachusetts, George L. Taylor, of Lynn, was held here today by Judge Sears in \$2,000 to the grand jury.

Taylor's alleged victim was Mrs. Annie Gray, of Lynn, and the green-eyed-monster was his lure. According to her testimony Taylor met Mrs. Gray at a beach resort, informed her that her husband had a previous wife and then brought her to a hotel here, where he held her prisoner, declaring himself a United States officer and threatening her with arrest if she attempted to leave. Finally his proposals to her led to an appeal to the police.

D. L. & W. AWARD IN.

The ruling of the arbitrators in the dispute between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the organizations of trainmen and conductors to the right of the Lackawanna to concessions given making the New York Central award, which the organizations say, the Lackawanna is not entitled to, but which the road claims, will be in the hands of the presidents of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen today, the latter reported last evening.

TEA. TEA.

Spring Housecleaning.

The exactions of housecleaning frequently overburden feminine nerves and physique. There's relief in the comforting stimulus of



Contest Finish Warming Up

"One subscription a day" is the slogan of contestants for the Shapirograph.

If each reader of "The Daily Without a Muzzle" would get one subscription a day between now and May 30, the circulation of The Call would be more than doubled.

When you meet your fellow workers today tell of the two years' struggle of The Call for the advancement of the workers' cause, and then get them to subscribe for the paper.

Show them how The Call supported every struggle of labor. How it fought for the men at McKees Rocks, at Bethlehem and Philadelphia.

How it now supports the striking bakers. The Call is labor's daily!

Get your friends and shop mates to read a copy; then get them to subscribe.

Get at least one subscription a day. Don't forget the contest. A duplicator will be presented to the club, local or individual sending in the greatest number of subscriptions during this time (See the advertisement of Shapirograph Company appearing on another page for a description of the machine, or write to The Call.)

These rules will govern the contest:

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

ADOPT COMMITTEE'S ASSESSMENT PLAN

Increase Recommended Is Favorably Received by W. S. and D. B. Convention—Resolutions Urged.

The greater part of yesterday's session of the W. S. and D. B. Fund convention was occupied by a discussion of the death assessment plan, submitted by the committee to which the question had been referred after the graduated assessment plan of the national executive board had been voted down. The committee recommends that the death benefit assessment for the three classes be increased from 25 cents to 35 cents per month and member.

The national executive board shall have the power to levy a tax of not more than 10 cents per year and member, if the cost of administration demands such a measure. Furthermore it was recommended that the initiation fee (at present \$4, first class; \$3, second class; \$1, third class) be as follows:

- First Class—19 to 30 years, \$4; 30 to 40 years, \$4; 40 to 45 years, \$3.
Second Class—18 to 30 years, \$3; 30 to 40 years, \$4; 40 to 45 years, \$3.
Third Class—18 to 30 years, \$1; 30 to 40 years, \$2; 40 to 45 years, \$3.

These recommendations were accepted by the committee by a unanimous vote.

After a great many delegates had been heard on the matter, a vote was taken on the question as to whether the death assessments should be increased. There were sixty-one delegates in favor of such increase, and thirty-one against. Afterwards a vote was taken on an amendment to the committee report, stipulating a raise in the death assessment of 5 cents per month per member. The amendment was adopted by a vote of fifty-three against thirty-six.

The proposition of the committee to authorize the levying of a yearly administration assessment of not more than 10 cents was accepted, with 60 for and 25 against.

Another lengthy discussion was occasioned by the question of a graduated initiation fee. Besides the proposition of the committee, several other plans had been submitted. Some of the speakers were of the opinion that a lower initiation fee for the ages below twenty-five would be an incentive for young people to join the society, while a higher initiation fee for the ages above thirty would be no more than right.

It was shown, on the other hand, that such a change would mean very little for the society from a financial standpoint and that it would hardly tend to influence people to join the society at a younger age.

The convention voted in favor of the initiation fee scale submitted by the committee. The vote stood 77 in favor and 16 against.

Although the convention, as mentioned above, declared itself against the rising scale of death assessment, proposed by the national executive board, the convention urges the study of this plan by the membership by adopting the following resolution, handed in by the assessment committee:

"Whereas the future interests of the society demand the adoption of a death assessment plan based upon the mortality tables and graduated in accordance with the age of members at the time of their initiation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That national executive board delegates and members are requested to take up this question in the columns of 'Solidarity' and in the columns of 'Soldarity' and in other ways try to get clear about this important subject.

The chairman was Gustav Petzold, Branch 214, of Philadelphia; vice-chairman, Arthur E. Reimer, Branch 11, of Boston.

NEEDLE PIERCES BABY'S HEART.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., May 25.—The two-year-old daughter of Charles Masters while at play ran to her mother, who stooped and clasped the child to her bosom. A needle in the mother's dress penetrated the child's chest, piercing the heart.

Drs. Buckingham and Garrigue were called hurriedly and found the needle imbedded beneath the skin. When an incision was made the needle rose and fell with the pulsations of the heart.

Although the needle penetrated the heart fully an inch the little girl will recover, the physicians say.

NEW CHARTER FOR NEW YORK.

ALBANY, May 25.—The senate has adopted the assembly resolution extending the life of the joint legislative committee appointed last year to draft a new charter for New York city. The resolution appropriated \$25,000 for the work of the committee, which is to report a new charter to the legislature next January.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop" Annual May Sale

Of Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods.

- Sheets—For single bed size, 55c.
Sheets—For single bed size, 59c.
Sheets—For three-quarter bed size, 59c.
Sheets—For large beds, 69c.
Sheets—For large beds, 72c.
Sheets—For large beds, 89c.
Pillow Cases—15,000 alpine, 15c and 16c.
Pillow Cases—25,000 alpine, 12c.
Towels—Imported Union Line, 14c.
Towels—Large size Bath, 29c-39c.
Towels—Hemstitched, pure, 29c.
Napkins—Mercedized Napkins, 8c.
Napkins—Mercedized Napkins, 12c.

Call COUPON—Cut this out 288. Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of 50c. or more you will receive 10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE. In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale. Good Until June 1.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until Noon, Friday All Day. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

J.P. Senior, Inc. West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1888.

HAWAIIAN CASE NOW UP TO TAFT

(Continued from page 1.)

son, Percestraus and Kushinsky, were sent to Harbin, Siberia, to fill the minds of the simple peasants with pictures of fine conditions, big wages and short hours and nice homes for themselves, their wives and children.

This trio of slave-gatherers published a pamphlet in which the advantages of glorious Hawaii were set forth in glowing terms. "You will live there as you never lived in Russia," was the chorus of their song.

The conditions of the proposed employment were, as stated by Atkinson, Percestraus and Kushinsky: Ten hours' work, wages of \$40 to \$50 a month for men, and from \$50 to \$35 a month for their wives, with free houses, equipped with electric lights and even furniture and a plot of ground for gardening.

The house and plot of ground were to become the property of the workman after three years, or if he should not desire to become the owner of the cottage and ground he was to be given \$300 in cash instead.

It was also dinned into the ears of the gullible peasants that on piece-work a man could earn as much as \$80 a month, and a woman gathering coffee could earn \$3.50 a day, it was said. They were also promised evening schools, free hospitals, half of their regular wages in case of sickness, free railroad transportation to and from work. In addition, the peasants were promised an opportunity to engage in agriculture. Ground and tools and seed were to be supplied, also animals, on the installment plan, with twenty-five years in which to pay off the indebtedness.

Instead of the comforts and deceacies described by the agents, the poor peasants found shanties, without roofs, the floors made of rough boards with wide crevices. The furniture consisted of a few benches,

a table and a couple of beds. Instead of electric lights, kerosene lamps, and could pay for the oil or go without. "On the very first day," writes Jeff, leader of the peasants, now in as a vagrant, "the pleasant dream of late enthusiasm was transformed into cruel reality."

The complete enslavement of the peasants was encompassed by forcing them to buy all their food, and everything they used, from the plantation stores, such exorbitant prices that they were forever in debt to the plantation owner.

When the workers rose in rebellion they were driven from the plantations to intercede when they first struck, advised them to return to work and matter would be settled. They returned but found no relief. Then they revolted. The police were used to club them on the plantations. They are all emaciated, the open skies, homeless, poor and hungry. The women and children and the Stars and Stripes wave from their heads!

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 25.—Promptly did Miss Nina C. Nunn, Port Colden, accept the proposed marriage made by Philip H. Hans, the same place, while they were on an automobile early this morning they were actually husband and wife within twenty minutes, notwithstanding the hour. They motored to home of Justice of the Peace J. Lindaberry, got him out of bed at 6 o'clock and were duly united.

WASTED NO TIME MARRIED

O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS

1810 4D AVE., NE. 50TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 3800 5D AVE., NEAR 121ST ST. GRAMER 1706 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY TO YOU

Copyright, 1910. Don't pay retail prices! Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantages being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you BUY OF THE MAKERS. To convince you, we offer this elegant oak table, sold retail at \$44; our wholesale cash factory price \$27.50. Come and see how furniture is made.

The Big "G" Furniture Works E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS. 203 1/2 E. 76th St. Just a step from Third Avenue station, New York.

Steamship Tickets

To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. To all parts of the United States and Canada. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. Sent to all parts of the world. FOREIGN MONEY. Bought and sold. Bonded to the State of New York for \$15,000.00.

PAUL TALLIS 104 East 14th Street, New York. German Savings Bank Building.

TRAIL LED TO BOSS HAVEMEYER

Says He Didn't Expect Pardon, but Wanted to Relieve His Mind.

On the stand, Monday I was brought to New York and about an hour before I was called to the stand I was handed my pardon. I took the stand of my own free will because I wanted to regain my position in the world.

Lexow was much pleased over Spitzer's story and his former counsel tried to get him to tell the truth. His cross-examination was very mild. He asked him, however, if he had not sworn in court in Brooklyn that he did not attempt to bribe customs officials.

"I did," was the reply, "and one of the reasons I took the stand here for was to clear up all of the false statements I had made and tell all of the truth."

"Did you not, as an explanation for not revealing all that you knew, tell Mackellar during your trial that if you told everything the trial would lead the district attorney to the cemetery, and did you not mean by that to the late Mr. Havemeyer?"

"That is what I told him and what I meant."

Washington B. Thomas, president of the sugar trust, was in court all day under subpoena. He pleaded with Stimson that he had important business engagements and desired to be excused, but Stimson refused to let him leave the room and he was an interested listener to Spitzer's story.

Mrs. Viola G. Mertens, a stenographer in the office of Gerbracht, the superintendent, testified that she had made up the so-called "technical statements" showing the raw sugar received and the refined output, and that one copy was sent every month to Heike, the secretary of the company, at 117 Wall street, and another to Gerbracht. The weights of the raw sugar used in these statements were the true weights—those taken by the city weighers—consequently these statements did not show in themselves the fraud, as it would have been shown had the government weight of the raw sugar been used. The government expects to prove, however, that Heike got refund checks from the government weights, and hence knew of the frauds, because the figures showed the refinery to be turning out more sugar than it was paying duty on.

TELLS REPORTERS SUGAR TRUST PAYS ATTORNEYS.

When Spitzer left the stand, after noon, he invited the reporters to accompany him into a private room, declaring that he wanted to talk to them. His statement to the reporters was about the same as that which he delivered on the stand, reiterating that his conscience was hurting him and he simply could not stand it any longer.

In reply to questions from a United Press representative, Spitzer denied that he had manipulated the scales on the sugar docks at the instance of the officials of the sugar trust, "torting" the scales. I did that of my own volition.

Spitzer denied specifically that he thought his denial lacked force. "I wanted to hold my job," he said, in explanation.

"But you had held your job for years without fraud," he was told.

"Well, I guess I was just a damned fool, but no one put me up to 'do-

had been told by H. O. Havemeyer to "fix" the scales. "I never saw Havemeyer but twice in my life," he said. Spitzer said his salary was \$55 a week and that he received nothing additional for his fraud, though his checkers were paid \$5 extra each week. He said he was not even thanked, though the sugar trust officials must have known something of the fraud, since there were always two sets of weights turned in on each cargo.

Spitzer declared that his attorneys at the first trial, and the attorneys for the men on trial, were paid by the sugar trust.

"Immediately after I was first indicted," said Spitzer, "I received a letter from Washington Thomas, president of the sugar trust, telling me that my services were no longer needed. At the same time, I was being paid my salary every week by Superintendent Gerbracht."

WILKES-BARRE MINERS ORDERED BACK

(Special to The Call.)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 25.—The brutal killing of two strikers and the wounding of many others by the Cossacks has raised a storm of indignation among the mining population of the district. Quiet reigns at the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, however.

The executive committee of the district held a meeting this afternoon and directed the 12,000 miners on strike to go back to work pending the adjustment of their grievances at the conciliation board.

The district board disapproved of the strike at first, and it is quite likely that the men will pay no attention to the district heads who, they claim, have not been with them in the fight.

"STRIKE INSURANCE" GAG.

Big Manufacturer Reads Paper on Subject Before Bosses.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—Insurance against strike losses as a means of solving the labor problem in this country was a suggestion made today by Frederick T. Crichton, of West Virginia, in a paper on "Strike Insurance," presented at the sessions of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers at the Hotel Walton. The paper was read by H. O. Howell.

The subject being one of interest because of the recent sympathetic strike in this city, which caused heavy losses to the Kensington mill owners, the paper was given close attention and its recommendations met with much favor.

According to Mr. Crichton, American manufacturers have lost \$159,000,000 in the last thirty years from strikes.

KLATZKO GETS LONG SENTENCE.

Sixteen Years for Two Murders. Burglar Gets Eighteen Years.

Herman Klitzko, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Max Goldberg and Lizzie Shapiro, was sentenced by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court to not less than ten nor more than twenty years for the killing of Goldberg and to nine years and ten months for the killing of the woman. The sentence in the second case is to begin at the expiration of the first term. As Klitzko will get time off in the second case, his full term will be about sixteen years. He is fifty-five years old.

In the Court of General Sessions Judge Malone sentenced Samuel Rosen, who pleaded guilty to burglary, to serve a term of thirty years in prison and adjudged him an habitual criminal. It will be possible for Rosen to get out of prison in eighteen years and ten months. Had he been indicted as a second offender he might have got fifty years.

TARIFF ON DEAD HORSE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two Texas citizens imported a fine horse for show purposes and gave bond to the federal government for the animal's return to Mexico within a year. In that way they avoided paying the tariff duties. The horse, however, died and the owners found themselves liable under their bond for the tariff. Representative Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill for their relief and the ways and means committee spent a large part of the day considering it. They finally reported it favorably to the house.

Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, and a member of the committee, seized upon the opportunity to sway that he considered the whole Aldrich tariff law "very much of a dead horse on the country."

HE A SPORT WOULD BE.

Leo Boyerdorfer, twenty-nine years old, of 101 West 104th street, for four years a collector for the Simpson-Crawford Company, was in the West Side police court yesterday, charged by William G. Schmus, credit man of the firm, with stealing \$50.31 of the company's money. He was held in \$1,000 bail for examination this afternoon.

Boyerdorfer told Magistrate O'Connor, who remembered his father, a lawyer of this city, that he had spent about \$500 of his employers' money "trying to be a sport." He added that he meant to make restitution and asked for an adjournment, so that relatives could be notified.

GRAYS' LUNCH ROOM.

123 PARK ROW.
The Place That Delivers the Goods.

Tel. 353 Audubon.

MANHATTAN CASINO
For Balls, Picnic Park, Also for Outings.

Accommodates 10,000 people.
Largest park in the city—Wagers, Meet, 15th St. and Eleventh.

MORRILL'S "STRIKE AD." LAW EFFECTIVE

Socialist Gets Bill Through Massachusetts Legislature Forcing Bosses to State When Scabs Are Wanted.

(Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The so-called "strike ad." law becomes operative in Massachusetts today. This law, which has been referred to by the daily press as the "Morrill or Socialistic bill," was introduced into the legislature by Representative Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, who was elected on the Socialist ticket. It has been styled by the press throughout the state "the first piece of Socialistic legislation ever signed by a Massachusetts governor," which really means that it is the first law introduced by a Socialist member that ever ran the gantlet of the house and senate and received the governor's signature of approval.

It provides that it shall be obligatory for an employer or his agent who advertises in any manner for workers to state the existence of a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance if any exists. Although the measure was opposed before the committee on labor by several corporation attorneys and employers, yet the committee reported by a vote of 7 to 4 that it should be adopted.

The labor officials of the A. F. of L. then got busy and assisted in inducing the legislature to adopt it, and the task was made somewhat easier by the fact that the legislature had heard of the Socialist victories in Milwaukee and elsewhere and thought it was time to do something progressive. As the governor came within 5,000 votes of defeat last year, owing to the fact that he vetoed an eight-hour law for public employes, and the unions made that the principal issue of the campaign, and as he insists on again being a candidate for re-election, he didn't veto the "strike ad. bill." He signed it April 25, but as it carries a penalty, thirty days had to elapse before it became operative.

Trade Unionists Elated.

The trade unionists believe the law will assist them greatly in time of trouble, and as the Boston papers go all over New England, it is thought that it will be very difficult for employers to secure scabs, because all who read the advertisements will know that trouble exists.

Much hardship has resulted in the past because large numbers of persons have traveled long distances and expended their last cent only to find out that the expected work could only be obtained by scabbing a job, and unions and public charities have often been appealed to for assistance by those who could not conscientiously become scabs.

Numerous instances could be quoted where persons became scabs who would have remained at home had they known that trouble existed. The house passed the bill by a vote of 84 to 25, and the senate by 23 to 13. A maximum fine of \$100 is provided for violation of its provisions.

The law, which is short, clear and thoroughly drawn, reads as follows:

"Section 1. If an employer, during the continuance of a lockout or other labor trouble among his employes, publicly advertises in newspapers, or by posters or otherwise, for employes, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him to fill the places of strikers, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisement or oral or written solicitations that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists.

"Section 2. If any person, firm, association or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall incur a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense."

JURY FINDS SEYLER NOT GUILTY

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., May 25.—After a three days' trial, the most sensational ever held in the picturesque old Atlantic County Court House, the fate of William Seyler, accused of the murder of pretty Jane Adams, February 4, last, at the Million Dollar pier, Atlantic City, went into the hands of the jury this afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock.

After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Toward the last Seyler, worn and nerve wrecked after his long ordeal, broke down and frequently wept.

The biggest throngs that have yet attended the trial were present during the last session to hear the defendant tell his story of the fatal night Jane Adams disappeared and what part he played in the tragedy. Seyler, plainly worn and pale after a restless night, was brought into court a few minutes before the session opened this morning. He greeted his wife with a wan smile and waved his hand at the children, but soon relapsed into a moody silence. He held a brief conference with Edmund C. Gaskill, his attorney, just before Justice Thomas W. Trencard and his associate, Judge E. A. Higbee, took their places. Seyler was immediately called to the stand by Gaskill and sworn.

The crowded spectators, as of one accord, bent forward to hear the words of the defendant, who took the stand in a calm, self-possessed manner, and answered the questions of counsel distinctly enough to be heard throughout the room.

ARCHBISHOPS SEES BLOODY REVOLUTION

IRONTON, Mo., May 25.—Archbishop John J. Glennon, addressing the Mississippi Land and Immigration Congress here today, said: "We have in St. Louis a group of twenty millionaires who hold most of the wealth of that city. We have also 700,000 working people—slaves—who are herded in squalid, unsanitary tenements. They are able to give those dependent on them a bare living. These civic conditions have driven the poor of the cities to desperation. The situation portends revolution, a bloody revolt against such a state of affairs. Steps must be taken to anticipate such a crisis."

The archbishop argued that both millionaires and the working men should be brought to the country, there to have instilled into them a different view of life, that the conditions of each be bettered. The poor man can never hope to own a home in the city, he added, but in the country there awaits him not only a home, but plenty to eat, fresh air and opportunities for the full enjoyment of life.

FIREWORKS PLANT EXPLODES.

It Is Feared That Many May Be Killed.

SEATTLE, Wash. Several men are missing following an explosion which destroyed the plant of the Hitt Fireworks Company, near here, today, and it is feared some are dead. Many injured are being brought into the city. One hundred men were employed in the plant.

Following the explosion fire broke out in the building.

OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday appointed a committee to prepare plans for the "old-fashioned" celebration of July Fourth which he has suggested. It is the idea of the Mayor that instead of letting the youngsters make a nuisance of the day there should be a more ceremonial celebration of the day, such, for instance, as a parade and a municipal fireworks display at night.

—The 610th Day of The Call and the M—

UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 25c to \$2.00. Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholm Collars, 50c. Cleaning Soap free; Hose, 12c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' Corsets, Muffs and Knit Underwear, Hats, Aprons, Notions, Veils, Shirts, Shiftwaists With Union Label.

CALL PURCHASER'S CARD FREE.

SIG. KLEIN and Associates

30-32 TRIST AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 960 SEVENBURY.

Tomorrow Night Children's Day

AT THE Brooklyn Labor Lyceum

949-955 Willoughby Avenue

To Be Followed by Dance

Arranged by Children's Socialist Schools Committee

Local Kings County

Friday Evening, May 27, 8 o'Clock

DOOR OPEN 7:30 P. M.

Funds go to maintain and establish Socialist Schools for Children.

NO HOPE FOR GOODYEAR CREW.

Wrecking Tugs Have Been Sent Out for Investigation.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 25.—Wrecking tugs will be sent to the point twenty-five miles off Point Aux Barques, in Lake Huron, to make an investigation of the big steel steamer Frank H. Goodyear, which lies in two pieces on the bottom of the lake in forty fathoms of water with eighteen of her crew. She is probably a total loss.

Nothing has been heard here of an effort to fix responsibility for the collision of Monday between the Goodyear and the Wood. All hope that any of the eighteen missing seamen has been saved was abandoned on the arrival at the Soo last night of the steamer Siamese, also near the collision. She had not picked up any of the crew.

THREE POLICEMEN ASLEEP.

Mayor Gaynor has directed Police Commissioner Baker to put Thomas Rooney and William Reifel of the West 68th street station on trial for neglect of duty. Two sergeants who were told off to watch them found the two asleep in the place a few mornings ago.

The mayor also received information that policemen have been sleeping in a stable at 312 East 49th street. Patrolman Bergman of the East 51st street station was found there by a sergeant when he should have been covering his beat.

RUN DOWN BY HIS TRAIN.

MERIDEN, Conn., May 25.—James Falvey, thirty-eight years old, who lived with his wife and three children in Springfield, was run down by his train in the local freight yards today, dying shortly afterward at the Meriden Hospital.

You are at home when dealing at

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 34th St. & Ave. A, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

We handle all union made merchandise.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Removed to

302 Broadway, Room 302.

Telephone 4942 Worth.

The New York Call Conference

While every individual effort directed to the support of The New York Call is welcome, there is no better and more effective manner of doing it than through an organized body.

The New York Call Conference is the organization where all those desiring to see the English organ of the workers in the East placed on a solid foundation ought to be represented. It is a delegated body composed of two delegates, from progressive labor organizations, branches of the Socialist party and other fraternal and social organizations in sympathy with the principles advocated by The New York Call.

The object of The New York Call Conference is to "promote the interests of The New York Call" and its duties "to devise, suggest and provide ways and means of sustaining and supporting The New York Call and to aid in promoting its circulation."

Every reader of this paper belonging to an organization as above stated should see to that it is represented in the Conference, and if represented that the delegates attend the meetings of the Conference and render proper report of the work undertaken. Through united effort only will we succeed in having in The New York Call a strong and effective weapon rendering great services to the workers struggling for their emancipation.

The New York Call Conference meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 84th street. All those desiring further information should communicate with Rosa Laddon, 561 West 180th street, who is the secretary of the Conference.

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

PROGRAMME

PART I.

1. Trio, for Piano, Violin and 'Cello..... Godard
2. Mrs. Edith Milligan King, Mr. De Nike and Mr. Wm. Graffing King.
3. Soprano Solo, "Ah, Forse lui"..... Verdi
4. Mme. Alma Webster-Powell.
5. (Accompanied by Mr. A. J. Powell.)
6. Piano Solo—
7. (a) Fantasiestuck..... Schumann
8. (b) Prelude..... Chopin
9. (c) Black Key Etude..... Chopin
10. Signor Eugenio di Pirani.
11. Violin Solo—Maditation..... Massenet
12. Mr. William Graffing King.
13. 'Cello Solo—Andante..... Schumann
14. Mr. Paulding De Nike.

PART II.

1. Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello, op. 24..... Pirani
2. (a) Allegro.....
3. (b) Andante.....
4. (c) Scherzo.....
5. (d) Allegro Vivace.....
6. Mr. William Graffing King, Mr. De Nike and the Composer.
7. Soprano Solo—
8. (a) "When You Through the Garden Go"..... Rubner
9. (b) The Nightingale..... Masse
10. Mme. Alma Webster-Powell.
11. Piano Solo—
12. (a) Gavotte..... Pirani
13. (b) Fairy Revue..... Pirani
14. Signor di Pirani.
15. 'Cello Solo—Revere..... Bottisini
16. Mr. De Nike.
17. Violin Solo—Ballade..... Vieuxtemps
18. Mr. William Graffing King.

Concert to commence at 3 P.M. Dancing after 7 P.M. Music by Carl Sahn Club.

Tickets, 25 cents, including hat check. For sale at The Call office, 409-415 Pearl street; at the Socialist Party Headquarters, 219 East 84th street, and on the day of the affair at the box office.

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL Will Be Better Than Ever.

The Big Features Will Be:

Capitalism Pandering to the White Slave Trade. By J. G. Phelps Stokes.

The National Socialist Congress. By Mary E. Marcy.

The New Castle Situation. By Louis Duchez.

The Future of the Socialist Party in the Light of the Milwaukee Victory. By Frank Bohn.

Among Many Other Good Things Will Be:

Songs of Revolution. By Konrad Bercovici.

The Rebellion in Art. By Courtenay Lemon.

The Mill. A Story. By Sonia Ureles.

Jean Marteau. A Story. By Anatole France.

The Pest in Bergamo. A Story. By J. P. Jacobsen.

Woman's Sphere. Edited by Anita C. Block.

Socialist and Labor News of the World.

GET YOUR ORDER IN TODAY FOR America's Best Sunday Paper

The Sunday Call

LABOR PRESS WINS IN FIRST SKIRMISH

Postoffice Committee Decides to Report Favorably Bill Giving Journals Mail Privileges.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, May 25.—Being forced to action by the storm of protest raised by the labor and fraternal press against the Postoffice Department's ruling which virtually threatened to wipe out the right of second class entry, as far as a great number of these publications were concerned, the house committee on the postoffice and postroads has at last agreed to favorably report the Dadda bill.

The Michigan representative's measure provides, in brief, that all periodicals published by fraternal societies having a membership of not more than one thousand persons or by trade unions, shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter and shall have the right to carry advertising. It will be remembered that the right of these periodicals to carry advertising and at the same time obtain entry as second class matter was denied by the postoffice authorities through its mouthpiece, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General Travers.

Under the proposed Dadda bill the circulation of labor and fraternal papers through the mails is limited to members, subscribers, exchanges and 13 per cent of such circulation as sample copies. Two particularly "bad actors" have been mainly responsible for the lengthy holding up of this bill in the subcommittee; one of these is Stafford, of Wisconsin, whose home town of Milwaukee is preparing to replace him at the next election with a bona fide representative of labor, and the other is Lowden, of Illinois, a man ever ready to play the game of the Cannon machine.

Legislative committees from the fraternal societies, the American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods, acting through their chairmen, Steve D. Williams, editor of the Modern Macabre; Arthur E. Holder, of the A. F. of L.; H. E. Willis, of Locomotive Engineers; A. A. Roe, of Locomotive Firemen, have so persistently "kept after" the executive members of the house committee that the bill was finally wrenched from the grip of Stafford and Lowden and sent on its way to the house by Murdock, Bell and Small. It is a fact well known to Washington, but faintly comprehended by the average American citizen, that a bill without an active lobby behind it is as good as dead paper, without the slightest chance of becoming law.

IMMIGRATION HIGH.

135,052 Aliens Admitted to United States During April. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The April Immigration Bulletin, issued today by the Department of Commerce and Labor, shows that during that month 135,052 aliens were admitted to this country. This brings the total for this fiscal year, with still two months to run, up to 805,001, or 32,000 more than during the entire year ended June 30, 1909.

If the present average obtains for the next two months, 1910 promises to show the greatest immigration roll in the history of the bureau.

SUMMER HOTEL BURNS DOWN.

Electrician Believed to Be Burned to Death in Fire. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 25.—The big Hotel Champlain, located at Bluff Point, one of the most noted summer hotels in northern New York, was destroyed by fire today. The hotel was being renovated preparatory to being opened for the coming season and there were no guests in it. The sixty employees in the building managed to escape in safety with the exception of an electrician named Harbert, who has not been seen since the fire and is believed to have been burned to death in his room.

(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK

Clothing for the Entire Family. M. COHEN 61 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in the Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank: The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

WORKMEN DEMAND COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from page 1.)

legislators. Personally I believe that in extra hazardous occupations the industry should pay in cases of accidents. But we knew that unless we limited the amount we stood no chance at all.

Human Limbs at a Bargain.

To show how unwilling employers are to pay in case of accident he told of the efforts of an insurance man who had drawn up a policy to which he wanted them to subscribe. This policy placed the life and limbs of workmen at so low a figure that one would think it would meet with the approval of the employers, but it did not.

The "compensation" stipulated in that policy is equal to 2 per cent of the wage bill and bargains off the workmen in the following low rates: Death or total disability, one year's wages.

Loss of hands or feet, the same. Loss of one hand or one foot, half year's wages.

Loss of one eye, one-third year's wages. Incapacitation, half wages for half year.

"This was found too high and the insurance man tells me that he could get but very few to subscribe. In considering the bill you must compare it, not with what you would like to get, but with what you are getting now, and with what the employers are willing to give you."

Professor Seager also spoke on the constitutionality and the effect it had on the work of the commission. Anything too radical, he said, would be considered as unconstitutional. Also industries competing with other states, he said, had to be excluded, knowing that the manufacturers would offer strong and effective objections. He advised the conference to approve of the bills, but to continue working for constant improvement until an ideal bill would be gained.

Mitchell Makes Proposition.

John Mitchell corroborated Professor Seager, but added that the workmen ought to follow the tactics of the American Federation of Labor by canvassing their votes to the political parties and pledge them to the man who would work for a just compensation act. This proposition was later embodied in a resolution and provoked hot discussion, in which Hillquit and Morris Braun, of the Cigar Makers' Union, made the principal speeches.

Hillquit said that the workmen were fooled long enough and that it was about time that they realized politicians promised everything before election and do nothing when it is over.

The reason you workmen are getting burnt crumbs from the politicians is that you have no ideal. You are away behind the workmen of European countries. It is because you make no demand.

Braun said that he refused to be led by the tactics of Gompers and make a fool of himself and the organization to which he belongs.

"It is only four years since that the A. F. of L. went to the old political parties and pledged their votes for an anti-induction plank. They went to the Republican party and it handed them a lemon. They then went to the Democratic party and it handed them two lemons. You know where I stand. I am a Socialist and I will not allow any organization to pledge my vote. I vote for the Socialist party and I want you men to know it. The compensation act is only one phase of the labor question. I am not going to vote for a man because he will promise to solve a part of the entire issue. There is far long applause when Braun concluded.

Attitude Defined.

Algernon Lee, who is an active worker in the conference, explained the attitude of that organization on the bills. He said that it neither approved nor censured it, but aimed at inauguration of a movement that would bring about "an adequate system of compensation for industrial victims." He disagreed with Seager and Mitchell, who maintained that the workmen should not demand too much for fear they might not get the little that is promised them.

He said that they must demand very much if they are to get anything at all. His objections to the compulsory bill were that it confined itself to but a few occupations and that the scale of compensation is deplorably inadequate. It only affects those who are protected, to a large extent by the present laws.

He made an impassioned plea for unity, and urged the establishment of a permanent organization to work for an ultimately adequate compensation act. As to the objections concerning the constitutionality, he said that judges interpreted the constitution with a view of pleasing public opinion.

Takes Action.

A dozen resolutions were adopted and a recommendations were accepted, in all forming a definite plan of action to be carried on permanently. The recommendations advise that: (1) the conference remain a permanent organization to work for a just compensation act; (2) that it assist carrying on a similar campaign in neighboring states; (3) that the conference be empowered to raise funds to carry on the work; (4) that a committee be formed to study industrial accidents with the view of effecting prevention by applying safety devices; (5) that resolutions be presented to the American Federation of Labor at the next convention urging support for the movement; (6) that every labor organization be instructed in the manner of gathering data on industrial accidents. As to the resolutions passed the following represents the embodiment of the demands of the conference: "Resolved, That a proper compensation act should be provided for compensation of all workers injured in the course of their employment, and their dependents, in case of the worker's death or injury, regardless of the particular cause of the injury; that the amount of such compensation should be fixed by law and is to be as nearly as possible equal to the economic loss sustained by the injured worker or his dependents on account of such injuries; that the payment of such compensation be made promptly without resort to lengthy and technical litigation, and if possible without the intervention of courts and lawyers, and that such payment should be properly secured."

ation act should be provided for compensation of all workers injured in the course of their employment, and their dependents, in case of the worker's death or injury, regardless of the particular cause of the injury; that the amount of such compensation should be fixed by law and is to be as nearly as possible equal to the economic loss sustained by the injured worker or his dependents on account of such injuries; that the payment of such compensation be made promptly without resort to lengthy and technical litigation, and if possible without the intervention of courts and lawyers, and that such payment should be properly secured."

BOSS BUTCHERS FAIL TO BREAK UP CO-OP. SHOP

The retail kosher butchers of Harlem will be surprised today to learn that their attempt to break up the co-operative shop—by getting the wholesalers to discontinue supplying them with meat—has failed. The organizer of the union, learning that the bosses were trying to induce the wholesalers to discontinue supplying the co-operative shop, went over and signed a yearly agreement with one of the biggest wholesalers for the supply of as much meat as the shop will require.

After the last lockout of the butchers, the union opened a co-operative shop at 1541 Park avenue. It has been doing good business. It is also planned to open more shops, as the demand for union shops has constantly increased.

The bosses must now try something else. When they locked their men out they thought that by that step they would wipe the union off the map, but got a cruel disappointment.

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 of our advertisers now will show them that our readers stand by their paper, and using a Purchaser's Card will furnish 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.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY AND FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL

Arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference. At Chas. Richter's Cypress Hills Park, Cypress Avenue.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening June 4, '10

Tickets Bought in Advance, 10c. At the Park Gate, 15c.

Directions to Park—From New York (Delancy St.) take "L" or surface line to Myrtle Ave., transfer to Myrtle Ave. "L" or trolley to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Hills Surface Line. From Park Row take Myrtle Ave. "L" to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Hills Surface Line. From Brooklyn take any line that transfers to Myrtle Ave. "L" or surface lines. Tickets for sale at The Call office, 409-415 Pearl street; Vorwarts, 75 East Broadway; Volkzeitung, 15 Spruce street, New York; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Socialist Educational Club, Graham, corner Engert avenue; Workingmen's Educational League, 477 Atlantic avenue; Frey's Hall, Myrtle avenue near Harmon street; Charles Gackenheimer, 1271 Myrtle avenue.

SPORTS BASEBALL SCORES

St. Louis lost the last game of the series today to Brooklyn. Saltee was hit hard and finally gave way to Bachman in the last inning.

American League. At Boston—Boston vs. Cleveland: rain.

At Philadelphia—R.H.E. St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1 Phila. 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 8 1

Batteries—Fowell, Pelty, Stephens and Killfer; Coombs and Thomas.

At Washington—R.H.E. Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 6 0

Batteries—Summers, Stange and Schmidt; Groome and Street.

At New York—R.H.E. Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2 New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 5 10 0

Batteries—Olmstead and Block; Ford and Sweeney.

National League. At Pittsburg—R.H.E. New York 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 4 14 2 Pittsburg 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 6 0

Batteries—Ames and Meyers; Moore, Leever and Gibson.

At Chicago—R.H.E. Phila. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 5 Chicago 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 6 11 1

Batteries—Sparks, Maroney, Shetter and Dooin; Cole and Archer.

At St. Louis—R.H.E. Brooklyn 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 1 1 7 12 1 St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 2 5 11 2

Batteries—Rucker and Bergen; Saltee, Bachman and Phelps.

At Cincinnati—R.H.E. Boston 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 10 1 Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 8 3

Batteries—Parsons, Brown and Graham; Fromme, Rowan and McLean.

CLUB STANDINGS.

Table with columns: Clubs, Won, Lost, Pct. American League: Philadelphia 21 7 75.0, New York 19 8 70.0, Boston 16 13 55.2, Detroit 17 15 53.1, Cleveland 13 15 46.4, Washington 14 15 47.8, Chicago 9 17 34.6, St. Louis 6 22 21.4

Table with columns: Clubs, Won, Lost, Pct. National League: Chicago 15 11 57.1, Pittsburg 18 11 59.0, New York 18 14 56.0, Cincinnati 16 13 55.2, St. Louis 16 17 48.5, Philadelphia 13 15 46.4, Boston 12 19 38.7, Brooklyn 12 21 36.4

YANKS WHITEWASH SOX.

So completely did Ford dominate the situation at American League Park yesterday that for eight and two-thirds innings only twenty-six White Sox batters faced him. The only two Chicagoans left on bases in the entire game were two who reached them on hits after two men had been retired in the ninth. Preceding that epoch-making occurrence three stray members of the otherwise soulless White Sox family had fetched up at first base on as many desultory and scattered singles. The life of these straggling hitters on the bases was short. What Ford wasn't able to do in keeping them off the bases Sweeney was able to do in picking them off.

CURTISS PLANS START

Will Likely Try Long Albany to New York Flight Today. Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., holder of the world's championship speed records in an aeroplane, won at the Rheims (France) meeting last year, was in Poughkeepsie yesterday to find a safe landing spot to be used today when he attempts to fly from Albany to New York for the prize of \$10,000 offered by the New York World.

The distance from Albany to New York is 142 miles by rail, but much longer by river. River men figure that Curtiss will have to fly 160 miles, even counting for short cuts across bends in the river. In his flight today, weather permitting, Curtiss expects to leave Albany about 4 o'clock in the morning, stop a short time at Poughkeepsie to replenish petrol, and then continue. He will land on the sand dunes at Governor's Island in New York if he is successful in making the flight.

NEW STYLE MONOPLANE.

Leon, France, May 25.—A new monoplane, with the tail in front and the propeller behind, is soon to have its initial trial here, and its builders, De Faure and Duperrand, already have visions of revolutionizing aerial navigation. The machine will present still another novelty, in that its wings can be moved back and forth on the frame. By having practically the entire mechanism in front of the pilot the builders believe that more perfect control of the machine can be obtained.

HORRIFIES BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 25.—Staid old Puritan Boston gasped here today when announcement was made by Mayor Fitzgerald that hereafter he will stand flatly for Sunday baseball and kindred amusements.

INDIANS REJOICE

Glen Island Company Celebrates Escape From Death by Solemn Dance. The fifty Indian actors of the "Hiawatha" company, at Glen Island, who were passengers on the steamer James A. Stranahan up to within an hour of the time that she burned to the water's edge off Clason's Point Monday afternoon, celebrated their narrow escape from probable death in the flames by performing a solemn rite and executing the six-eg-a-wah or Jubilee dance in their village, at Glen Island, late yesterday afternoon.

The band, including a dozen small children and eight papooses strapped to their mothers' backs, spent more than two hours in solemn-faced rites and rejoicing, led by their medicine man and by Towandah and Shoon Goot, who play respectively Hiawatha and Minnehaha in the Indian drama. The ceremonies and dance, with a typical Indian village and the setting sun as a background, were picturesque in the extreme, and were performed to the accompaniment of what the Indians call music.

The Indians believe that their escape, which some would consider lucky, is merely another demonstration of the goodness of their god Hah-wa-ne-ah to them, and that as long as they show proper respect for him no harm can possibly come to them.

MOTHER HANGED HERSELF.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—Joseph Mahr, thirteen years old, came home from school today and found the dead body of his mother hanging from a rafter in the attic of her home on Adeline street. Mrs. Mahr ended her life by tying a thin cord around her neck and then stepping off a chair.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$8; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, and other neighborhood directories listing various businesses such as Attorneys, Books, Shoes, Clothing, Druggists, Dentists, Furniture, etc.

Special Anniversary Saturday, May 28, 1910

Will offer a splendid opportunity for all party locals or branches and fraternal organizations to receive a bundle for sale or free distribution. It will contain a number of valuable gauda articles and will be worth while distributing. Just think to make new converts and new readers. New York State Locals of the callist party will obtain bundles free per cent from the regular rate, the state committee paying balance. Special rate for bundles for special issue, 80 cents per 100 copies. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO THE CIRCULATION DEPT., THE CALL, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.

Home Credit Furniture & Carpets. 75% on your own terms. 3 Rooms at \$49.98. 4 Rooms at \$99.98. Write for Catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS. ROYAL FURNITURE, 4188 90th Ave. - 119th St.

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

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory. Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card. BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DRUGGISTS. DENTISTS. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. INSTRUCTION. BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES. CLOTHING AND TAILORS. CIGAR MANUFACTURER. DENTISTS. DEPARTMENT STORES. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES. FURNITURE, ETC. GROCERIES. HATS. LUNCH ROOMS. LAW BLANKS AND TYPING SUPPLIES. MEETING HALLS. MEN'S HATS. MERCHANT TAILORS. OPTICIANS. PRINTERS. PHOTOGRAPHY. PIANOS. RESTAURANTS. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. TRUSSES. TRUNKS AND BAGS. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. James avenue, New York city.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Who asserts or dream or think woman's interest, time and energy but waste effort, weak futility, that she stands today upon the brink of nervous annihilation through sheer idleness.

HOW WOMEN WON THE VOTE IN NORWAY.

News has come that the Norwegian parliament has voted to extend municipal suffrage to 200,000 women who have thus far been unfairly deprived of it because they lacked an income of about \$100 a year.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store

101-133 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

Are you looking for a great bargain in Men's underwear?

For this week we are offering Men's Underwear, Suspenders, Shirts and Knee Drawers.

Also Short Sleeve Mesh Shirts and Drawers, all at 25c each.

Men's Washable Four-in-Hands, assorted colors, 25c each, 5 for 25c.

We are selling "Everwear" Guaranteed Rise for Ladies, Gents and Children.

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

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. Dr. A. Carr, Surgeon Dentist.

Dr. John Muth, Dentist, 61 Second Ave., between 3d and 4th Sts.

Dr. S. Berlin, Surgeon Dentist, 10 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

Dr. Matilda Sinai Lee, Surgeon Dentist, 230 Madison Ave., Corner 87th St.

Dr. P. Lewin, Surgeon Dentist, 230 Brook Ave., Cor. 148th St., Bronx.

Dr. A. Gordon, Surgeon Dentist, 465 E. 173d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

50 per cent. saved on your dentist bill by having your teeth attended in the largest dental concern in the world.

LOWEST FEE—BEST SERVICE. All work guaranteed. The price for 22 carat crown and bridge work is \$3.00 only—no higher.

Paris Dental Parlor Co., Inc. Uptown Office, 1813 Madison Ave., Cor. 118th St.

Downtown Office, 80 Delancey St., Cor. Orchard St. Brooklyn Office, 715 Broadway, Near Flushing Ave., "L" Station.

These offices will be opened shortly in all parts of the city.

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.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings.

Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights 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. 22d A. D.—Southeast corner of 135th street and Willis avenue.

Carrie W. Allen and Robert Landowndene. FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Clinton street and East Broadway. J. C. Frost and Bert Kirkman.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. John A. Wall and Robert Landowndene.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. Fed. Harwood and Sol Fieldman.

28th and 30th A. D.—South side of 125th street, between Third and Lexington avenues. J. C. Frost and Timothy Walsh.

22d A. D.—Bandstand in East River Park, foot of East 54th street. Carrie W. Allen, I. Phillips and E. F. Cassidy.

A thorough and painstaking distribution of leaflets should take place at each and all of these meetings. The value of street meetings is more than half wasted where the listeners and passersby are not furnished with a Socialist argument in printed form to take home.

Robert Hunter's leaflets and others can be obtained at the organizer's office, free of charge.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Campaign.

It is important that the Comrades in charge of the meetings given below be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock with platform, banner and literature.

They should make arrangements to have The Call and other literature on hand at the meeting for sale.

The members in Kings county are asked to bear in mind that with the opening of the campaign the expenses will necessarily increase and those in a position to contribute to the campaign fund are asked to do so as soon as possible.

The regular subscription list will not be out for some time and we should in the meantime have something to cover this extra expense. Send all contributions in care of E. Lindgren, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

The following are the meetings arranged for the week, beginning with May 24:

TONIGHT. 17th A. D.—Tompkins avenue and Quincy street; J. A. Behringer and John Roberts.

FRIDAY, MAY 27. 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Sutter and Pennsylvania avenues; L. Baker and M. S. Kerrigan.

24d A. D. (Branch 21)—Pittkin avenue and Osborn street; E. J. Riley and John Roberts.

SATURDAY, MAY 28. 2d A. D.—President's and Court streets; M. S. Kerrigan and John Roberts.

14th A. D.—South 2d and Havemeyer streets; Alex and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings.

A joint meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock by the following branches: Third and tenth assembly districts, twelfth and fourteenth assembly districts of the Socialist party. Plans of amalgamation will be discussed. Every member must be present.

The Workingmen's Circle. An international branch of the Workingmen's Circle is being formed by the members of the Socialist party.

The next meeting will take place at 272 East 10th street tonight, 8 o'clock. Party members are welcome to join it.

Berger at Lyric Hall. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged to the lecture of Victor L. Berger, which will take place at Lyric Hall, 42d street and Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, June 6.

These tickets will not be forwarded to the subdivisions except on request to the organizer. The tickets are now on sale at headquarters, 239 East 54th street. There will be no reserved seats.

EDWARD F. CASSIDY, Organizer.

Bronx Forum. Tonight at the Bronx Forum, in Claremont Casino, at Wenderow and Park avenues, Henry L. Slobodin will lecture on "Evolution and Revolution."

Slobodin has long been connected with the Socialist movement in this country, was one of the leaders in the Socialist party when the split in the old Socialist Labor party became necessary and has by his uninterrupted activity been largely instrumental in bringing the Socialist party up to its present condition.

The lecture is one that is sure to be of great interest. Revolutionists, impossibilists, evolutionists and revisionists should all be attracted to hear the opinion of one of the foremost revolutionists.

A short but excellent musical program will precede the lecturer to 400 wages, in all

questions and discussion will follow. Every Socialist and radical in the Bronx is invited to be present at 8.15 sharp. No admission or "omission" will be charged.

FRED GENZ, Secretary. Young Socialist Federation.

The general meeting of the Young People's Socialist Federation will be held Thursday evening, June 2, 212 Grand street, instead of this evening.

FRANK SCHULMAN, Secretary. Collectivist Society.

The fifth and last general meeting and dinner of the Collectivist Society for the season 1909-1910 will be held at Kall's restaurant, 16 Park place, second floor, New York city, this evening.

The subject for discussion will be: "The Future of Socialism: Prospects and Problems in the Light of the Wisconsin Elections." The speakers will be Algeon Lee, Frank Bohn, J. G. Phelps Stokes and George R. Kirkpatrick. Prof. Charles P. Fagnant will preside.

A social gathering will precede the dinner. Members and their friends who can do so are requested to assemble at 5.30 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6.30.

Members are requested to invite friends and acquaintances (both men and women) interested in the propaganda of collectivism. Lists of persons to whom it is desired that invitations be sent should be mailed to the secretary at once.

The price of the dinner will be one dollar per plate. Please send check, money order or cash to the secretary to reserve seats. These seats will be assigned in the order paid for as nearly as possible, allowing for the accommodation of those who notify us in time that they wish to sit together.

Those sending notice of intention to be present will have seats reserved in the order asked for and assigned after those who have paid in advance.

Promptness in reserving seats is advisable. It is important that notice of intention to be present, as well as full names and addresses of invited guests, shall be given to the secretary before May 23.

We are glad to send notices to all who are interested or who wish to attend the dinners. If only infrequently, but we would consider it a favor if those who do not intend to attend the dinners and are not interested would notify us so that we can remove their names from our lists. Any information as to change of addresses or duplications thankfully received.

R. W. WEEKS, W. J. GHENT, G. H. STROBELL, Committee.

Socialist Woman's Committee. The Socialist woman's committee of Local No. 111 at 112 East 104th street, 8 p.m. All delegates are urged to attend.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings.

5th and 24d A. D. (Branch 1)—15 McDougal street. Members are especially urged to be present.

9th A. D. (Branch 2)—324 55th street. Important meeting.

21st A. D.—181 McKibben street. Members are requested to be present, as important business is to come up for discussion.

ELIZABETH, N. J. All delegates to the state convention from Local Union county will meet tonight at 624 Elizabeth avenue.

ORANGE, N. J. Local Orange, N. J.—At Eagles' Hall, Cone street, rear D. L. & W. railroad station.

Open air meetings are held every Friday evening at Main and Day streets.

PASSAIC, N. J. At the last meeting of Local Passaic \$5 was subscribed to the strike fund of the Doherty & Wadsworth strikers. The local has also offered to furnish the

PHARMACIST. George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist.

2883 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

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NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION SUNDAY

The state convention of the Socialist party in New Jersey will convene at the Socialist Educational Club House, 230 Central avenue, Jersey City, next Sunday and Monday, with about one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance.

This convention is expected to be the most fruitful in the history of the Socialist movement in New Jersey.

The chief work of the convention will be the formulation of a new state platform, the nomination of state candidates, action upon the state committee's report of the past year's activities and the reconstruction of the state constitution of the party.

The convention will be called to order by Frank Hubschmitt, recording secretary of the state committee.

The large hall in the Educational Club has been newly decorated recently and put in order for this event, the biggest that has yet graced the headquarters of the Socialist movement in Jersey City.

The reception committee announces, for the benefit of delegates from distant points, that the headquarters may be reached as follows:

From the Pennsylvania railroad station by Grove street car to the "L," there transferring to a Summit avenue car, which passes the door. Same directions from the Erie station.

From the D. L. and W. take Summit avenue car direct to hall.

ANNOUNCEMENT. Edward W. King will deliver a new series of lectures on "The Victories of Labor" at the Young Men's Educational League, 83 East 4th street.

The subject of this evening is "How the Labor Movement Helps the Seab." Admission free. All welcome.

SHIPPING NEWS. To Arrive. TODAY.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 23. Mourantia, Liverpool, May 21. Mendosa, Naples, May 13.

Pannonia, Gibraltar, May 15. President Lincoln, Southampton, May 17. Proteus, New Orleans, May 21.

To Sail. TODAY. City of Columbus, Savannah, 3 p.m.

Esperanza, Havana, 12 m. Hellig Olay, Copenhagen, 2 p.m.

La Touraine, Havre, 10 a.m. Fr. Friedrich Wm., Bremen, 10 a.m.

Principe di Piemonte, Montevideo, 12 m. Princess Anne, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

Zepora, Jamaica, 12 m.

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The contents of my private house without reserve, together or separately: upright mahogany piano, parlor, dining, bedroom furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, trunks, rugs; in fact everything must go at any price. Call at home, 109 E. 92d street.

AM COMPELLED to sell without reserve, all my beautiful furniture, consisting of high-grade mahogany piano, parlor, dining and bed room furniture, cut glass, china, clocks, trunks, and numerous other articles; absolutely must be sold at once. Call daily and tomorrow. Private home, 116 East 74th st.

BOOKS FOR SALE. THE OVERMAN, By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of the struggle of the masses of the "Jungle." Bound, 50 cents. Special price for these two books, postpaid, 60c and 45c each. Call about "The New York Call," 100 Pearl st., N. Y. City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. PAINTER'S HELPER—can take charge of house and yard, steady; \$2 per day. Joseph Reupler, 44 Pitt st., 47.

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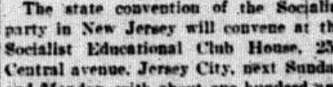
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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT.

ALBANY LODGE, No. 1 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 2 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 3 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 4 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 5 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 6 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 7 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 8 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 9 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 10 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 11 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 12 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 13 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 14 (formerly 102 West 11th St.), Friday, 8:30 p.m. ALBANY LODGE, No. 15 (formerly 102 West 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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NOW COMES THE TURN OF THE COURTS.

The Phillips bill, otherwise known as the permissive employers' liability bill, has been signed by Governor Hughes. We may therefore assume it to be the law of this state, unless the courts—from the police courts to the United States Supreme Court—prove our assumption to be groundless. For according to our peculiar American system of checks and balances, the lawmaking power of the legislative branch of the government has been completely "checked" and "balanced" by the judiciary, which has arrogated to itself the supreme lawmaking power of the land.

The new law—if it is to be the law—is intended to modify in favor of the workers some of the most barbarous provisions of the employers' liability law of this state, principally in relation to the assumption of risk rule, the fellow-servant rule, and the evasion of responsibility by employers through the employment of contractors and subcontractors. The law also contains a provision for voluntary agreements between employers and employes. Such agreements would take the cases out of the hands of the courts by fixing the amounts of compensation for injury or death.

It would be idle for us to go into the details of the various provisions of this law. The law—if it is to be the law—has at present no definite meaning. It remains for the courts to fix its meaning. And the courts may interpret it to mean something quite different from the intent and purpose of the commission that framed the law, or the legislature that passed the law, or the governor that signed the law. The courts may do anything. They may even interpret an anti-trust law so as to turn it into an anti-trade union law. It is now "up to" the courts to say what the employers' liability law of this state is in actual fact.

DOES CONSERVATISM PAY?

The signing by Governor Hughes of the permissive employers' liability bill, the debates in the legislature of this state on the compulsory employers' liability bill, which is restricted to certain of the most dangerous trades, and the entire agitation of the question of workmen's compensation, in this state as well as in other states, bring up a question of supreme importance to the entire labor movement of this country.

Our present employers' liability laws are universally admitted to be truly barbarous. They throw the entire burden of death or injury incurred in course of industrial labor upon the workers. The working people find the situation intolerable. Even the employers have been compelled to admit the gross injustice of the prevailing laws. The injured, the maimed, and the survivors are robbed even of the compensation awarded by the slow processes of the courts. A good half of these awards goes to the insurance companies or the attorneys.

Even the National Association of Manufacturers adopted at its recent convention a resolution pronouncing the present system of determining employers' liability to be "unsatisfactory, wasteful, slow in operation, and antagonistic to harmonious relations between the employers and wage-workers."

And that which is true of our employers' liability laws is equally true of our entire system of labor legislation, which is not a system at all, but a chaos. It is the most backward, the most barbarous, system on the face of the earth. The present conditions are universally felt to be a disgrace to our country.

The reform proposals are of the most inadequate nature. The bill just signed by Governor Hughes, for example, is in part merely a travesty, a caricature of some of the features of the workmen's compensation act of Great Britain. Yet the State Federation of Labor and various other labor bodies warmly defended this law against the attacks of the Manufacturers' Association and the railroad companies.

Compare the attitude of labor in this country with that of labor in Germany.

In Germany the Socialist movement was growing apace. The ruling powers had become alarmed. Exceptional and repressive laws were adopted against the Socialist agitation. But the ruling powers—the Kaiser and Bismarck and the great land-owners and capitalists—knew that mere repression was not sufficient. It was necessary to make some concessions to labor. Thereby two objects would be achieved: First, the ruling powers would demonstrate their friendship for the workers; and secondly, the Socialists would be deprived of their thunder.

Accordingly, Bismarck caused to be elaborated and adopted a system of labor legislation that, on the whole, is to this day acknowledged to be the most perfect system of labor legislation in any capitalistic country.

Were the Socialists of Germany frightened by this great scheme of Bismarck for their undoing? Did their elected representatives to the Reichstag rush in hot haste and vote breathlessly for Bismarck's relief measures, in order to prove that they were "practical" people and that they preferred "half a loaf" to nothing at all?

Nothing of the sort happened. The Socialists were not frightened. The Socialist members of the Reichstag were in no hurry to vote for the labor bills. They criticized the bills as inadequate. They pronounced them to be nothing more than capitalistic poor laws, which were to replace the old poor laws that had become useless. And in the end the Socialists voted to a man against every one of Bismarck's "great" labor laws.

The "half loaf" was forced upon the workers of Germany against the votes of their representatives in the imperial parliament. Did the workers of Germany resent the conduct of their representatives in refusing to beg or vote for the "half loaf"? Were the Socialists wiped out in the next succeeding elections? Were harmony and peace established between the workers on the one hand and capital and the state on the other hand?

None of these things happened. The workers of Germany approved of the irreconcilable, revolutionary stand of their representatives in parliament. Of course, they took the "half loaf" that was forced upon them by a capitalistic government. But they have continued to demand the ten thousand other loaves that they have produced, but that have been appropriated by the ruling classes. And today the Socialist vote in the German empire is six or seven times as great as it was when Bismarck passed his labor laws. And the Socialist party is the greatest single political force in the German empire.

The question therefore arises, Who are the more "practical" people, the irreconcilable Socialists who compelled the man of blood and iron to force a "half loaf" upon the workers, or the conservative labor leaders who hardly dare beg even for a "half loaf" and end by begging for the hundredth part of a "half loaf"? In other words, and speaking in a purely "practical" way, Does conservatism pay?

THE MASTER'S GIFTS!



IT'S AS VICTOR HUGO SAID:

"THE RICH WILL DO EVERYTHING FOR THE POOR, EXCEPT GET OFF THEIR BACKS."

EDWARD VII.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The passing away of the late monarch of the British empire is commented upon by the Berlin Vorwaerts, in a highly instructive article, the main points of which deserve the careful attention of thinking people. It seems to us, points out the writer, that the personal equation of Edward VII. is very much overrated by the mass of the non-critical. As far as we are concerned we must inquire into the social conditions and relations that shape history; into the motives of the actors on the public stage; into the interests that compel their acting. Thus it will become plain that Edward VII. as king only garnered the harvest, the matured crops, that he took advantage of conditions that had arisen outside of his personal will and whim. Yet we concede to him considerable political skill, as far as the personal element counts nowadays.

The decade that has passed away since the late king ascended the throne was most important in the development of British home and foreign affairs. On the continent the current of the policy of protection had made steady headway. Likewise, in the United States. Hence in England the opposition to the free trade policy gained more and more strength.

England's monopoly of the world's markets was destroyed. The more competition the British factory products had to encounter, the more important became England's relations with her own colonies all over the world. Therefore, the British colonial policy became more aggressive. At the same time developed the tendency to have the colonies brought into closer relations with the mother country, to establish a world empire, self-sufficient in its vastness, a market from which foreign products should be excluded by the imposition of imperial import duties. Such a policy seemed all the more imperative since German capitalism had invaded the world market, inaugurated a world policy with the slogan, "Germany's future lies upon the water."

Colonial expansion had increased in all industrially developed nations. The increase of the navies went on apace with the growth of commercial and colonial enterprise. Once upon a time the British navy ruled the sea. British commerce flourished everywhere. Under such conditions as formerly existed, England could well afford to maintain a policy of "splendid isolation." But now the time had come when such a policy was no longer adequate.

The new conditions called for alliances, understandings and agreements with other nations. In politics, as well as in industry, England had ceased to be more than the first among her peers.

The Conservative party of Great Britain espoused the policy of imperialism. But the proposition to create a system of imperial duties by which the colonies were to be more closely tied to the mother country met with the violent opposition of the export interests, of that part of capital invested in foreign trade, of the salaried and the other middle classes whose incomes were fixed quantities, and of the working masses. These interests were still clinging to the free trade system. They found their political expression mainly in the Liberal party, which frowned upon an aggressive colonial policy and upon exaggerated armaments. The differences between the Liberal and the Conservative parties was primarily to be found in the trade policy. As regards the objects of the British foreign policy, the safeguarding of the empire by a system of political alliances and closer relations with the colonies, the leading capitalistic interests of both parties were agreed. A ruler placing himself squarely at the service of such a policy must of necessity become a powerful influence. He furnished the stable element, the influence remaining at the helm, while cabinets changed. He was all the time in a position to follow events closely.

Edward VII. made the best use of the opportunities thus at hand. He was enabled to take that course be-

lieving force. The policy of isolating Germany was inaugurated, greatly facilitated by the mistakes of William's own foreign policy. Germany's efforts toward colonial expansion drove other colonial powers to join hands with Great Britain. France became England's ally, and Russia, needing England's good will in Central Asia, soon followed. The logic of events had created a situation most favorable for England's diplomatic campaign. And if that logic finds expression through a king who is a little above the level of contemporary rulers, success is all the more easily obtained.

But the brilliant picture thus presented is not without its shadows. The social contrasts at home are steadily increasing. The working class separates its own interests from those of the bourgeoisie. The class struggle becomes more and more acute. The new party of the working class appears upon the scene, a deadly enemy of the policy pursued by the late king.

All through the imposing British empire the spirit of unrest and discontent is growing. The subjected and enslaved are muttering angrily. Asia is awakening. Revolution stalks through Turkey and Persia. In India and in Egypt the idea of liberty and independence is gaining ground. The great world empire, the greatest that history has known, the gigantic work of British capitalism, is by no means built for all eternity.

Socialism and City Government in the United States.

By FRANK BOHN.

III. Municipal "Public Utilities." Middle class reformers, pleading for municipal ownership, are in the habit of speaking of certain industries as "naturally" of a public character. Most industries, of course, are "naturally" of a private character. The process of producing the national wealth generally is to be a rippling, howling night among big beasts and processes are to be withdrawn from the scene of this conflict and made public concerns. The number is small. It includes street cars, water works, gas and electric light plants, and direct control of the city's paving, park improvements, etc. Instead of such work being done through the contract system.

Just how these middle class reformers can argue that furnishing water is "naturally" a "public" service, while furnishing milk is "not naturally a public service," is to the Socialist an enigma. Or, if furnishing electricity and gas for heat and light is "public" service, what process of argument leads up to the conclusion that furnishing coal for heat and kerosene for light is "naturally" and necessarily private in character?

The difference lies in just this: Middle class shopkeepers have to buy gas, electricity, water and subway tickets. They want them cheap. But they sell coal, kerosene, milk and bread. Consequently the selling of these commodities is a "naturally" private business. The making of private services has infringed on their free-born American rights. To make public service out of the second class of industry is to confiscate their property. It is anarchy. Hence the distinction.

BARGAINS.

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Some time ago I received a post card from one of the New York shops to apprise me of its bargains.

The card speaks for itself. I will quote you some of the "values" it gives.

Real Irish crochet lace coats, full length; value, \$250 each; at \$179 each.

Real Duchesse and point lace bridal robes; value, \$450; at \$195 each.

Real baby and heavy combination Irish crochet lace yokes, with military collar; value, \$7 each; at \$4.95.

Real baby and heavy Irish crochet edges and insertions, width 2 to 3 inches; value \$3.50 a yard; at \$1.95 a yard.

Real baby and heavy Irish crochet laces and insertions, widths 3 to 6 inches; value, \$5 to \$8 a yard; at \$2.95, \$2.95 and \$4.95 a yard.

But why enumerate all down the list? Let us get to the bottom quickly and see what the bargains are.

Real Irish medallions; value, 15c to 20c; at 12c to 15c each.

Here it is! Twelve to 15 cents each. The poor woman who makes the Irish crochet lace coats, full length, at \$250 and the lace bridal robes at

\$350 would catch her breath at the "real" Irish medallions at 12 to 15 cents each. It is all she would dare afford after feeding herself and her babies, perhaps.

Two hundred and fifty dollars or \$350 would lift her out of poverty for a long period. It would give her and her babies a vacation in the country for months or it would lift that heavy debt hanging over her head, making life one long hell for her. It would—but what wouldn't it?

And the woman who will wear the lace robes will be an idler who never earned a penny by her labor. And the woman who will wear the lace robe will wear the blood and the tears and the dry-eyed heartaches of the woman who made it.

Does it seem possible to you—friends, comrades—to be content in a society where such "bargains" are possible?

A SPEEDY POET.

A teacher in a New England grammar school found the subjoined facts in a composition on Longfellow, the poet, written by a 15-year-old girl:

Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., while his parents were traveling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were, Phoebe and Alice Cary."

OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Thomas N. Hepburn, Hartford, Conn., Secretary Connecticut Society for the Study and Prevention of the Social Evil.

Dear Sir—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to become a member of this organization now forming in Connecticut. It certainly did not require the deliberations of the International Brussels Congress in 1902 to convince the average person that the preventive measures employed hitherto were insufficient and that the social conditions involved must be studied as well as the moral and medical issues.

THE NEED OF THE WORK.

The enormous prevalence of these diseases traceable to the social evil and their significance as a danger to the public health cannot be overestimated. The danger to offspring, to the innocent members of society, its relation to tuberculosis and its economic significance in the causation of physical defects and incurable afflictions, such as idiocy, insanity, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, all of these facts bearing so vitally on the social welfare, cry to heaven for fearless investigation and courageous action. The social evil is international and your circular refers to the ministers of state and other high public functionaries, representatives of the bar and church, and men and women engaged in social work, besides physicians, who are members of the allied societies, domestic and foreign. In Connecticut the membership is made up very largely of doctors, professors and judges, who have joined the society for the avowed purpose of studying the means—moral, sanitary and administrative—which may seem best fitted to limit the spread of these diseases in Connecticut.

THE ECONOMIC CAUSE.

Nothing is said in the circular as to the economic cause of this social scourge, and any society which overlooks or minimizes the social conditions which are responsible for the "social evil" will find remedial measures based on this partial study sadly insufficient in the future. The reason why the international society has failed in its mission is not far to seek. The members of the ruling class and their henchmen who profit by the present system of the private ownership of the means of life, do not dare to pursue the subject to its deepest economic significance, and they will never consent to taking or recommending the only step which will absolutely prevent the social evil, viz.,

the abolition of the wage system, the substitution of Socialism, which will give every workman and woman an then fall earnings and give every working woman short hours of work, wipe out the wretched tenements, give every woman who desires to have an opportunity to do so.

HIDE THE TRUTH.

The report to Congress of the migration commission, on the immigration and harboring of women for immoral purposes showed conclusively that the existence of white slavery was due to the element of poverty. In other words, it was due to the system. This damaging admission was not at all to the liking of the ruling class, so a way was found to suppress the full report and a partial report, with expurgated text was applied to inquirers or they were informed that the supply was exhausted when it was not. Congressmen say that Roosevelt suppressed the report by executive order.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy is in the hands of those who have the most to gain and least to lose by a change in the system, viz., the working class. The industries in this country pay miserable wages to their female employes that the wonder is that some of them are not forced down deeper into the social abyss and become the helpless outcasts of a vicious and heartless social system. The Socialist party is opposed to Italian, root and branch, and means of the class-consciousness substitute the collective, owned and democratic management of social means of production for common good. This will abolish the institution and white slavery because it will wipe out the incentive to sell in vice for the money there is to be had. We heartily welcome the cooperation of all those who have been aroused by the enormity of the social evil" to work to remove the cause, the profit system, and substitute the co-operative commonwealth in which wage slavery and white slavery will be an impossibility.

"For men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the truth."

EDWARD PERKINS CLARK, Mystic, Conn., May 20, 1910.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER

By THERESA MALKIEL.

January 1st, 1910.—I did not even hear how this new year was ushered in. Was too tired to go out with Jim and in this neighborhood people do not celebrate, and why should they? What else but additional suffering has this new year for us? This morning we had to leave the house even without a bit of hot tea to moisten our shrunk lips. There was not a bit of coal in the house. Met Jim near the Bijou, for I am posted there steady nowadays, and I was mighty glad to see him. Something of the old thrill passed through me when I spied him in the distance. But it is all so different now. We have so much to say to each other. It is a mighty good thing to be able to air your sentiments with somebody who feels with you, and I honestly believe that Jim's interest in my views is as earnest as my own.

He was fairly furious when little Fannie was insulted by one of the thugs. How do they dare to come and talk to us about the preservation of the purity of our women when they tolerate such outrages, he exclaimed, and landed the fellow a blow that felled him to the ground. "Marry," he said to me, as I dragged him away from further trouble, "this miserable treatment of you girls is an everlasting shame upon the men of the city. In the South, if a woman is as brutally insulted as this little girl was, the men have a noose ready for the offender. Here we have grown so callous and cold-blooded that we take it as a good joke."

"Don't excite yourself, Jim," I pleaded. But at the same time my heart went pitter-patter from joy at the thought of what a different man he had become.

I had mentioned to him something of Mrs. Bloom's hard luck and my picket duty was over he suggested that we buy some provisions and coal, and take our lunch with us to Blooms. This was the first time that Jim has given me a hint of his desire to come down to my new quarters, and I must confess, I felt a bit nervous about it. I was ashamed to let him through the filthy yard which leads to the house and up the dilapidated stairs to bring him to the gloomy kitchen, where, in spite of the bitter cold, the air is stifling.

Jim must have guessed the cause of my embarrassment, for he said that it will take some time before the best of you women get rid of your desire for show. Suppose you do not under miserable circumstances, what of it? Poverty is no shame, but curse, I think. Who would have thought this of Jim? But then I was as well say who would have thought it of me? Perhaps it is only natural that it should be so.

When the kitten's eyes first opened immediately asks food, and if a kitten's brain works that much, we shouldn't a human brain go any further and ask food for others as well as for oneself?

Three of our girls were fined each, while three others were sent to the workhouse. It may be wiser, but I really wish they would send a few dozen at a time. The experience makes wonderful fighters of every one of the girls. They become so thoroughly aroused against the outrage that they are ready to fight to the ditch.

Make believe the little Bloom weren't delighted with the feast I gave them. I think Jim enjoyed more than he would have any other or baseball game.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The king can do no wrong. No, he's dead.

And in those days people will not be obliged to rush to a dime museum for an engagement after accomplishing some great achievement or doing a brave deed.

"Judge" Crosscup is back from Egypt, and in a singular interview he states that he had to telegraph home for money because he left his letter of credit at Monte Carlo, wrapped up in some soiled linen. Aye, and that linen will also be washed, I dare say, when the Appeal to Reason gets hold of it.

A report just issued by the Merchants' Association of New York shows that, on the capital actually employed in the business, the American Express Company is "earning" 195 per cent; the Wells-Fargo, 70 per cent; the Adams, 39 per cent, and the United States, 24 per cent. And how do these leeches accomplish this grand success in business? Ask your representative. And by the way, do not waste any sympathy on the one

that only gets 24 per cent out of it—nearly all the leeches hold stock each other.

The United States Commissioner of Labor reports that "shocking conditions prevail" not only among slaves of the United States Steel Corporation, but throughout the country. Schwab, of Bethlehem, answers that these conditions are all due to "petition." Workers of the world, we shall we do with competition, profit and wage-slavery? We must do it—no one else will.

A great deal of fuss is being made because the New York Central road has had its creatures in legislature pass a law giving it the right to put "keep off the grass" on a 20-foot strip along the Hudson river, all the way from Peekskill to New York. A little 20-foot strip, why, it might have asked for 200 feet. There, Charles, sign the bill and expeditious about it. You can deliver the goods, for never again you be a candidate.