

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair and cooler.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 506 BUSHMAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

Price Two Cents

## AMERICAN MAGAZINE KILLS MEXICO STORY

### John Kenneth Turner Tells the Reason for the Non-Appeal of His Articles.

### APPEAL TO REASON ON JOB

### Original Tale of Slavery, Brutality and Inhumanity Will Be Told in Socialist Paper.

When John Kenneth Turner's articles began in the American Magazine they made readers sit up and take notice. No such plain speaking had before appeared in any magazine in the United States. James Aulman had been permitted in the pages of Pegasus to point Diaz as the greatest, brainiest, most benevolent personage who had ever traced the Eastern Hemisphere. But Turner's articles had only begun when there was a cry from the other side. The cosmopolitan—which is NOT owned by William Randolph Hearst, promptly published an article lauding Diaz. It was written by Alfred Henry Lewis, who will write on any side of any question if he is paid for it. Perhaps it is a mere coincidence that Hearst is the owner of enormous tracts of land in Mexico and anything derogatory to Mexico would hurt his holdings. Then the financial papers held out loudly, and the daily papers with Mexican connections, joined the chorus.

Turner's articles had begun to do their work. Then while all were waiting anxiously for the continuation of the articles stopped. In this week's Appeal to Reason, a magnificent illuminating article John Kenneth Turner tells why. From that article we quote the following: You who have been following the course of "Barbarous Mexico" in The American Magazine, doubtless have been asking yourselves why the promise to reveal the underlying causes of slavery in that country have not been carried out.

Possibly you have arrived at the conclusion that, since you have paid your money for goods that have not been delivered, you have been victimized by the editors of The American Magazine. You to whom I am addressing myself number many tens of thousands. You have been counted in the counting room of The American Magazine. You have paid your money. The American Magazine has received it, and the publishers are even now gleefully over the "good thing" that you have proved to them. Huzely have they profited by your interest in Mexico, but I here state positively that they will not deliver the promised goods. It is up to you to determine whether or not the publishers of The American Magazine will profit by the transaction in the end.

Suppressing the Turner Articles. I charge The American Magazine with a virtual suppression of "Barbarous Mexico." I charge it with following the suppression with a complete change of front in which it has endeavored to whitewash the Mexican government of all blame for the slavery and political oppression in Mexico. I charge it with going even farther—with planning to end the articles upon Mexico with a fulsome eulogy of President Diaz, a eulogy bearing the same earmarks as the flood of eulogies that have gone before, eulogies placarded periodically upon American newspapers, magazines and books, bought and paid for with the cold cash of a far-seeing despot.

Turner Tagged. The real "Barbarous Mexico" was suppressed by the editors of The American Magazine. Why? The excuse cannot be offered that the material which I presented did not prove to be as interesting as anticipated. It cannot be said that the editors did not know what the real "Barbarous Mexico" would be, that the editors swore basing their bold promises to the public upon promises made to them by me. For when their announcements were written the editors had all my articles and had gone over them carefully—twelve

damning articles only three of which were ever published. But let us be quite sure of "Barbarous Mexico" as originally promised by the editors of The American. Let us go over some more of their announcements. Here is one from the October American:

These articles on Mexico, which Mr. Turner begins this month, are going to run right along. They are going to get pretty hot, too. This is going to be the year in which the general public in this country is going to be educated on the subject of Mexico. Interest in Mexico has picked up like wildfire. Curiosity is abroad in the land. Mr. Turner and The American Magazine have something to say worth hearing.

In justice to the editors of The American I wish to disclaim all belief that they intended to cheat their readers at the start. All the evidence goes to show that they intended to print what they promised to print. But why did they do it? Skillfully applied influence upon journalism. The very words of the editors themselves. Doubtless the reader is already asking himself the question: "Through what skillfully applied influence upon journalism was The American Magazine induced to retreat from the field upon which it had so doughtily placed it."

Did the publication of my articles stop because the editors discovered that I had fooled them as to the facts?

Quite as positively do the pages of the magazine itself prove the negative of this proposition. While I was not allowed to present in detail my charges against the Mexican government, yet my preliminary announcement was sufficient to bring forth scores of letters going more or less into detail to corroborate my assertions. All of the letters published in the November American were written as a result of reading the announcement in the September number, and before the writers had begun to read my detailed stories of slavery.

After going as far as they have it would not look well to be putting it most mildly, for the editors to say now this, after all, I did fool them. Rather than confess to perpetrating a deliberate fraud upon their readers, the editors might be willing to admit that they were veridically simpletons, but even that they cannot do successfully for in calling me a liar they would find themselves shouting liar at hundreds of disinterested private parties, writers paid by no one, men who have spent considerable fractions of their lives in Mexico, many of whose letters The American itself has published, men whose letters I possess and who aver over their own signatures that what I have written of slavery, as well as my statements in announcements of articles suppressed, were not only not overdrawn, but in many instances were short of the whole truth.

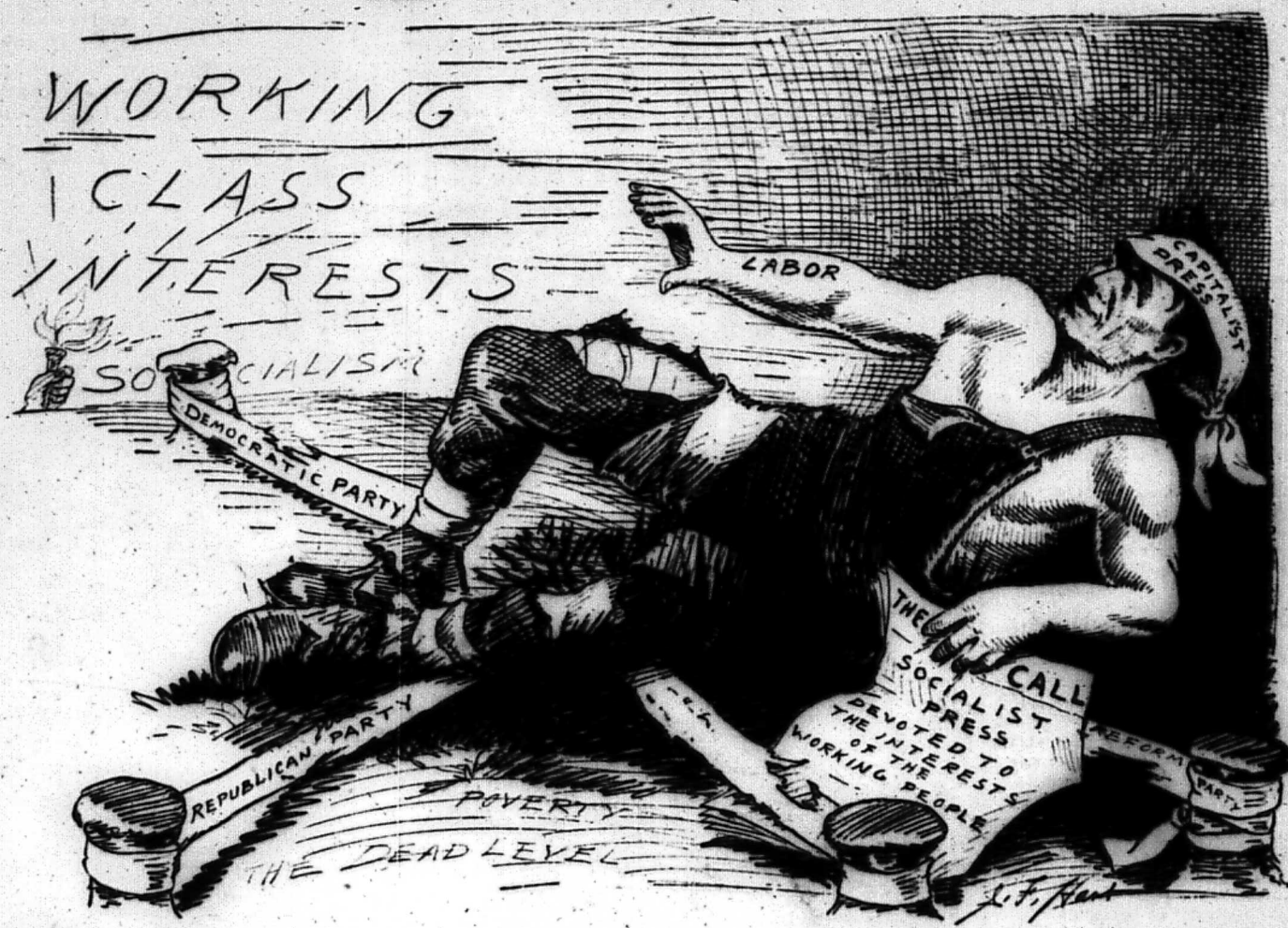
Of course, if the editors of the American should fly in the face of such evidence and endeavor to play the part of journalists dupes, they will be able to find letters and magazine articles to support them. For among the thousands of letters and published comments upon my part of "Barbarous Mexico" about one-tenth of the number contradict my statements. But here is a fact to bear in mind, that in every case where I have traced the writer of such contradictions back to his antecedents, I have discovered that he was in some way interested in special privileges or emoluments conferred by the Mexican government. Thus it will hardly behoove the American Magazine to assume such position, for in doing so it would at once place itself publicly in the class of the subsidized.

"Influence Upon Journalism." So by a process of elimination we have arrived at the question as to whether or not my articles were suppressed because of "skillfully applied influence upon journalism." I am not going to declare that such was the case. I shall leave the reader to his own conclusions. Possibly the reader has already felt forced to the conclusion that it was either because of "skillfully applied influence upon journalism" or because of no reason at all, and magazines are not in the habit of suddenly breaking off a tremendously successful series of articles for no reason at all.

For to say that my articles, as far as published, were tremendously successful, is putting it mildly. That they made tens of thousands of dollars for the publishers is indicated by their statements of circulation. My acquaintance with the editors of The American began about two years ago, when I submitted to them two articles dealing with what ap-

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## HE IS WAKING UP!



### DECISION IMPORTANT TO ORGANIZED LABOR

#### Court of Special Sessions Dismisses Charge of Conspiracy Against Members of Butchers' Union No. 211.

A decision just rendered by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn is of considerable interest to organized labor in this vicinity. The cases in question were those of the People, etc., against Charles Thal-mayer and John Gerber; the People, etc., against Charles Kramer, Christ King and John Spracher and the People, etc., against Otto Farney and Joseph Pazatschnig. The defendants are all members of Butchers' Union, No. 211, and were charged with the crime of conspiracy, in violation of section 586 of the penal law in preventing the complainants Adolf Goebel, Katie Richter and Martin Rohrs from exercising their lawful rights and callings. Goebel being a pork packer and provision dealer and the other complainants being the owners of delicatessen stores.

The information in the several cases charged the defendants with the crime of conspiracy in that they did at various times, with intent to interfere with, molest and warn off customers of the complainants and with the intent and purpose of injuring and destroying the lawful businesses of the complainants procure, have in their possession and distribute in hallways and vestibules of houses in Brooklyn and on the streets, certain circulars printed in the English and German languages, of which circulars the following are copies:

"To organized labor and friends: Organized labor and friends are requested not to patronize Martin Rohrs' delicatessen store, 411 Humboldt street, as this store handles the bolognas and provisions of the unfair firm of Adolf Goebel, Morgan avenue and Rock street. Fraternally, Butchers' Unions 211 and 242, of Brooklyn."

"Indorsed by the Brooklyn Federation of Labor."

"To organized labor and friends: Organized labor and friends are requested not to patronize Mrs. Richter's delicatessen store, 180 Manhattan avenue, between Meserole and Scholes streets, as this store handles the bolognas and provisions of the unfair firm of Adolf Goebel, Morgan avenue and Rock street. Fraternally, Butchers' Unions 211 and 242, of Brooklyn."

"Indorsed by the Brooklyn Federation of Labor."

The cards were distributed during a strike pending against the shop of Adolf Goebel, provision manufacturer at Morgan avenue and Rock street, Brooklyn. The defendants had been arrested and released on bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions where the later pleaded "not guilty" to the informations. Later S. John Block, of 203 Broadway, New York, the attorney for the defendants and counsel for the Labor Secretariat,

### DRAPER AGAIN VETOES EIGHT-HOUR LAW

BOSTON, May 27.—Defying a solid statewide labor sentiment and despite the fact that this is the second year of its passage by the legislature, Governor Draper today vetoed the eight-hour law designed to better the conditions of all public employes throughout Massachusetts.

The bill thus vetoed for the second time is being strongly championed by the Democrats, who need labor's vote very badly. Its rejection is generally believed to give them a big opportunity to defeat Governor Draper for another term.

### ROOKLYN DEALERS' GRAFT.

As a result of the recent investigation by inspectors of the bureau of Weights and Measures in the Borough of Brooklyn, ninety-four complaints for using fraudulent scales or short weights have been filed against grocers, butchers and peddlers. The cases will be tried soon before Municipal Justice Rosenthal. According to some of the inspectors the investigation has disclosed that about 20 per cent of the retailers in Brooklyn are dishonest.

### SLAPS CENTRAL ON WRIST.

ALBANY, May 27.—The assembly passed by a vote of 80 to 55 the Hoey bill, which authorizes the New York City Public Service Commission to come to an agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company for the removal of the tracks of the company on Eleventh avenue, in New York City.

### MAKES NEW SALOON HOURS.

ALBANY, May 27.—The senate today passed the Conklin assembly bill favored by the State Excise Department reducing the number of saloons gradually to 1 to each 750 of population and fixing the hour for opening saloons at 6 o'clock instead of 5 o'clock in the morning. The number of state excise agents also is increased from 80 to 150.

### JERSEY SOCIALIST CONVENTION SUNDAY

One Hundred and Fifty Delegates to Outline Plans for Hot State Campaign.

One hundred and fifty delegates will answer the roll call when the state convention of the Socialist party is called to order in the large hall of the Socialist Educational Club, 236 Central avenue, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock.

This is expected to be the most fruitful convention in the history of the Socialist party in New Jersey. In addition to the regular matter, such as nomination of state candidates, organizational plans and readjustment of the state constitution, there is a number of other matters of great interest to come before the convention.

A special committee appointed by the state convention of the party has outlined a set of rules which will be presented to expedite the business of the convention.

The preamble to the committee's report says, in part: "While the politicians of the old parties are wasting time and the peoples money in discussing direct primaries, direct election of United States senators and other makeshifts, the Socialist party has solved those problems in a scientific and common sense way by applying genuine democratic principles. In the same spirit it becomes our duty to perfect parliamentary practices in order to avoid abuses which have been introduced by capitalism, and to do this in time to prevent our movement becoming a possible prey to sharp practices so common in political conventions and legislative assemblies."

Among the many recommendations of the committee are the following: "Resolutions presented in writing signed by a Comrade or by officers of a local or branch, shall be read by the secretary before being referred to a committee."

"The Comrade signing a resolution, or a representative of the local or branch offering a resolution in writing, shall be entitled to ten minutes to advocate the passage of such resolution."

"Committees shall have no power to approve or disapprove resolutions referred to them, but may alter the wording of a resolution to better express the meaning."

"Committees shall report from the floor of the convention, and after having reported, no member of a committee shall have a right to the floor in preference to any other Comrade."

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### LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE WINNING FAST.

The laundry workers are sweeping all before them in their battle with the Laundrymen's Association.

The strike started Tuesday afternoon in the East Side, spread to Brownsville Thursday and has eight days ago.

The strike committee was able to report that fifteen shops in Brownsville and 118 in Manhattan had surrendered to the union demands for 12 per cent advance in wages and decent conditions.

Two cases have been brought under the compulsory prostitution laws since their passage and none under compulsory marriage. Vagrancy and disorderly conduct laws are largely used to deal with the "red." Of 265 men tried on these charges, 31.9 per cent were discharged, 44.8 per cent sent to workhouse, 18.9 per cent fined, and 6.4 per cent were released on probation or good behavior bonds.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## To the New Readers

To those who read The Call today for the first time a word is necessary. It is the only English paper in the East that consistently reports all news from the standpoint of the working class that defends and encourages the righteous efforts of the working class to better its condition, and that advocates the assumption by the working class of that political control which all the inclusive usefulness of the working class in industry demands. During the two years it has been published, it has fought many hard battles for the working class, and fought them under great difficulties. Every organized body of labor that has been on strike during that time can testify to the work done by The Call. The Philadelphia car men, the shirtwaist makers and the bakers especially can bear witness. But aside from this work the field of The Call is still wider. No man who wishes to be informed of what is really happening in industry and politics can get along without The Call.

We, therefore, invite all those who read the paper for the first time to investigate. If you are a resident of Greater New York tell your newsdealer to have the Daily and Sunday Call for you. If you live outside the city send in a subscription.

Do it today. Send in at least a month's trial for the Daily and Sunday. There will never be a small sum of money spent by you that will bring richer returns. The rates will be found at the head of the editorial column.

There is also a word to the faithful body of readers who have followed and helped The Call from the beginning. Today there are many new advertisers. MAKE THEM PERMANENT BY PATRONIZING THEM. Also, work for new readers, strive to get subscribers. Every new reader of The Call means so much more done for the working class.

## BUSINESS PROTECTS CITY'S PROSTITUTES

### Greed and Graft Fatten on the Flesh of Women, Social Evil Report Shows.

A big jolt was administered to the respectables yesterday. And there was another jolt for those persons who think that the way to stop prostitution is to "stamp it out."

The report of the research committee of the committee of four, which was formed in 1907 for the closer study of certain phases of the social evil, shows that the whole slave traffic in New York exists with the knowledge of various business and political interests, and that these interests protect and foster the traffic in the flesh of women.

In regard to the business interests concerned, the committee says:

"Prostitution is not a problem to be classed by itself, independent of economic and political and social laws, any more than is any other fundamental expression of life. This may be seen from those who share the profits. There is no longer the woman who receives the lion's share of the proceeds. For whom must she earn money? There is extra rent to be paid for protection, which goes to the agent or owner; fees to the janitor and presents to his children for services or to avoid complaints; extra high prices for clothes and necessities, part of which goes to the middleman, where women are inmates in houses; commissions for the keeper and 'lead' or protector; police protection money; and bail money if arrested."

"Interests" involved.

The reports goes on to say: "The prostitute, if she succeeds in getting her patron to buy drinks, earns a profit for the brewer; if she uses a 'Raines law' hotel, she divides the rental with the proprietor; and if she frequents a dance hall, she pays her way. She also earns money for the telephone company and messenger service, for these are used extensively by her at night. The amount she earns must cover most of these losses or she cannot be a successful prostitute in New York city, and it is with the knowledge if not the direct connivance of these various business interests that she conducts her business."

"It is not the demand and supply which makes the public tolerate the abnormal, artificially stimulated situation, but the business expediency and political expediency—both which we are learning are undermining political freedom and economic independence as well as menacing the moral integrity of men, women and children."

"We have to deal, then, with what as a business, conducted for profit, with various beneficiaries in all ways of wife, rather than what is termed 'demand and supply.'"

Vice for Profit.

"This latter is so distorted and abnormal in its appeal, due to some of the efforts to secure larger financial returns, that it is doubted that those most hopeless about improvements would cure to use this as an excuse for doing nothing where a real situation known."

Work was begun, the committee reports, "with the expectation of fixing the laws fairly well enforced. The truth was a painful surprise."

A visit to the dancehalls in 1909 showed forty-nine conducted in connection with the sale of liquor, twenty-two being "Raines law" hotels, and in the rear rooms of saloons, and in buildings. In some part of which liquor was sold. With few exceptions women who dance are expected to drink; little supervision is maintained over the character of the persons who frequent these halls; they are frequented by procurers and prostitutes, and dances in them are run by gangs of "toughs." A hall used for a respectable dance one night may be next let for a disreputable dance, and the patrons cannot protect themselves."

Organized System.

Prostitution as carried on in New York requires the services of procurers and protectors. These women, women, protect them while at work, and help them to avoid punishment, and evade serving sentences. Immoral women are considered to be without caste in their profession; they work alone, and are quickly arrested. Street gangs, political, social and athletic clubs bear a close relation to this system. The records of 152 seduction cases show that 75.5 per cent were discharged. Two cases have been brought under the compulsory prostitution laws since their passage and none under compulsory marriage. Vagrancy and disorderly conduct laws are largely used to deal with the "red." Of 265 men tried on these charges, 31.9 per cent were discharged, 44.8 per cent sent to workhouse, 18.9 per cent fined, and 6.4 per cent were released on probation or good behavior bonds.

(Continued on Page 3.)



**WOMEN FLEEDED BY "PREMIUM" FAKE**

Dreams of Beautiful Articles Fade When Gullible Ladies Present Coupons to "Reliable Trading Co."

"Madam, we are giving away premiums. We have an assortment of dinner sets, gold-lined decorated china, Morris chairs, parlor rockers, writing desks, lace and chenille curtains, bedspreads, table covers, Smyrna rugs, wall mirrors, hand-made postal portraits with elegant gold frames, clocks, albums, lamps, musical instruments, toilet cases, shaving sets, silver knives, water pitchers, cake, fruit and butter dishes, fancy cut glass, ladies' and gentlemen's gold-rolled watches, and a large variety of other beautiful articles. Madam, let me explain."

The madam, a comely little woman with kind face and black eyes, listened and the agent explained:

All the women had to do to get possession of either one, or all of these beautiful, tempting articles was to subscribe for a journal and pay ten cents a week. When she would have bought sixty-five journals she would be entitled to enter the store and choose any of the articles mentioned. When she would have ninety-eight coupons she could have them. The madam subscribed. Her neighbors subscribed. Other women subscribed. The agent pointed at a line on the "certificate of guarantee," which read, "Over 2,500,000 premiums delivered with our publications."

This was several months ago. Ever since the women who subscribed have been thinking of the beautiful premiums they would get when the required number of coupons would be obtained. Many a time, while scrubbing the floors, or polishing the fur-

niture, or cleaning the windows, or cooking the meals, the beautiful "gold-lined china" would appear and tempt the woman in all the seductive strength of their visionary charms and fill them with a longing for more coupons. Many a night was spent in dreaming of the "gold-rolled watch" and many an hour was spent in the comforting indulgence of an imaginary hour in a fanciful "parlor rocker."

And whenever these sweet fancies came the women bought more coupons. "We bought as many as fifty at a time," said Mrs. Van Vurt, of 1224 Intervale avenue, the Bronx, one of the betrayed optimists. We knew that the journals were good for nothing, and we never read them. But we did want the premiums. And when I did get them and went down to the office I discovered how we were fooled."

She explained that when she came down to the office she discovered that no such firm as the Ladies' Weekly Journal Publishing Company existed. She discovered that a firm of that kind had existed at the given address, 210 East 12th street, New York, but it had moved to 314 East 34th street. At the new address she did not find any firm by that name, but she found a "Reliable Trading Company." Somebody representing that company said that she could get anything she wanted in the line of premiums, but what he offered was not what she expected.

"All they showed me was nothing but cheap trash worth at the most fifty cents. When I showed what the contract called for I was told that I would have to bring more tickets," said the sadder but wiser woman. "They then gave me a catalogue with a list of premiums for which they want as many as 600 coupons for each."

The woman produced the "certificate of guarantee," which was the contract. Part of it read as follows: "The Ladies' Weekly Journal hereby agrees to give, to guarantee Mrs. Van Vurt, entirely free of charge, any one of the premiums mentioned in this contract after the expiration of a subscription to any publication sold by said company, such subscription consisting of ninety-eight copies at ten cents a copy. After sixty-five copies have been taken, any premium mentioned in this contract may be selected."

Here comes a list of articles mentioned, some of them enumerated above. This contract is strengthened by a red seal which bears the name of the company in heavy black type. The "journals" sold by the company are family stories, containing one or more sensational thrillers. No name of any publishing house is printed in any of the copies, nor is any name printed on the catalogue. The circulation is effected by private carriers, in this way escaping any postoffice supervision.

When a reporter of The Call visited the firm he was met by a man who denied that he had any connection with the Ladies' Weekly Journal Publishing Company.

"Do you know the people?" the reporter asked.

"Well, I represent them."

"Can you tell me where they are?"

"Charges have been made to us that they do not fulfill their promises."

"I cannot tell you where those people are."

"Do you mean that you represent people who do not know?" the reporter asked.

"Well, yes, I know, but can't you talk to me?"

"I will if you tell me that you speak for that firm."

"No, I don't," but—

The reporter explained that these people have entered into a contract which they do not fulfill. Somebody is still collecting money under the impression that the firm exists and that premiums are given away. It was therefore necessary to know whether the firm existed.

"You can look at the premiums. See, we are giving nice things," said the man, trying to avoid the subject.

"Can I have your name?" the reporter asked.

"No."

At R. G. Dun & Co.'s it was discovered that the firm had existed but has changed the style to the Reliable Trading Company. But the poor women, who spend their dimes in the hope of increasing their household articles, when they go to look for the firm that made the promise, cannot find it. The name is changed. And when a "different" company offers to "redeem" the coupons, the women take whatever is given them.

And agents are still at work, knocking at the doors of poor people, making promises and obtaining dimes. "Two and a half million premiums given away," says the contract, and business is business.

**TAFT'S SECRETARY RESIGNS.**

Carpenter Is Named for Fat Job in Morocco.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Frederick W. Carpenter, resigned today as private secretary to the President and was nominated by the President as minister to Morocco. It was stated that Carpenter's health was in danger of breaking down under the pressure of work at the White House.

It is reported that the President recently offered the place as private secretary to Richard V. Oulahan, of the New York Sun, and that Oulahan declined with thanks. The position, which pays \$5,000 a year, is said to have been offered also to Gus Karger, representative of Charles P. Taft's Cincinnati paper, but Karger also refused. The salary of the minister to Morocco is \$10,000 per year.

**AND THIS IS "SACRED LAW."**

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—Counsel for Architect Joseph M. Hutton, convicted in connection with the capitol frauds, today filed in the Dauphin county courts a motion for a new trial. Included in the eight reasons cited is one charging that the court erred in refusing to give binding instructions for acquittal and in giving the jury additional instructions at the jur's request.

**YOU WILL SOON NEED A NEW HAT**

No Use of Quoting Prices.

We have everything in Men's Hats at a decided saving in price



**McCann's Hats**  
210 BOWERY, Near Spring St.

**M. Goodside**  
(28 Years Experience.)  
Manufacturer and Fitter of Trusses, Elastic Supporters, Cripple Corsets, Elastic Stockings and Other Surgical and Orthopedic Appliances.  
Rubber Corsets for Kidney Trouble. Lady in Attendance.  
444 GRAND STREET, Near Ridge St. New York.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade



**L. BORESSOFF'S**  
355 Grand, cor. Essex St.  
Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

**Brewers of Pilsener Export Pilsener Würzburger Beers Alex and Porter.**



**Fraas & Miller**  
"THE FURNITURE CENTER"  
Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Thoughtful Wedding Gifts and Appropriate Presents for June Graduates.

Monday next—Decoration Day—this store will be closed all day that we and our employes may join the hundreds of thousands in paying homage to the nation's dead.

Tuesday next and the June days that follow a thought uppermost in the minds of a great many will be the selecting of suitable presents for friends to be married or younger friends graduating from school.

Needless to say, a gift that will be appreciated most is one of which practical use can be made.

Our great stocks are replete with articles which will afford the greatest pleasure and prove thoughtful remembrances.

For wedding gifts there is the complete range of high class home furnishings—furniture, floor coverings, draperies, pictures, etc.

Luxurious Turkish rockers, Morris chairs, mahogany chairs and rockers, handsome parlor and library tables, crystal cabinets, writing desks; in fact, scores of articles that add charm and enjoyment in a home.

For June graduates there are many attractive suggestions in the list of furniture and rugs for his or her room at home or the college domicile.

If you are in doubt as to what you should select let our salesmen help you. Their practical training oftentimes enables them to offer suggestions that you had not thought of and which you will concede is "just the thing."

Closed next Monday evening; open Monday and Saturday evenings thereafter as usual.

**CONVENTION REJECTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

W. S. and D. B. Won't Be Harsh With Tardy Members—Yearly Report To Be Published in Solidarity.

The first two hours of the convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society yesterday were taken up with a discussion of the report of the committee elected to consider the advisability of thorough changes in Art. VI of the constitution, dealing with the suspension and reinstatement of members.

The committee reported in favor of a plan which stipulates that all assessments for the quarter have to be paid not later than the last day of the third month. Those who fail to live up to this provision are to be considered as out of benefit. It was stated in support of this plan that it would do away with numerous unpaid balances that make bookkeeping difficult for branch secretaries and the national office. Those opposed to the plan contended that it would mean a loss of membership if members behind in their payments would be dealt with in that fashion. The vote was taken by roll call and resulted in 67 votes being recorded against such a measure and 47 in favor.

The committee's plan having been defeated, the convention decided that a member be dropped from the list of membership if he owes three assessments and disregards the "asterisk" letter reminding him of his obligations.

In the afternoon the matter of the official organ was brought up for discussion. Only slight changes were made in the provisions of the article. A new board of supervisors of "Solidarity" was elected.

This board has to publish a yearly report in "Solidarity." At the time of adjoining, the convention was engaged in a discussion of that section of the constitution which provides that the work of printing "Solidarity" is to be entrusted to the lowest bidder. This question is likely to take up considerable time, as a great many delegates want to be heard about this point.

The chairman of the session was N. Luther, Branch 99, Queens Co.; vice-chairman, Arthur E. Reimer, Branch 11, Boston.

**GLASS CUTTERS' DELEGATES.**

Men Elected for National Convention. Donation Sent to Honesdale.

Glass Cutters' Union, Local 6, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, at their last meeting, held at the Labor Lyceum, 449 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, elected Frank Marlow, Edward J. McCuskey, Phil Voelker, Joseph McKoon and Frank P. Gallagher delegates to the national convention of the organization, which is to be held at Toledo, Ohio, on July 11.

One hundred dollars was donated to Local Honesdale, Pa., which is now conducting a strike against five firms. This strike is now in its seventh week. Not a single man has deserted the union ranks, says a communication which was sent requesting funds.

Arrangements have also been made for the annual picnic of the local organization, which is to be held June 11 at Mariensville Park.

**LEGISLATURE TRIES TO FORGET.**

ALBANY, May 27.—Music and flowers, including speeches and the presentation of gifts characterized the closing of the legislature of 1910 today and obscured the smell of corruption that has hung around the legislative chamber since the session opened.

**Clean as a Dewdrop.**

Made by modern machinery, untouched by hand, sealed against contamination, this tea comes to you with hygienic cleanliness.

**White Rose CEYLON TEA**

Crown and Packed in Ceylon.

**FAMILY EXCURSION**  
OF THE  
**Newark Labor Lyceum Ass'n**  
To BELLEWOOD PARK  
SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1910

Trains leave Pointler St., 8:45 A.M.; West Elizabeth, 8:55 A.M.

TICKETS, including Refreshments, \$1.25 and 50c.

**Ehret's Bottled Beers Pabst**

**JULIUS HIRSCH**  
DEALER AND IMPORTER OF  
**Wines and Liquors**  
1501 AVENUE A  
Between 79th and 80th Streets, New York.

**Ruppert's Liebermann's**

**MORGAN IS AGAINST SEAMEN'S FREEDOM**

Furuseth Charges Steamship Trust With Blocking Bill Giving Sailors Their Liberty.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 27.—That the J. Pierpont Morgan steamship lines are preparing to transfer their allegiance from Great Britain to the United States, because of the recently enacted English law which materially raises the standard of living of the British seamen, is the assertion of Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America.

"And therefore the seamen's bill before congress is being fought," explained Furuseth, "by all the interlocked and allied interests which bow to the names of Morgan and Guggenheim."

"There is the Lake Carriers' Association—controlled by the United States Steel Corporation—waging a bitter fight against the seamen on the Great Lakes. There is the Pacific Mail—owned to all intents and purposes by the Southern Pacific railroad—employing Orientals at half the wages demanded by our sailors. And so when the subcommittee refuses to report our bill abolishing the present power of the ship owners to make the bodies of seafaring men their private property, we, the sailor, know the reason why."

**He's Opposed.**

Immovably opposed to the Seamen's Union in its demands for legal relief, Representative Humphreys, of Seattle, Wash., had this to say, guarding his words with the studied reserve that comes from an unwilling witness:

"I object to that part of the bill which says that three-quarters of the deck crew exclusive of licensed officers shall be men who have had at least three years' experience on deck at sea on the Great Lakes, and that these same men shall have sufficient knowledge of English to understand orders given on shipboard."

"I object to enlarging sailors' quarters in the fore-castle; that would mean much expense to the ship owners."

"I object to wiping out the law which allows the imprisonment of sailors who forfeit their wages and leave their ships before the end of their term of service."

Pressed for a statement as to what he would concede the sailors in the way of legal relief, Representative Humphrey only suggested that if an American merchant marine could be built up through a ship subsidy that then the sailors might hope for improved conditions.

**Slavery.**

Furuseth's answer to the Washington representative who is blocking the bill laid particular stress on the practical slavery now existing on the high seas.

"Why should sailors still be under the yoke that was lifted from the neck of the negroes nearly half a century ago?"

"The right to imprison a seaman for violation of contract of labor is part of that system of servitude under which nearly all workers suffered during the middle ages. It was modified in British ports several years ago."

"The adoption of this bill into law would give to the seamen in the United States the same personal liberty that is enjoyed by all other persons; no reasonable excuse exists for continuing the involuntary servitude imposed upon the seamen, and it is not at all to be expected that any American boy will seek the sea while it is continued."

The secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, Patrick Flynn, is earnestly supporting all that the men on deck demand, and in addition is asking for a law compelling at least three watches in the fireroom. Such regulations are now enforced by English, French, German and Scandinavian governments. He said:

"Before the tramp steaming schooner came upon the Pacific coast the American boy had a chance to become an engineer by following up the calling of an oiler, but now they have even cut the oilers out, and so the boys have no chance to advance themselves in their calling."

"With but two watches when a ship is running," exclaimed Flynn, "you might get four or five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, and as the assets of the lives of all on board depend upon men in the fireroom being fit for duty, it is but common sense to grant us this law."

**STRIKING CHAUFFEURS HOLD OUT FOR RECOGNITION.**

William Love, a striking chauffeur of the Green Taxicab Company, 159 Clymer street, Williamsburg, charged with throwing a brick at a strike-breaker named Patrick Walter, was held by Magistrate Nash in the Bedford Avenue Police Court yesterday under \$500 bail for examination, May 31.

Love was arrested late Thursday night by Detectives Collins and Dallen and taken to the Clymer street station.

The situation yesterday showed no changes. The plant is practically tied up. The company offers to take all the men back, but refuses to recognize the union. The men declare they will stay out till all their demands are granted.

**S. Liebmann's Sons**  
Brewing Co.  
36 FOREST STREET  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**No Deposit. 50c a Week**  
**\$19.75** For This Beautiful English Perambulator



This handsome Baby Carriage is upholstered throughout with the best leather-cloth. It is fitted with improved "strap-gear" and fine springs. Luxuriously made throughout. Finished either in maroon or dark green.

Send for our illustrated booklet showing this and other Go-Carts, Carriages, etc.

Inspect this splendid Carriage at either of our stores, or mail your order, with your full name and address, and we will trust you to pay 50 cents per week.

No "red tape" about it.

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

**Cowperthwait & Sons**

Harlem Store. 3rd Ave. and 121st St.  
Downtown Store. Park Row & Chatham Sq.

**Everything for Housekeeping**

Cosy Homes on Liberal Credit

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Matting, Go-Carts, Ice Boxes, Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

**Branch 59, Ridgewood**  
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

**DECORATION DAY, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1910**

**GRAND MAY FESTIVAL**  
AT LIBERTY PARK, COOPER AVENUE  
Near Cypress Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

All kinds of amusements. Prize drawing concert and dancing.

Music by Prof. A. Schneider.

ADMISSION, 10c. COMMENCING 1 P. M.

**The 610th Day of The Call and our Ad**

**UNION LABEL GOODS**

Men's underwear, also for short or fat men, 35c to \$1.00; Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Latholin Collars, 50c; Cleaning Soap free; Hose, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' Corsets, Mullin and Knit Underwear, Hose, Aprons, Neckties, Vests, Etc., etc. with Union Label. CALL PURCHASER'S CARDS FREE.

**SIG. KLEIN and Assistants**  
60-62 THIRD AVE. (10th St.) N. Y. TEL. 400 SEVENHANT.

**BEST WISHES**  
FROM  
**J.M. HUBER**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**DRY AND PULP COLORS**  
AND  
**PRINTING INKS.**

Main Office - - NEW YORK

CHICAGO  
BOSTON  
ST. LOUIS  
PHILADELPHIA



SUGAR TRUST MEN GIVE UP

For four of the minor defendants in the sugar trial growing out of the weighing on the docks of the... Elder refinery, today announced that three of his clients would... and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court.

which it is believed will fall on them only the more heavily because of their reduced number. By this eleventh-hour decision of the defense only one more is added to the sequence of startling moves which have characterized the trial.

Church of the Ascension

FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

ALEXANDER IRVINE

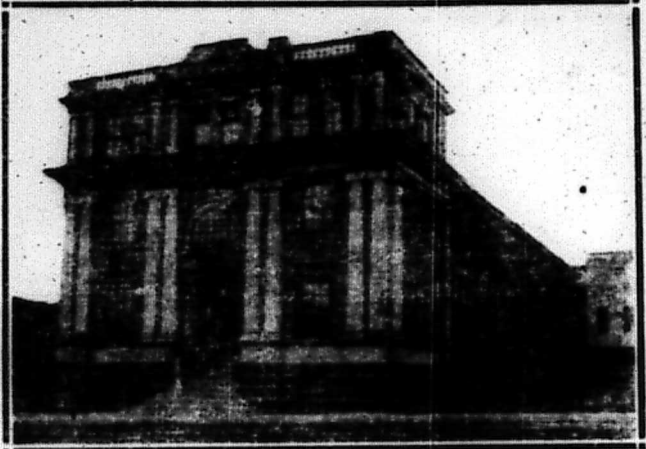
Sunday, May 29, at 8 P. M. "SOLDIERS OF SOLIDARITY"

Parish House, 12 W. 11th St., 9 P. M.

MR. J. B. YEATS

TOPIC: "The Human Side of the Catholic Church by an Ultra Protestant."

BROOKLYN FINNISH SOCIALIST CLUBHOUSE.



The Finnish branch of the Socialist party, of Brooklyn, numbering about 250, owns a building which is a distinct credit to the Socialist movement of this country.

derived as a means of payment of the debt of the club house. There are also a reading room and a library, in which a complete list of the best Socialist books will be placed.

Advertisement for 'The Berlin Store' located at the corner of Broadway and Willoughby Ave. in Brooklyn. It advertises various men's clothing items like shirts, suits, and undergarments at special prices.

Large advertisement for the 'New Star Casino' celebrating its second anniversary on Sunday, May 29th. It features a grand musical concert by Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell and a dancing program in the evening.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE KILLS MEXICO STORY

appeared to be a conspiracy between our government for the suppression of the political liberty of Mexicans. Upon these two articles the editors gave me great encouragement, suggesting that, while the material was such as they would be glad to handle, they would be more acceptable were they preceded by other articles dealing with personal stories of oppression upon Mexican soil.

Real estate advertisement for Lake Musconetcong, New Jersey. It offers 20,000 square feet of land for \$125, with \$25 down and \$5 per month. It also advertises a free special train on Sunday, June 5th.

BUSINESS PROTECTS CITY'S PROSTITUTES

third of those sent to the workhouse served their full term. In regard to the number of disorderly houses, the report says: "The number decreased from 1907 to 1909, in 78 per cent of the cases of disorderly houses known to the police, disorderly conditions continued unchecked, and but 42 per cent found by the investigators were carried on."

COURT CLERK ACCUSED

The Appellate division yesterday ordered a reference into charges that Herman B. Wilson, clerk of the seventh municipal court for ten years, has been guilty of official misconduct and should be removed. The charges were brought by Justice Tierney as president of the board of municipal justices.

FENEY HELD FOR TRIAL

Michael H. Feeney, a professional bondsman in Brooklyn, whose operations were recently disclosed by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick in a report to the Mayor, was yesterday indicted for perjury by the Kings county grand jury and was held for trial in \$2,500 bonds by Judge Dike in the County Court.

Advertisement for 'The Big "G" Furniture Works' located at 203-205 E. 76th St. in New York. It advertises high-quality furniture, including leather couches and dining sets, at factory-direct prices.

in Mr. Whitaker's February article, in which it is hinted in several places and in several ways that the Mexican government is not responsible.

Advertisement for W. C. Reeves & Co. in New York City. It includes testimonials from satisfied customers and details about their real estate services and property management.



### COLLECTIVISTS HAVE ROUSING DINNER

#### Milwaukee Social-Democrats' Victory Comes in for Some Criticism and Is Also Defended.

The Collectivist Society held its fifth annual meeting and dinner, for the season of 1909-10, last night at Kall's restaurant, 35 Park place.

After a fine spread of a dollar a plate, Prof. Charles P. Fagnant, of the Union Theological Seminary, who presided, made an interesting talk on the Milwaukee election. He said the tendency generally was along the same lines all over the country, even on the part of others not Socialists. He said he thought the capitalists would give society something which they claim is not Socialism, but nevertheless it. He said these capitalists, in many instances, really do not feel like giving the Socialists the glory of bringing in the new order of things. Prof. Fagnant's speech was richly humorous at times.

Frank Bohn was then called upon as the first speaker. Bohn, while he pointed out that there was educational value in the Milwaukee victory, said it was not Socialism. He declared it was won by compromise and he went back into the history of social movements to prove his point. He emphasized the importance of an out and out revolutionary program in behalf of the workers.

J. G. Phelps Stokes then followed. He was more critical of the Milwaukee "so-called victory" as he termed it, than Bohn. To prove his contention, he quoted Berger and other Socialists of Wisconsin in the Social Democratic Herald, etc. In teaching that the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin held that the capitalists "in taking the risks should have a fair profit," he held that they were teaching principles opposed to Socialist doctrine. He said the Milwaukee

## HUMMEL & GLASER

### The Ridgewood Furniture and Carpet House.

The largest and most reliable in the Ridgewood and Glendale district. The store that sells the best furniture at the smallest profit.

**A LARGE SELECTION IN FLOOR COVERINGS.**

We will show you an immense stock of the finest Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Oilcloths at the lowest possible price. Don't wait, call now while the big selection is complete, and the prices are low.

The finest bedroom sets among them brass beds from \$12 up. Elegant white enameled beds from \$2.50 up. The nicest selection in fine Parlor Sets, Sideboards, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Porzellans and Book Cases, Morris Chairs, Dining Room Sets, Ice Boxes, Couches, Go Carts, etc.

**GOODS DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN GREATER NEW YORK.**



**1497-1503 Myrtle Avenue,**  
**BROOKLYN**  
Between Ralph Street and Irving Avenue  
**Telephone 1995 Bushwick**

Comrades and union men should patronize only those firms that advertise in The Call.

### SOLDIERS SENTENCED FOR WIDOW'S MURDER

PARIS, May 26.—Privates Graby and Michel, who recently murdered Mme. Gouin, wife of the governor of the Bank of France, on a train between Paris and Fontainebleau, were found guilty by a court martial tonight.

Graby was sentenced to degradation and death. He will be shot.

Michel was sentenced to degradation and to twenty years' imprisonment in the penal colony in French Guiana.

### BABY'S 4-STORY FALL

Mother Carries Child in Arms to Hospital—He May Recover.

Mrs. Conklin, who lives at 794 Park place, Brooklyn, did not wait for an ambulance yesterday, but carried her baby boy in her arms to the Swedish Hospital after he had fallen four stories out of the window.

Elmer, who is two and a half years old, was standing on a bed near a window in an airshaft when he suddenly fell out. A few minutes later his mother, nursing him, looked out of the window and discovered a limp mass below.

Rushing down, she expected to find her baby dead, but he was still breathing, though unconscious. At the hospital it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain and the dislocation of his left shoulder. His chances of recovery are good.

### PASSES NEW RACING BILL

ALBANY, May 26.—By a vote of 29 to 15 the senate today passed the Perkins bill, which makes officers and directors of racing associations criminally liable for crimes committed on their grounds. This bill, together with the anti-racing bill, will, it is claimed, effectively stop pool-selling and book-making. Having passed the assembly, it now goes to the governor.

### CURTIS STAYS ON GROUND

Glenn Curtis did not attempt his proposed airplane flight from Albany to New York yesterday because of unfavorable conditions.

### GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

W. E. A. Clubhouse  
3309 Third Avenue, Bronx  
Saturday, May 28, 1910, 8 P. M.  
Dramatic Section Bronx W. E. A.  
Will appear in  
"THE LOST SON"  
and  
"OTHELLO'S SUCCESS"  
(Both in German)  
Admission free. Hat check 20c.

### MORE FEED FOR VETS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Because of the increased cost of living, the house today voted an extra \$100,000 for rations for the ten soldiers' homes throughout the country. There has been no appropriation, however, for more rations for worn-out workmen.

Cut this ad out and bring it to our store. It will be good for one of our souvenirs this Saturday, May 28.

The Store That Advertises Every Day in The Call  
IS  
**FRANK'S Department Store**  
N. E. Cor. 83d St. and Ave. A

We handle only the best quality of merchandise. A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE. Your money back if you want it. We keep Union Made goods only. Ask for our checks with your purchase: double checks every Friday.

## SMERLING & BOROWITZ,

### CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS,

**83 CANAL ST.,**  
Between Eldridge and Allen Sts.

A great variety of Spring and Summer Suits ready for your inspection all the time.

Excellent tailoring; perfect fitting; reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Come and convince yourself.

**DON'T FORGET THE ENTERTAINMENT and LECTURE**  
OF THE  
Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, Local 56  
**TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK**  
At Bohemian National Hall, 321-25 F. 73d St.  
Special Notice to Members: All members who have not yet received the two tickets with which they are taxed, may procure same at box office, and for that purpose should bring their membership book.

failed throughout the meeting. But why shouldn't? They had all enjoyed a fine spread, and most of them were smoking fine cigars. The general impression that The Call reporter got was that with rare exceptions the happy-go-lucky gathering, indeed, believed in the slow evolutionary process from capitalism to Socialism.

### ERIC COMMUTERS NEXT TO GET IT

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Commuters from New York who live in New Jersey and who travel over the lines of the Erie railroad and its branches will have to pay from 8 to 15 per cent more for their present sixty-trip commutation tickets after June 26, according to tariffs filed by the roads today with the interstate commerce commission.

Some of the increases are as follows: To Rutherford the old rate was \$4 and the new will be \$5.50; Passaic, the increase is from \$5.50 to \$6.15; Paterson from \$5.50 to \$7.10; Nyack from \$6.50 to \$8.85; Hackensack from \$5.50 to \$8.50; Morristown from \$7.50 to \$8.85; Haverstraw from \$9.70 to \$12.70; Oakridge from \$10.10 to \$12.20; Roseland from \$6.50 to \$8.15; Lodi Junction from \$5.50 to \$6.75; Crampton from \$10.75 to \$14.45.

These rates are all for sixty trips from New York or Jersey City to the stations mentioned. Proportional increases are made for fifty-trip and ten-trip books.

### WILHELMINA MAKES HIT WITH JULIANA

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—Queen Wilhelmina is making periodical visits to some of the chief cities of the kingdom, and is taking the infant Princess Juliana with her to present her to the people for the first time.

She arrived here this evening, accompanied by the Prince Consort Henry, and was received with indescribable enthusiasm by enormous crowds of residents and visitors from the provinces. The royal party went on a balcony of the palace on Dam Square, and Prince Henry held the baby aloft. The people cheered frenziedly. There was a terrible crush and many persons fainted.

### HILD FOR BREAKING WINDOWS.

Mystery in Action of Helen Cunningham—Held in \$1,000 Bail.

Helen Cunningham, of 168 East 125th street, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville court yesterday, and held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of malicious mischief. She broke one of the front windows in the house of August B. Stuyvesant, 4 East 57th street. Miss Cecile Rindmark, housekeeper for the Stuyvesants, appeared as complainant against the woman.

### 34th Assembly District Meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at 3393 Third Avenue

All persons living in this district urgently and cordially invited to attend.

### OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

When you are troubled with your eyes have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at  
**DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE,**  
203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.  
No other Branches.

### \$1 GLASSES \$1

Your Eyes Examined and treated by  
**DR. L. H. KRAMER,**  
From The Pericles Opt. Co.,  
Opp. State Bank, 379 Grand St.

### SHUR-ON CLIPS 50c

Buy your glasses direct from the manufacturer. We manufacture and sell our own brand of glasses. Broken lenses duplicated.

**M. SINGER, Mfg. Optician**  
Factory, 116 Fulton St.,  
Branch, 1458 Madison Ave.,  
**M. SHAPIRO**  
179 Fifth Ave., near Stone.

**SHOES That Satisfy**  
**I. NATHAN**  
1790 MADISON AVENUE.  
Between 117th and 118th Sts.  
A Complete Line of Shoes for the Family.

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

**(CREDIT) Our Terms \$1.00 PER WEEK**  
Clothing for the Entire Family.  
**M. COHEN**  
81 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

**TRUSSMAKER.**  
**HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER**  
1499 36 Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

**CLINTON HALL**  
151-153 Clinton Street.  
Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

**UNION LABELS.**

**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.....

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

## USE STERN'S INSECTAGO ROACH SALT



# ROACH SALT

## SURE DEATH TO ROACHES.

PRICES: AT ALL STORES, New York City and vicinity, 10c, 15c and 25c. ELSEWHERE, by mail, 15c, 20c and 35c a box.  
Address, **JULIUS STERN, 644 Columbus Ave., New York City.**

### CENTRAL COMMUTERS NOW. Railroad Capitalists Continue Squeezing Process.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 27.—Not alone are the commuters on the New Haven railroad going to suffer because of the announcement that the company will increase its commutation rates on June 4, but it also became known today that the Harlem and New York Central commuters will have to pay an increased rate on these two lines. The New Haven commuters are now fighting the corporation, and it is expected that the Harlem commuters will also bring similar proceedings.

The new commutation rates of the Harlem railroad were made known today when notice of the changes of the rates were posted, according to law, in the various stations along the road. The increase in the rates between White Plains and New York is not so large in monthly tickets and school tickets as the commuters feared. Fifty-ride family tickets will be increased from \$16.40 to \$18.40; monthly commutation tickets from \$7.55 to \$8.10, and school tickets from \$5.55 to \$6.10. This makes an increase in family tickets of \$2.55 cents in monthly commutation tickets and 55 cents in school tickets, the two latter being about the average increase as between other places on the road. The new schedule takes effect on July 1.

**Brooklyn Advertiser**  
DECORATION DAY SPECIALS  
**Men's Suits, \$12.98**  
Value \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00  
\$15.00 value, fancy weave, blue serge suits.  
\$14.00 value, vasimere suits.  
\$16.00 value, fancy worsted suits.  
Included are all the new shades and new stripe designs.  
**HENRY HELLER**  
Fashionable Tailor and Clothier  
271 HAMBURG AVE., cor. Groves Avenue  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**ARNOLD'S**  
Shop of Fashion  
600 Broadway  
cor. Whipple St.  
BROOKLYN.  
Leather Bags, Etc.

**SPORTS**  
BASEBALL  
PITTSBURG IN SLUMP.  
PITTSBURG, May 27.—Pittsburg played second division ball today again and lost 6 to 1 to the Bostonians, who toyed with the world's champions as they chose. Pittsburg played one of the worst games in the history of the sport at Pittsburg. Wagner and Miller narrowly escaped death last night in an auto smash and their playing today showed that they had not yet recovered.

**SCORES YESTERDAY.**  
National League.  
At Brooklyn— R. H. E.  
N. Y. 10 0 0 0 3 2 2 0—5 9 0  
B'klyn. 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 4  
Batteries—Raymond and Wilson; Scanlon, Wilhelm, Dessau and Bergen.  
At Pittsburg— R. H. E.  
Boston. 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0—6 9 0  
Pitts. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 8 6  
Batteries—Curtiss and Graham; Powell, Maddox and Gibson.  
American League.  
At New York— R. H. E.  
Chicago. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2  
N. Y. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1  
Batteries—Walsh and Black; Warhop and Sweeney.  
At Boston— R. H. E.  
Cleve. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 0  
Boston. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 2  
Batteries—Falkenberg and Bemis; Arellanes, Smith and Carrigan. Game called so Cleveland could catch train.  
At Philadelphia— R. H. E.  
St. Louis. 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 19 2  
Phila. 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 X—4 6 0  
Batteries—Peltz and Stephens; Bender and Thomas.

**ALBERT ROSEN'S Market**  
3285 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN  
Cor. Euclid Ave. Tel. 2385 East N. Y.  
Today's Special Call: Anniversary Plovers.  
Roast Beef, juicy and tender. 10 1/2c per lb.  
Roasting Young Canada Lamb. 7 1/2c per lb.  
Fresh Killed Chickens. 15 1/2c per lb.

**A. GOLDBERG'S PHARMACIES**  
1235 Flatbush Ave., cor. Ave. D.  
78 MANHATTAN AVE.  
Tel. 3570 Flatbush, Brooklyn.

**BURDEN & CO.**  
DEPARTMENT STORE.  
1717-1723 BROADWAY.  
783-780 MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN.  
Special "Call" Anniversary Prices for Next Week  
Closing Out Spring Millinery

**ARONSON BROS. & FIESS**  
Dry and Dress Goods  
We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction.  
61-63 BROADWAY AVENUE  
FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO  
**The Myrtle Millinery**  
1321 Myrtle Ave. Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.  
**C. Z. LINDSAY,** Tel. 3254 Bushwick.  
No connection with Store in old location.  
**WE DELIVER** At your Door. MIN. 25c a quart.  
PROMPT SERVICE. COURTEOUS TREATMENT.  
**HIGH-GROUND DAIRY COMPANY**  
645-646 Madison St., Brooklyn.  
Tel. 4001 Bedford.



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named below...

TONIGHT. 23rd St.—North-east corner of 23rd street and Seventh avenue. 23rd and 56th A. D.—South side of 23rd street, between Third and Lexington avenues. J. C. Frost and Tim Walsh.

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Polish, Italian and German branches of the 2d and 10th Assembly districts of the Socialist party, at 272 East 10th street. The meeting will celebrate the first anniversary of the club rooms. Good talent has been secured. Admission 10 cents. HENRY MILLER, Secretary.

Volunteers Tonight. The organizer of the 3d, 5th and 10th Assembly districts calls for volunteers to distribute the special edition of The Call and leaflets. All those willing to help should call at the headquarters, 272 East 10th street, tonight and tomorrow morning.

"Jimmy Higgins" Wanted. The organization committee of Branch 5, at Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street, calls upon all party members and sympathizers in the district to assist in the house to house distribution of leaflets, to be made twice a month during the campaign, beginning Sunday, May 29.

Harlem Baseball Team. Members of the Harlem baseball team will meet for practice tomorrow morning, at 155th street and Eighth avenue. See H. R. Wallace.

Dramatic Section, Bronx W. E. A. As the final performances of this season the Dramatic Section, Bronx W. E. A., will be seen in two German plays, entitled "The Lost Son," a social drama in one act, and "Othello's Success," a comedy in one act.

Both are under the management of Kary Eichler. As interacts the following will appear: B. C. Johnson, cello solo; the Carl Sahn Quartet Club will sing, and Fischer and Schraegle will play a vaudeville sketch entitled "Private Lessons." Music will be furnished by Prof. Jos. Eberle.

The affair will take place at the W. E. A. club house, 2309 Third avenue, tonight, 8 o'clock. JACK FEUER, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Tonight at 8:15 o'clock, in the auditorium of the 23d street Y. M. C. A., there will be a public challenge debate between the literary societies of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and the 23d street Y. M. C. A.

Subject is: "Resolved, That Socialism offers a practical solution of our modern industrial conditions." Everybody welcome.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. Central committee will meet this evening at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

Socialist Sick and Death Benefit Society. A meeting will be held tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing the nucleus of an independent Socialist mutual aid society.

Progressive Literary Society. The Progressive Literary and Art Society marks time by the approach of its annual festivity. For the eighth year, since its organization in 1902, it will tender a banquet and ball to its members.

Benefit Reception and Ball. A benefit reception and ball will be given tonight by Mrs. Chapman Petherick for the unemployed, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth street, New York. Tickets, 25 cents.

Open Air Meeting. An open air meeting will be held tonight in the interest of The Brotherhood of the Commonweal, at Halsey street, near Bedford avenue.

Non-Citizens Attention. The Workmen's Circle, Arbeiter Ring, appeals to all non-citizens to apply at once to the United States courts for their first papers.

American Co-operative Society. The American Co-operative Society of Orange, N. J., will hold a meeting in Heine's Hall tonight, Mitchell street, Orange valley. P. Viar and P. Sulc will speak.

Oh, Clocks, Ever Beckoning

Oh, clocks, ever beckoning to eternity. Holding out your arms so entreatingly, so beseechingly. What are you piteously calling—what imploring? Is it not a useless endeavor, this reaching out after the Never? Yours the true Wheel of Ixion, ever turning, ever turning.

Oh, clocks, beating out the hours incessantly, For all who think and labor. Peering forth into the abyss of the future, What see you in your haunting visions?

Point not with your towers and spires mysteriously Into the blue dome of the upper kingdoms; Drone not your twelve speeches oracular. Nor show us your sphinx-like faces:

Out of the abyss of the ages call us the Is-to-Be. Out of the future, far-reaching, Mounting the brow of Eternity smiling, Bring him unto us in his gold-and-sapphire chariot— Take hold of the hem of his garments, Implore him to visit us mortals, Let us look upon his countenance: let us interrogate him; let us say:

And what of our people, oh, Is-to-Be? (Strike, solemn clocks, a note of mournful meaning!) What of the souls sown upon this fruitful planet? (Reverberate, oh, clocks!)

How long shall they struggle without plan or understanding? Shall they multiply and trample upon each other forever? Hast thou not a message for them—a message of hope and mercy? If so, impart it to the clocks, oh, Is-to-Be: Bid them strike the hour—the golden hour with its never yet exalted note:

Bid them awaken the echoes of joy on the hill-tops, And send gladness down into the valleys. With this note of happiness, this virgin musical note, Bid them prepare the earth for the coming of thy sister, (Thy radiant, beautiful sister (strike, clocks, strike the new note!) Whom the voices of the clocks shall summon, Even as thou hast been summoned, oh, Is-to-Be.

And she shall leave, for a time, the happy denizens of other spheres, Secure in their happiness: She shall descend unto our poor, mismanaged inheritance, Viewing with eyes of pity the struggles of the earth-worms; The strident fortunate ones, foolishly laughing; The sufferers, pale-faced, sad-eyed; The pining children with wailing mothers; The strong men, their natural protectors, in chains— Great manacled giants, ignorant and submissive, Who in their dying agony must fill the cups of their little masters, Bringing the last drops from the grapes in life's wine-press, Pouring them into the cups of joy of the cunning; Into the cups of the wassailing robbers; Into the cups of the usurpers of our common inheritance!

Oh, glorious Is-to-Be, bring hither thy radiant sister (Strike the hour, the golden note of your bridal chorus, oh, clocks!) For we have seen her face reflected in the abyss of the ages: We know she is wise and just as she is beautiful. Bring hither this vision of the morning, red-robed and free-footed: Declare unto her that we are the children whose voices she hath heard.

That ours are the hearts which have throbbled with eager expectancy, While the clocks have been telling the hours, the weary, eternal hours. Pray her to forego for a season the abodes of the blessed, After the loving example of Him who hath promised, (Like unto him who once came in red garments from Bozrah), And in His name, In His sweet and gentle majesty, She shall represent His second coming, To the poor, the afflicted, the ravaged, the torn and the beaten— Torn and beaten in ignorance, Lacerated in stupidity, By the wolves, the unnecessary wolves, which tear and mangle insanely.

Bid the clocks strike the golden hour, In which this beatific vision, thy sister, shall come, Aye, come with love and justice, To make straight this woeful tangle, Bringing peace on earth, good will to every living creature, In truth and verity and not in idle verbiage, For millions of hearts are beating high with hope: Millions of eyes are turning to the clocks now throbbing in their towers.

Beckoning, entreating, with arms outstretched beseechingly: Millions of souls are aware of the tangle, the foolish tangle, All will hail with thanksgiving the red dawn of tomorrow, The golden hour with the new, sweet note of humanity.

Strike, therefore, all ye clocks, in chorus, Ring out, let your voices ring out for the vision— The red vision of joyous deliverance, For she is coming—she is approaching the threshold—she is very near!

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 75 per Line; 2 Insertions, 125 per Line; 3 Insertions, 150 per Line; 4 Insertions, 175 per Line; 5 Insertions, 200 per Line; 6 Insertions, 225 per Line; 7 Insertions, 250 per Line; 8 Insertions, 275 per Line; 9 Insertions, 300 per Line; 10 Insertions, 325 per Line; 11 Insertions, 350 per Line; 12 Insertions, 375 per Line; 13 Insertions, 400 per Line; 14 Insertions, 425 per Line; 15 Insertions, 450 per Line; 16 Insertions, 475 per Line; 17 Insertions, 500 per Line; 18 Insertions, 525 per Line; 19 Insertions, 550 per Line; 20 Insertions, 575 per Line; 21 Insertions, 600 per Line; 22 Insertions, 625 per Line; 23 Insertions, 650 per Line; 24 Insertions, 675 per Line; 25 Insertions, 700 per Line; 26 Insertions, 725 per Line; 27 Insertions, 750 per Line; 28 Insertions, 775 per Line; 29 Insertions, 800 per Line; 30 Insertions, 825 per Line; 31 Insertions, 850 per Line; 32 Insertions, 875 per Line; 33 Insertions, 900 per Line; 34 Insertions, 925 per Line; 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# THE MARXIAN CALL

By John R. Hobbie

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York city, is reported to have said that the names of Marx and Engels have the same effect upon the average man that a red rag has upon a bull. Whether that be so or not, it is unfortunately true that many non-Socialists seem to imagine Marx and his followers to be some sort of beasts, unfit to associate with decent men. While all Socialists know that such a view is the result of ignorance, there are some, even among the Socialists, who condemn the Marxites as narrow and dogmatic, and who do not accept the teachings of Marx. Inasmuch as we believe the greater part of this opposition to Marx, both inside and outside of the Socialist movement, to be the result of ignorance, I feel that a brief statement of the position of Marx and his followers will not be out of place.

Within the limits of this article it will be impossible to give any more than a very brief outline of the teachings and theories of Marx. I shall, however, endeavor to give the gist of the more important of the Marxian theories, with the hope that the interest of the reader who is unfamiliar with them will be aroused and that he will inquire further into the teachings of that great intellect.

Three of the more important of the Marxian theories will be outlined; the theory of Economic Determinism, the theory of Value and Surplus Value, and the Class Struggle theory. After a glance at these theories we will consider the relation and attitude of Marxists to present day problems.

Perhaps the most fundamental of all the Marxian theories is that of Economic Determinism, which tells us that in every historical epoch the moral, intellectual and social institutions of that epoch are based upon the prevailing mode of production and exchange. It has been claimed that this theory is grossly materialistic, and that it does not take into account the efforts and achievements of great men in shaping human affairs. But the theory of Economic Determinism does not deny the im-

portance of men of genius. It simply tells us that methods of production and distribution are the basis upon which the social institutions of any epoch are built. Other things, such as racial peculiarities, religious beliefs, historical traditions, men of genius, etc., may and do have some influence in molding the social institutions of society; but they are secondary and not primary factors. They have no influence if they conflict with the way in which the people of that epoch get their living. To put it briefly, man is of such a nature that his bodily needs must be satisfied before his mind can be developed.

Since the development of the race out of savagery and barbarism three different stages have been known. These three stages are slavery, feudalism and capitalism, and they represent three distinct methods of carrying on production and exchange. The way in which the laws and customs of society have changed with these periods furnishes us with a striking proof of the Marxian theory of Economic Determinism. Under slavery there were laws and customs regulating the status of the slaves and their relation to their masters; accompanying feudalism were the complex relations and gradations of the feudal system, from king and baron down to the serf and villain; while capitalism has given rise to a system of laws of its own, covering the various phases of its activities.

It should be noted in connection with this theory that the impelling force in the evolution of mankind has been the development and improvement of the tools and implements of production, and of the method of getting a living. As tools developed to the point where the old method of using them was no longer economical, a change became not only desirable, but necessary, and another epoch in the history of the race was at hand. The Socialists hold that machinery has developed to such an extent that capitalism cannot use it any longer to the advantage of the race and that a change is upon us. Further, we hold that society is at present in the transition period, and

that the change to Socialism will come about within a comparatively short time.

This theory has been misrepresented and misstated by various opponents in an effort to refute it. But they have only succeeded in refuting a theory of their own creation. The theory of Economic Determinism, as stated by Marx, is coming to be recognized as one of the fundamental laws of human development. It may be summed up as follows: In any historical epoch the prevailing mode of production and exchange forms the basis upon which the intellectual and social institutions of that epoch are founded. In the evolution of the race the impelling force has been the development of the tools and the machinery with which men have gained their living.

The value of a commodity is, according to the Marxian theory, determined by the amount of human labor embodied in it. In the determination of value, it is the amount of labor necessary, on the average, to produce the commodity that determines its value. Labor is crystallized or fixed in all commodities (for this purpose all kinds of labor are reduced to units of average social labor) and determines the value of a commodity by the relative quantity in which it enters into that commodity.

The market price of a commodity is, in general, the same as its value, but the market price oscillates from time to time above or below the value, according as it is temporarily affected by the fluctuations of supply and demand. Supply and demand, however, neutralize each other in the long run, and it may be safely said that the market price corresponds more or less closely to the value, and that in general commodities sell at their values.

This is, in outline, the Marxian theory of value, which so many writers have endeavored to refute, so far as I have been able to discover, however, no one has been successful in this attempt. Several have set up men of straw and demolished them,

but the Marxian theory, as propounded by Marx, remains invulnerable. It is interesting to note that Franklin Smith and Ricardo held that labor determined the value of a commodity. It was not until after Marx had taken this theory, showed its limitations and pointed out the consequences of it, that the capitalist economists attempted to refute it.

Just as the value of other commodities is determined by the amount of labor necessary to produce them, so the value of a man's labor, or rather of his power to labor, which is what he sells, is determined by the value of food, clothing, shelter and other things necessary for him to maintain himself and his family at the standard of living set by the community in which he lives. He receives in wages approximately the value of his laboring power, but he adds to the raw material upon which he works more than the value of his laboring power. This difference between what the workman receives in wages, and the additional value which he gives to the commodities by his work, is called by Marx the surplus value, and it is from this surplus value that the profits of the employer come. Disguise it as he will, the employer cannot account for his profits in any other way. Raw materials cannot of themselves produce more value than is put into them; the only thing that can do this is labor, and it is from labor that the surplus value and profits of the capitalist come.

The appropriation of this surplus value causes a clash in the economic interests of the workers and the capitalists, and gives rise to the class struggle. Apologists for the capitalist system say that there is no such conflict of interests, and that the class struggle is a fiction of demagogues and self-seekers. Facts, however, prove the contrary. Strikes and labor troubles are but a manifestation of the struggle, which is none the less intense, because many of those who wage it do not yet realize its cause or exact nature. What the Socialists strive to do is to make the workers realize the nature and cause of the struggle which they are carrying on,

to make them realize their class interests, or, in other words, to make them class-conscious.

The classes in present society are these: the proletariat, the capitalist and the middle class. Who constitute these classes?

The proletariat consists of all those who are dependent for their living upon their labor, whether that labor be of hand or of brain, highly or lowly paid.

The capitalists, or bourgeois, form the ruling class today. They own the tools of production and distribution, and live off the labor of the proletariat. Their ownership of the tools gives them the legal right to the commodities which the workers produce, and enables them to appropriate the surplus values produced by the workers.

The third, or middle, class is made up of small capitalists and independent artisans. As a class it is disappearing, because of the crushing out of the small business man by the trust. The interests of its members are not so clearly defined as in the other two classes, but nearly every one in this class can be assigned to one of the other classes, according as his interests as a capitalist or a worker predominate in his method of getting a living.

The Socialists are frequently charged with stirring up class hatred. Those who make this charge fail to distinguish between class hatred and class consciousness. Class consciousness does not mean class hatred. A man may be conscious that his interests are diametrically opposed to those of another man, and yet feel no hatred for him. In fact, if he realizes that the capitalist is as much the victim of circumstances as he is, class consciousness is a sure cure for class hatred.

It is asked by some why the Socialists lay so much emphasis upon the class struggle. Our answer is that the struggle which we are waging is essentially a class struggle. It is to the interest of the proletariat to overthrow the existing system, just as it is to the interest of the bourgeois to

preserve it. So we appeal to the class interests of the workers and seek to infuse a spirit of class consciousness and solidarity into the proletariat. Our position on this question cannot be better summed up than in the last words of that noble soldier for the Cause, Ben Hanford, "For the working class, and through them for all mankind."

The Socialist party is the organized expression of Marxian Socialism in this country. Although there are some members of the party who are not Marxists, by far the larger number of party members are followers of Marx, and the tactics and policies of the party are in accord with the Marxian theories.

It is claimed by some that the Socialists are always fighting and are never able to agree among themselves. The frequent controversies which fill the party press would seem to support such a claim, but it should be remembered that the differences between the various elements in the Socialist movement are to a large extent exaggerated. They are only such differences as might be expected between men of different temperaments and surroundings, and they are not of such a nature as to cause any danger of a division in the movement. We can safely rely upon the common sense and good intentions of the mass of the Socialists to carry us through to victory and to the co-operative commonwealth.

Socialists are frequently criticized by reformers and others for holding aloof from all reform movements. They do so because they recognize the cause of corruption and other evils in present society, and see that nothing can be gained by striking at individual evils, while capitalism, the underlying cause of all the other evils, continues to flourish. The fault lies with the system rather than with the men, and nothing can be gained until the system is changed. The Socialists hold aloof from all such movements because they realize the inefficiency of all reform measures, and see that nothing short of a revolution can materially improve modern conditions.

Many people have a vision of bloodshed and civil strife when the revolution is mentioned, and imagine that the Socialists would throw the nation into a civil war if they could do so. That, however, is not the case, for none realize better than the Socialists the danger of such a course. All their efforts are for a peaceful transition, and the revolution to which they refer is nothing more or than a radical, far-reaching, and complete transformation of the structure of society to suit changed means of production. Such a revolution need not be violent one. The Socialists see the blind revolt of the people, with regard to the economic forces at work in society, would be in danger of defeating its own ends by accomplishing nothing. Hence they aim to educate the people to the point where they will see the danger at work and the end for which they should strive, and then, seeing things, bring about a peaceful, none the less effectual revolution, the social revolution is a violent one it will be in spite of the Socialists and not because of them. Several different forces are at work disintegrating the capitalist system and focusing the attention of the people upon the coming change. The most important of these is the constant growth and development of industry, which is making Socialism faster than the Socialists, unless could ever expect to do. Many recent events give evidence of the approaching change, and indicate that it is not so far off as some imagine. The attempts of the government to suppress radical papers, its contempt for the constitutional rights of the people shown in the sham acts of the authorities in Spokane and Philadelphia, and the open defiance of the government with the financiers and so-called captains of industry, are but a few of the recent events which are waking the people to a realization of the gravity of the situation which confronts them. The exact time and manner of the revolution cannot be foretold with accuracy, but will depend somewhat upon the course of events, as well as upon the acts of the ruling class. Nearly every one recognizes that there is something in the air, and that change is impending, but just how that change will come no one can say. However the change may come and whatever its nature, the teachings of that great intellect, Karl Marx, stand as a beacon light, showing the way into the state of the future, the co-operative commonwealth. And the rallying cry of the forces of progress rings out clearly in the Marxian call, "Workers of the world unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain."

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Are You An Ass?

By JOHN R. McMAHON.

A census is being taken of the asses of the United States. It is estimated that there are 11,000,000 asses in the United States. The asses are divided into several classes...

Two Visits

By ELIOT WHITE.

I made two visits that war and clash with each other in remembrance. The first was during the great strike of the shirtwaist makers in New York, when on a winter day I went with a company of the girls from a "struck" shop to interview their former employer...

Then the shower baths begin their welcome dash against the sticky, glowing skins, letting warm air first, but soon cold by resolute hands at the pipe wheels, while they slap their bodies till they are flecked with tingling pink like magnolia blossoms...

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The High Cost of Living

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

Friend, just a sober word with you. I was married in 1898. My wife's diary of household expenses for that first year that we kept house, compared with the running accounts for this year, shows that today we are paying on an average \$1 for what we bought for 60 cents then.

Now, the rank and file of the middlemen are not getting rich. Eighty-nine per cent in the price of the cost of meat is lost between producer and consumer; 66 per cent in milk goes the same way.

Then the farmer sold his pig for 6 cents a pound, I paid 10 cents, the middlemen taking 4 cents. This year the farmer sold the pig for 10 cents a pound, I paid 18, the middlemen taking 8 cents.

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# The Press and The Call

By LOUIS WETMORE.

In the old days the people suffered from the ferocious publicity of tyrants; today they suffer from their masters' shyness. In the old days when Baron Grosjean rode forth to carry off Goodman Jacob's sheep, forth he came at the head of his calvarcade resplendent in gold and silver. He wore the work of other men's hands and the sword that cleaved other men's skulls was not of his making; but at least he did not waste precious hours in lucid explanation of how they were the product of his directive ability. What was his, was his by force. If you coveted his property—ox, ass, wife—contrary to the holy commandment, you had a sword; use it! He rode at the head of his ruffians; and Goodman Jacob, trussed like a fowl and bound hand and foot to his table's leg, with the beat of his precious lambs growing fainter in the distance, had the sweet consolation of knowing who had taken his goods so boldly.

Today our lambs and the work of our hands go to our master; and we know not where he has laid them. No longer does he ride at the head of those who pillage us. So modest and shy is he that he will not show his face in public. All the social crimes of our day are anonymous.

People of the days of old knew who were their tyrants. Burn a castle

then, and you burned a rogue. Burn a newspaper office today, and you burn a lot of hard working individuals earning a living at a scanty wage. The rogue escapes.

If you ask why I compare an old time castle to a modern newspaper office, I reply that the rogue's castle is today a newspaper office. Posting as the guide, philosopher and friend of all men under the sun, the modern capitalist newspaper is in reality the help of but one—the proprietor.

People who pose as cultured—frail flowers indeed—throw up disgusted hands at what they call the publicity of modern journalism. Well! Frankly, I have never found our newspapers public enough. I have read yellow journals and "respectable" papers for a number of years now; and I confess that my chief objection to them (after my belief that the men who compose them are forced to be liars by the owner—every mother's son of them, from those in the editorial department up) is, that they, too, are as bashful as our public men and financiers, who seem to be suffering from a form of shyness unequalled even by that of the debutante at her first ball. The modern curse of anonymity has fallen on practically all our journals from Town Staples to the New York Whirl.

Anonymity is the modern plague. Its root is an unholy shyness. Our public men are just those who keep their affairs most private. It is the so-called public affairs that we know less about than any others. Our papers will tell us all we desire to know—and more—about the private lives of our eminent citizens; but when it comes to considering them in their public capacity, our journals are silent. Would you have them expose the very men on whose existence, as public men, their existence depends?

If I were dictator (and I assure you, good readers, that I shall not decline the position if you feel like offering it to me) I should enforce two laws against the capitalist newspapers. Firstly, I should demand that the

name of the proprietor should be printed in letters at least an inch high on the front page of the paper. We should then be able to tell in whose favor the news was being edited. Also we could deduct all exaggerated parts from news that concerned the proprietor and his interests, and in this way get some notion of the truth. Secondly, I should demand that every article or section of news printed in a newspaper should be signed with the name of the person who contributed it; this would apply also to letters. In this way we would at least be able to hold the writers of editorials to opinions therein expressed; also it would rid journalism of its curse— anonymity.

Well, seeing that I'm not dictator and unable to enforce my laws, I fall to see how any member of the working class, or, indeed, any lover of truth and justice, if once he realizes the ghastly farce of our newspapers and magazines posing as expositors of the truth—their bodies swollen with advertisements that control their destiny—when they are in reality fat purses of editorial stealth and degraded journalism—I fall to see, I repeat, how any man can support them by buying a copy day by day.

Workingmen, and all lovers of justice, a paper has now been founded that is dedicated to a holy cause. It stands for Socialism, the new gospel of freedom. We Socialists are engaged in a war—a war against poverty. We have pledged our swords to a common cause against the hundred-headed hydra of Capitalism. To wage this war; to give those who labor and are the producers of wealth that idlers in the name of Law and Morality take from them, through news of daily happenings, without influence from advertisers or proprietors. The Call has been founded. Two years it has fought against great odds and it has fought well. There were times when the editors and readers thought that the end was near; but each time they worked the harder, and the good old Call is still with us. Dedicated to Truth and Justice, it has remained true to its dedication.

But hampered as the paper has been from many causes, one thing above all others has hampered it. It has not had you, if this is the first time The Call has come into your hands, or if, although you have seen a copy before, you are as yet not a subscriber. Oh, yes! I know that, perhaps, the Hallroom Boys in the Journal are more amusing than the personalities one meets in The Call; that other papers can boast more trivial news or more pages of advertisement. Well, gentlemen, if all you wish to do is to laugh or be stupefied with news false and prejudiced, buy your Journal, your Herald, your Times, your World, or your Sun. But if you want the truth; if you want a paper that will fight for you and your interests, buy The Call.

The workers with brain and brawn are at last beginning to understand that the orthodox parties, Republican and Democratic, are not parties that will help them, however much they legislate for the ruling class. They are beginning to join their own party, the Socialist. But what use is it to vote for the Socialist candidates if you are going to keep on reading papers that poison your mind against them by false news and untrue statements? There is only one paper for you to support; and that is The Call.

Each new subscriber to The Call means a widening of that circle of truth that is going to change our country from its present anarchism to the co-operative commonwealth.

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# The Man Next Door

By A FLAT DWELLER

Sometimes it is exceedingly hard to understand for yourself or make plain to others the tremendous change that has taken place in the actual conditions of ownership in this country. Statistics do not always help, for in the hands of the unskilled they have a habit of twisting around and proving something unexpected. In the hands of the skilled they can be molded and fashioned to make out a case for something that is not so.

Now in the block in which I live there are forty-eight parcels of property owned by forty-eight different individuals. This land forms part of the great speculative tract in the Bronx and one would incline to the belief that the ownership by forty-eight individuals proves that the number of house owners is growing vastly. But there are thirty buildings on these forty-eight pieces of real estate, and in the buildings nearly six hundred people dwell. Then, the other day, my landlord was in a communicative mood and he told me that every foot of land and every brick in the buildings were heavily mortgaged. Four banks hold the mortgages, and every owner of the property is sweating and toiling to pay interest and so prevent the banks from foreclosing. All of them, my landlord among others, are buoyed up by the hope that the Bronx will soon again experience a boom, or an artificial inflation of prices and they can thus unload their holdings at a profit. Maybe they will. But in the meantime who actually owns and gets the benefit and the profit from this property, the forty-eight holders of the banks?

I was discussing this question with the Man-Next-Door and he waxed indignant on the subject of trusts and the decay of real Jeffersonian Democracy. Poor old fellow, if he wasn't such a gentleman I'd speak of him as a poor old duffer. He is from North Carolina, was born in the affluence some Southern families derived from slave labor, served honorably in the Confederate army, was in a fair way after the war to re-establish his fortune, went broke through "unjust competition" twenty years ago, and then, although nearing fifty, came to New York to start life over again. Friends got him a clerkship, and he has been pecking manfully and bravely away. But a boy can do the work he does, and do it better. So I see his finish, and he does also.

"I tell you, Mr. Flatter," he said earnestly, "your fight for Socialism is all very well. But Socialism, as you have explained it to me, does not advocate and strive for the breaking up of unjust monopolies and trusts. We must return, sir, to the conditions that made this a great nation. Now let me explain to you what happened in my case. I was not one of the drinking, hunting, gambling, lazy picturesque

Southerners you read about in novels and see on the stage. I worked like a nigger, after the war, to make a living and build up a little fortune for my old age.

"That section, sir, is one of the best tobacco belts in the world. Previous to the war my family controlled a strip of nearly four thousand acres, and we conducted the plantation liberally. A Northerner would say we conducted it wastefully. But we treated our niggers well, and we treated those who dealt with us like gentlemen. In the war I lost my father, two brothers, two uncles and every first cousin I had. As a family, we were nearly wiped out. After the war my one uncle and myself started in our ruined plantation to try to make a living. The niggers were gone and the whites in the neighborhood would not work for us. So we began to sell a few acres here and there to get ready money. Inside of a couple of years that beautiful plantation was owned by fifty different men.

"But we had established a reputation with English dealers and was handled not only the tobacco, we raised, but all our neighbors could raise. It was a very good business, sir, and generously conducted. When we got good prices we shared it with the others. When the season was bad we paid all we could. Every planter was a friend and they were loyal to the core of their hearts. Sometimes agents came out and tried to buy the crop, but they couldn't get a leaf, sir; not a leaf.

"Then there came rather a bad year, and it was followed by a worse one. That brought out the strangest thing I have ever experienced. An agent went through the district loaning money, loaning actual cash money on futures. Every planter needed money and every one borrowed. Well, sir, within five years in that whole district there was not a tobacco crop that was not mortgaged at least three years ahead. And we, who had developed the business, found ourselves in a position where we could not buy a pound of tobacco. Every plant on every plantation belonged to some one besides the man who raised it. We were ruined, and we had to sell the last of our holdings.

"The buyers, of course, took our customers. That tobacco today is made up by a so-called independent English firm which manufactures a fancy pipe mixture. But they have to buy their tobacco from the American trust, for it was the American trust that took over the mortgages. Now, sir, what are you Socialists going to do against such an iniquitous proceeding?"

"Do the men," I asked evasively, "own their little tobacco farms?"

"Certainly. Every planter owns his own land, subject, of course, to slight incumbrances."

"Do you see any parallel," I continued, "between such ownership and the ownership of the block in which we live?"

He did not, and could not. I tried to explain that the American Tobacco Company, with its various "independent" allies, is owned in a large measure by the very capitalists who can loan money in New York real estate. It is but part of the great financial and industrial power, the efficient capitalist class, that dominates everything from government to tobacco. In a dim way he realized it, and cried lustily for the smashing of the trusts.

"Why shouldn't the people own them?" I asked.

"Because, sir, it would be an invasion of private property right, the subversion of those fine principles of democracy for which I have always voted and for which my ancestors voted."

"Oh, then you believe the conditions of ownership today are the same as in the time of your ancestors and in your own youth. I don't. The same power that owns the men who raise the tobacco crops also owns the men who think they own these little plots of land here in the Bronx. One struggles and works to raise a crop. When the crop is raised it is turned over to the men who have bought it in. The tobacco planter works for that power. Our landlord squeezes everything he can in rent out of us. He turns over to the bank that holds the mortgage the bigger proportion of his takings. So the bank, which is an institution of the capitalist class, is fed and fattened. And 'ont you forget your North Carolina planter pays tribute to the very same persons our landlord pays tribute to. You may think that small individual ownership is common, but if you examine closely you will find that the ownership is exercised under peculiar conditions. The little owner is but an agent and overseer for the great financial trust."

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### THE INFLUENCE OF THOMAS PAINE

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Paine is one of the great personalities in human history, but mankind at large is only beginning to wake up to the fact that he was something over a hundred years ago. He died, unremembered, in 1794. For fifty years his real greatness was obscured by a mountain of slanders and calumnies. It is only in the last few years that he has received the public honor that he deserves.

That many people know, or that they know about Thomas Paine, is that "he was an atheist." This has summed up the popular opinion of Paine by calling him an atheist, and so far he has refused to retract. "A filthy little atheist," says a three-word characterization in the "Littell's Living Age." As a matter of fact, Paine was not even an agnostic. At the very opening of his famous book, "The Age of Reason," he says: "I believe in one God, no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life."

It is a fact, however, that Thomas Paine was an iconoclast. Like old Greece, like old Voltaire of France, like Inezual of America, he attacked religious superstition with the incisiveness of his keen brain. He was branded a blasphemer and a heretic by the orthodox of his day. His arguments have never been refuted. He was ahead of his time. The history of theological thought in the past hundred years is but a history of progress toward the acceptance of the truths that he proclaimed.

His service to human liberty in the intellectual sense was perhaps even more valuable than his service in the political field. From his youth to old age he was a passionate democrat, a passionate libertarian, ever struggling against royal privilege and the lines, ever striving for a larger fuller life for all humanity. When Franklin said, "Where lib-

erty dwells, there is my country," Paine responded, "Where liberty dwells NO, there is mine." That was a touch of genius!

He was the soul of two revolutions, in America and in France. His "Common Sense" inspired the American revolt from England, and his "Crisis" served the tired soldiers to the task of emancipating themselves and their fellow-countrymen when their courage was almost spent. His spirit, if not his very words, went into the Declaration of Independence. When the American revolution was won he went to England and wrote his "Rights of Man," a reply to Edmund Burke's attack on the French revolutionists. From England he passed to France and played a man's part in the epoch-making events there transpiring.

He was the first to propose the abolition of negro slavery, the first to suggest arbitration and international peace. He proposed the education of the children of the poor at public expense. He advocated old age pensions. He believed in "the land for the people." His creed is summed up in one immortal sentence: "The world is my country; to do good is my religion."

Next Monday, Decoration Day, the little house he built and occupied at New Rochelle, will be opened to the public, with appropriate ceremonies, as a Paine National Museum. Copies of Paine, including many portraits and rare editions of his works, have been gathered from all over the world. This permanent memorial will prove, it is hoped, a worthy monument to the great commoner whom it celebrates. The thousands who visit it during coming years will realize at last the literal truth of the statement of Monsieur Dasiel Conway, the biographer of Paine: "For a hundred years no human being has been born in the civilized world without some spiritual tincture from that heart whose every pulse was for humanity."

### The Call and Ben Hanford

By JACK BRITT GEARITY.

The Call and Ben Hanford's name are forever inseparable. On this second anniversary of the founding of the Call it is fitting that a word be said of Ben's devotion, a word which should have been written when he was still with us. But he made the writing of an article how bravely, how nobly, how fully he struggled in his battle with excruciating physical pain.

But the Call is here to celebrate its second anniversary. It is almost, I hold, to the untiring efforts of Ben Hanford last summer.

About a year ago, with the shadow of death hovering over his gaunt, wasted form, his body racked with pain, his nerves shaken and unable to eat or sleep regularly, Ben Hanford started "The Call One-Day Fund." Day after day he went to place the paper on a self-sustaining basis, fought against pain and exhaustion, fought as no man ever fought before to attain his goal.

He came with his big hope and his great courage when the heavens seemed overcast with the shadow of death, when the stoutest hearts were being crushed. Against such great odds he struggled.

Ben Hanford succeeded, and he succeeded.

That he succeeded in his herculean task, The Call itself is simple testimony.

That he failed, or rather that you, reader, failed, is proven by the fact that although The Call today celebrates its second birthday, it is still dependent upon the gifts of its staunch supporters.

The story of Ben Hanford's fight to keep The Call beyond need of asking for donations of any kind, neither money nor pen will ever tell; at least, I am sure that I cannot tell that story of marvelous devotion and courage. But having worked with him during the last four weeks of his daily struggle, I may be permitted to write one instance.

Coming to his home in Flatbush, Brooklyn, one afternoon, I found him in the throes of a most violent

attack of pain. He was doubled up by the agony, and involuntarily cried aloud. The pain he was suffering was heartrending, and I said to him:

"Ben, you better give up the job; better let me tell our comrades how bravely you have fought all these weeks through the hot summer months, how you are fighting even now with your strength all gone, your body racked with pain. The comrades will understand that story; it will be your story, and it will accomplish what you desire; it will place The Call on its feet."

"No," he replied; "I don't want anything of that kind. If you want to write about some one, take one of the Jimmy Higginses, one of the unknown fighters, and tell their story; it will be worth more than mine. I'll be all right in a half hour. At least, I'll be able to get up my article. I don't mind all the pain if I can only use my head for an hour out of the twenty-four each day. I'll take the pain so long as I can work for Socialism." And he smiled weakly.

For two hours or more he was convulsed by the awful pain.

After that, still suffering, he wrote his daily article.

So he fought day after day. Brave, sweet-souled Ben is no more, but his spirit, the inspiration of his unflinching devotion to the Great Cause, is ever with us, blossoming in our hearts.

Those who knew Ben Hanford will always love him.

Those who heard him will ever remember him lovingly.

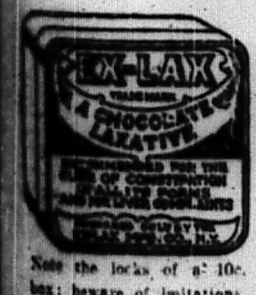
Those who read his stirring writings will always respect and revere him. In fact, there is a niche filled with love in the hearts of all who ever knew Ben Hanford; he loved his fellow men generously and he was widely loved.

Because of the great work of Ben Hanford, The Call celebrates its second anniversary today. If you would help to rear a fitting monument to the man who gave his life to the struggle to free the working class, help to place The Call beyond the need of asking for aid, increase its subscription list; get your fellow workers to read the paper.

Let The Call—his and powerful, a never-fading voice of the workers—be our monument to Ben Hanford!


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### Crime and Criminals.

A Brief Review of a Remarkable Book.

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS. Published by the Prison Reform League, Griffith J. Griffiths, secretary, Los Angeles, Cal. Price, \$1.

So many books today are glamorizing for recognition, so many urging their claims for approval, that the drum of publicity has to be hammered till the sheepskin splits if any real attention is to be attracted. I wish I had a big enough drum and an arm sufficiently strong to beat into every reader's consciousness the fact that "Crime and Criminals" is, whatever other books may or may not be, one book that everybody ought to read. No man or woman who is laboring for the public good or for the advancement of civilization in any way can feel completely informed about real conditions in this twentieth century America of ours, without a knowledge of at least so much of our hideous prison system as is here set forth.

The book, consisting of fourteen chapters and an appendix, covers every possible field of inquiry as regards prison life, rule, abuse and reform. Issued by the Prison Reform League, Los Angeles, for the purpose of enlightening the public, it heaps upon line upon line and precept upon precept, the most damning mass of fact about crimes perpetrated on helpless convicts, as well as concerning our whole penal system, that has ever yet been brought between one pair of book covers. Clearly and authoritatively it portrays the present increase of crime in America, proves beyond all doubt that capital punishment and "deterrence" signally fail in their objects, and demonstrates, as it sets out, that "like springs from like," love begetting love and hate a progeny of hate.

It exposes the horrible conditions for both men and women prisoners at San Quentin and many other penitentiaries; describes the brutal and degrading life of the Southern convict camps; gives in detail the methods employed for "breaking the will" of prisoners—and their bodies as well—and compares these methods with those in force abroad, to the great detriment of our own country. It describes the fee system, whereby officers are paid in proportion to the number of arrests and convictions they secure, with results so grotesque as to vary with justice as to cause a national scandal. It fully sets forth conditions, in both city and country jails, and proves beyond the peradventure of a doubt the well-known axiom that American cities are ruled by gangs of criminals, as well as that the authorities, detectives and police in America constitute the most criminal class we have—vicious, dangerous and utterly subversive of good government.

The systems of probation, parole and indeterminate sentence are then discussed, and the excellent results arising therefrom fully described. The way is pointed out toward real and lasting prison reform, the progress carefully noted that has already here and there been made by some of our more advanced states.

Less because of the importance of individual cases, where all is rotten, than because such cases and conditions focus the attention and help the reader to visualize what is really going on behind prison walls, I should like to mention a few of the methods now employed in handling convicts. The wrecking effect on the individual punished, sometimes resulting in death or permanent disablement, and the brutalizing result upon all other inmates of penal institutions, cannot be exaggerated.

Men have been chained up by the wrists for as long as thirty-eight hours with only two hour intermission during that time. One boy, at Ponce Reformatory, had his back broken by this treatment, and died. Men have been hung up in the "bull-rings" till insensible, sometimes being kept there for days at a time; or "padded" with a wet, sanded board till skin and flesh have been peeled away.

The water cure has been and is being freely used, consisting of a jet of water from a hose, squirted down the victim's throat until he suffers all the agonies of drowning and loses consciousness. Again, the "humming-bird" torture is employed. This consists of placing the prisoner in a metal tank and shocking him with strong electric currents till the agony renders him a maniac. Whipping is but one of the simplest forms of chastisement; yet, especially in the South, has frequently been used to such an extent that death has resulted. The present volume asserts that in the past three years some fifty men have been beaten to death in San Quentin alone.

Again, dark cells and the "sweat-box" are described, making one thing we have retrograded to a condition of medievalism, if not worse. The straitjacket comes in for its share of blame. Many the prisoner who, laced up tightly for days at a time in this infernal contrivance, has been released only to die, or to become a paralyzed and hopeless cripple for the remainder of his days. Among myriad cases I note one, given here, in which the prisoner was laced in and then given heavy doses of castor oil. This, I think, stamps American officialdom with a brand of infamy which even the czar's gaolers might envy.

Understand me, to give herewith one-hundredth part of the frightful, the outrageous and damnable abuses detailed in "Crime and Criminals" would spread this review over many pages. The book must be read to be understood. Must I say, and I wish I had the power to put one copy into the hands of every man and woman in this land? Something, methinks, would drop upon penal officialdom within the week.

This is a free country, a grand, glorious, republican commonwealth where justice reigns supreme and where the oppressed of all lands may with confidence look toward the stars and stripes for protection. Yes! The stars the prisoner sees are those that dance before his blinded eyes when the fist of the warder breaks his nose or jaw, the stripes are those which the "cat" wades into his naked back—a whip with the end notched, so that it will bite, a "hip" known as the red heater and soaked in lime water to make it draw—a whip that every blow whereof the skin flicks off in patches.

Behind prison walls and inside prison bars, know you what manner of things go on? If not, then blood-guiltiness is on your head—the guiltiness of ignorance, or non-resistance. Not alone every Socialist in America, but every man, every woman with a spark of compassion, of humanity, of justice, of common decency, should speak a word, raise a hand, do a deed in protest against this hideous and unnatural torture system. The blood boils at thought of it.

Read "Crime and Criminals." Then you will know. Then you will under-

### Our Golden Opportunity

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

America is in a condition of extreme ferment.

Democrats are carrying Republican strongholds; Republicans are being returned from Democratic districts; in all directions the Socialist party is moving ahead.

The people are becoming conscious of their wrongs. They are remarking parties and governments. They draw away from the old and welcome the new.

Elements in the Republican party that once boasted Taft now denounce him. Bryan, instead of dipping into the present crisis, is following a wild goose chase into oblivion.

Men of thought and experience in both parties are deeply concerned over the matter. A whole string of newspapers and magazines advertise the fact that they formed a coalition to secure certain things they regard as essential in their welfare.

They would have their readers believe they are organizing a movement in the interest of the people. But the people know better.

The people have learned one thing, if that is all they have thus far learned, and that is: SOCIALISM IS THEIR ONLY HOPE.

And some men of ability and prominence in the Republican and Democratic parties have learned it, too. And they are very willing to form a party, Socialist in name, but emasculated of any working class character. Such a party, combining the insurgent factions in both old parties, could undoubtedly sweep the country in the near future.

But it would bring little relief to the great mass of the people, who carry the burdens of the world and have poverty and slavery for their portion.

The great labor problem of our time it would leave unsolved; just as the civil war barely touched the negro problem, as an economic problem. That was left a bitter heritage for posterity.

To meet the present opportunity the Socialist party must become a real political party. It must face every social question from the standpoint of the working class to be sure; but it must face it. And it must face every question with a broad, democratic broad, optimistic policy.

One of the reasons we have the negro problems with us today is because the men of progress during the days before the war formed themselves into an abolition society. They discounted political action. They ridiculed the Constitution. They refused to be citizens.

When they did break away from their narrow position and ally themselves with the rising Republican party, they did not abandon their old spirit of relentless animosity against their fellow men who did not see things in the light they did.

And when the crisis came their victory was turned to ashes.

To profit by their experience the Socialist party must become a popular party. It must be recognized everywhere as the party that is bound to win.

It must add revolutionary thought to revolutionary spirit. It must have a statesmanship thoroughly in accord with its basic principles.

It must be sure enough of its goal and line of march not to fear co-operation with every movement that makes for the economic, political or social elevation of the working people. It can also afford to co-operate with every progressive movement, in every case stopping short only at the point of compromise.

This position was defined by Liebknecht many years ago: No compromise, no political trading; to expand, not to contract.

The Socialist party must therefore seek to consolidate our forces instead of breeding dissension and division. It must safeguard what has been won by the struggles of the workers and aid to their equipment by striving for concessions from day to day. It must in all things conserve the interests of humanity against the ruling class.

In America and over the whole world we are entering upon a social crisis. Whether it will mean much or little will depend in part upon the alertness, the comprehension and the solidarity of the Socialist party.

What shall we make of this golden opportunity?

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# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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## CLASS AND PRESS.

The rise, as well as the decline, of social classes is clearly reflected in the literature of the ages.

Not to go farther back than the beginnings of modern society, the decay of feudal society found its immortal expression in the classic types of Don Quixote and Falstaff.

A century ago the growing influence of the middle class upon social thought found expression in that prose epic of individualism, Robinson Crusoe. And before another century had passed away the dominant role to which the middle class aspired was expressed or foreshadowed in the English novel as well as in French and German drama. Middle class characters, which had served Shakespeare only as a comic foil to the tragic grandeur of his kings, princes and nobles, now appeared upon the stage as the heroes and protagonists in the great conflicts of life.

The modern working class did not make its serious entry into literature until a few decades ago. During all the preceding ages the manual workers, particularly those engaged in agricultural labor, had been utilized in literature for the exclusive purposes of sentimental idyl or uproarious farce. In either case they were regarded as a stupid, inert mass. The vast aggregations of the workers brought about by the modern machine industry and the consequent large organizations, strikes, political movements and revolutionary uprisings, put an end to that ancient literary tradition. The workers of the world can no longer be neglected even by literateurs. French miners, German weavers, Russian peasants are nowadays treated in literature with the same high seriousness that at one time was the privilege of princes and nobles and later of bankers and other great capitalists.

However, taking the modern literary movement as a whole, it is extremely doubtful if it has yet arrived at a clear and complete comprehension of the high aspirations and grand revolutionary role of the modern working class. To mention but one example: The only great American labor novel, Sinclair's "Jungle," succeeds admirably so long as it depicts the worker as a passive sufferer, but fails utterly when it attempts to depict him as an active revolutionary and revolutionizing force. In part, this is undoubtedly due to the comparative backwardness of the American labor movement. But it is also due to the inability of the novelist to break through the intellectual shell of his class and to penetrate through the conservative exterior of the labor movement of this country to its revolutionary core.

But whatever the shortcomings of the literary representations of the working class movement, it has found adequate and complete expression in political economy and historical science. Marx's "Capital" is an imperishable expression of this movement. And the great work begun by Marx has been admirably supplemented by his collaborators and is being constantly added to by his disciples.

Much of the work of these disciples is being done in daily, weekly and monthly publications. Whatever the desire of the working class for esthetic and literary expression, however great its need for a full and systematic understanding of the process of social transformation, its greatest need is to apprehend correctly the developments of our own day. The wage workers can spare but little time for contemplation and study owing to the weight of capitalistic pressure which they feel daily, and owing to the imperious urge for reacting upon this pressure through their class organizations, economic and political.

A periodical press is the greatest need of the working class, and particularly a daily press. It is only through a daily press that the workers can find adequate expression and representation in their sufferings and in their struggles, in their daily battles for immediate betterment and in resistance to capitalistic aggressions as well as in their yearnings and strivings for a new social order in which they shall be the masters of their own destinies. The daily labor press is the living daily symbol of a living movement.

The degree of maturity of this movement is clearly reflected in the independent labor press. So long as the movement is a mere congeries of separate trade movements, the labor press consists of trade journals. But when the movement has reached the stage of a self-conscious, united whole, aiming at nothing less than the transformation of the whole of society, the labor press transcends the bounds of trade or locality. It then becomes a universally human press, to which nothing is foreign, whether it occurs at home or in China, whether it is a labor strike or a tunnel through the Andes. In a word, the labor press then becomes definitely a Socialist press, whose mission it is to inform the workers concerning every phase of the social process.

It is as a Socialist paper that The Call came into existence. And whatever its faults, shortcomings and restrictions, its aim is to reflect the whole of the social movement.

## OUR VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTORS.

This issue on the second anniversary of The Call would be lamentably incomplete if we did not say a few words about our volunteer contributors—that splendid body of capable writers, gifted men and women, who daily make The Call what it is, without ever receiving a cent of compensation or a word of thanks.

Shortly after the present editor assumed charge of The Call, on July 1 of last year, he made an appeal for volunteer contributions to the columns of the paper. That appeal has been responded to in a way to refute for all time the silly assertion of the defenders of the existing social order that self-interest is the mainspring of human action.

It is our magnificent corps of volunteer contributors who have given to the Daily and Sunday Call that many-sided character for which capitalist papers have to pay in heavy cash. They enrich not only our editorial page and our Sunday magazine section, but also our news columns.

Among the numerous forces that go to the making of The Call and to keeping it alive—the Socialist and labor organizations, the contributors to the funds, the workers for circulation, the patrons of our advertisers—our volunteer collaborators rank with the most diligent, most faithful and self-sacrificing for our great Cause.

In the issue of The Call for Thursday, May 26, there was an article translated from Berlin Vorwaerts by Moses Oppenheimer that gave the German Socialist view of King Edward VII; it was a masterpiece of acute analysis and calm reasoning, and any Socialist who overlooked it should go back and read it.

The Butte Miners' Union has condemned William Randolph Hearst for his stand against the Homestead Miners' Union and has declared that "the Hearst ultimatum is contrary to human principles, to justice and to all sense of decency." So it is, and Hearst's pose in New York city adds insult to dirty injury.

Trinity is getting rid of its filthy, disreputable, disease-breeding tenements. The Socialists will help it get rid of its labor skinning, child-enslaving members.

## THE EXPRESSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

By FRED D. WARREN, Editor of the Appeal to Reason.

You ask me to write an article for your second anniversary number, and suggest that I write about my case. As I've had my case on my hands for three years, I'm getting pretty tired of it. Any way, I prefer to write about the Call and its magnificent achievement. I mean this in the broadest sense of the word. When the announcement was made that The Daily Call was to be launched, there were many who did not believe the paper would succeed. This feeling was not confined to the enemy, but was rife in our own ranks. The Call made its appearance on schedule time, however, and as the weeks lengthened into months and the months into years, there was amazement among our opponents and hope and confidence among trades unionists.

During all these months I could see reflected in the columns of The Call the hourly struggles of its management, as I have climbed all the hills of hope and plunged through all the valleys of despair that go to make up the life of a Socialist newspaper. I've rejoiced over the success of the "masses" projects to help The Call and I've sorrowed over the failure of others. I've had my doubts and fears of the ultimate outcome, but through it all this big, vital fact loomed up clear and distinct: The Call has accomplished in two years what no capitalist daily ever succeeded in doing on resources so slender and uncertain.

What asset does The Call possess not down on the invoice of the capitalist daily? It is the desire and determination of the Working Class for expression. It is a new experience for striking workmen in the big cities of the East to read every morning their side of the struggle with the boss for better wages and shorter hours. This experience came with the establishment of The Daily Call, and the result has been that the response in dollars to its plea for help in the year just closed has been little short of marvelous. Money has been forthcoming, but it takes more than money to make a Socialist paper a success. I am convinced that a twenty-five cent subscription is of more real value to a Socialist paper than a dollar bill. The dollar is soon spent, but the influence of the paper going to the subscriber—who can put a value on that? It talks, and talks and talks—and it's the right kind of talk.

## WHO IS WHO IN THE UNITED STATES.

By LOUIS B. BOUDIN.

Did you ever stop to think seriously about this question: "Who is who in the United States?" Not who belongs to the "four hundred" and who doesn't; but who holds the political power in this country?

I know that you are often told that it makes no difference who does, as "politics" do not affect your bread and butter. That you cannot vote yourself into easier circumstances; you cannot vote any steadier employment for yourself, nor any better pay, nor shorter hours of work. But that is a mistake. Those who possess political power have always voted themselves into easier circumstances, and they always will.

Have you ever read about the struggles between the patricians (aristocrats) and the plebeians (the common people) of ancient Rome? The fight was for political power. But the object of the fight was more bread and butter, or an easier way of getting it. And whenever the common people of Rome succeeded in obtaining political power they used it for that object: to make their lot in life easier and happier.

The same is true of the Middle Ages. Wherever and whenever the common people obtained any political power, as in Florence and other Italian cities, they used it with considerable success for the betterment of their economic condition. That's why the aristocrats and the rich merchants were fighting so hard against the common people having any political power.

The same is true of more modern times. One of the most important results of the French Revolution was a redistribution of the ownership of land in France. The moment the French people acquired political power by the overthrow of the monarchy and the aristocracy, they used it for their economic advantage. The most pressing need of the most numerous and most oppressed class of that time—the peasantry—was more land and freer land, free from the oppressive feudal charges which up till then attached to peasant land. And no sooner did the people obtain political power than they put an end to all feudal charges, and distributed an enormous quantity of land, taken from the crown, the aristocrats, and the church, among small proprietors.

And in our own days we see the Russian people use the little political power which they succeeded in wresting from their tyrant to ameliorate the economic condition of the peasants of that unfortunate country. No sooner did the Russian people obtain political power than they made ready to use it for their own economic good. And now that most of this power has been taken away, they use whatever little power is left to them for that purpose.

This is true of ordinary, peaceful times, as well as of the more turbulent revolutionary times. There is not a country in the world today, be it ever so peaceful, orderly and law-abiding, where the people really possess political power, but this power is constantly used for the economic advantage of the people.

So we constantly read how the British people, for instance, are making use of their political power to ameliorate their economic condition. One day it is the Irish peasant that is being helped against his greedy landlord by an Irish land bill. The next day it is the Scotch peasant, in a Scotch small holdings bill. And then, again, it is the industrial workmen of the entire country who are being helped, and life made less of a burden to them by such laws as the trades disputes act, the workmen's compensation act, the old age pension act, or, again, it is the workers of some particular industries, wherein exploitation of labor is particularly oppressive, that are taken care of by such laws as the minimum wage law.

And England is not an exception. It is merely a shining example. But by no means the only one that could be named. Not even the most shining example, perhaps. I mentioned England merely because most people are likely to know more about England than about the other countries that I could name.

"Yes," I hear you say, "but how is political power, that is, the sovereign

## HYMNS OF HUMANISM MOTHERHOOD.

(Dedicated to my dear and honored mother.)

By W. E. P. French.

(Air: "Maryland, My Maryland.")

The children's hands with toil are numb, Motherhood, oh, Motherhood! The childish song and laugh are dumb, The babies die in cruel slum; Ah! stretch thine arms and bid them come To thy breast, true Motherhood.

The child's sob echoes in thy heart, Motherhood, fond Motherhood; Hot tears on childish eyelids smart In mine and mill, in street and mart; O Mother-love, take children's part, Take them back to Motherhood!

Thy stand beside the child-slave take, Motherhood, dear Motherhood; For wronged and ruined childhood's sake, For little hearts that ache and break, Oh, let thy love to action wake, Motherhood, great Motherhood!

The young lives fall like stricken grain, Motherhood, kind Motherhood; Their sweat and blood our garments stain— May Christ have pity on their pain, No, let their cry be heard in vain By thy soul, sweet Motherhood!

Lift back the little ones to play, Motherhood, pure Motherhood; To home and school, from toil away; No longer let child-labor slay, In Mammon's mills brief childhood's day, Tender, loving Motherhood.

Each baby waif is child of thine, Universal Motherhood; Each little heart in thine enshrine, O'er each babe make the mother-sign, Holy, sacred Motherhood.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FROM ONE OF THE EARLY FIGHTERS.

Editor of The Call: Dear Comrades—Including publishers, printers, editors, contributors and readers—Comrades all, male and female, young and old; perhaps, among some of you, there may well be contemporary Socialists of my own in the seventies of the last century, when I commenced my career as a student of Socialism and (1873-4) founder of the first English-speaking branch of the workmen's party of the United States, in Boston, Mass., and from that time on till 1882, an indefatigable advocate by tongue and

now on the defensive everywhere, have now taken the aggressive, and to do so. Let there be no compromise; tinkering; no putting "new wine in bottles"; no patching the worn-out garments of irrational and unjust institutions with brand new Socialism. No, no! Don't make that mistake. No, if it has begun anywhere (I have said in the West). But perhaps said enough in a mere salutation, present.

Now I want to congratulate you, comrades of the New York Call, for the paper you have produced. It is the Socialist paper I have yet seen, and seems to me, after a very limited perusal of the two sample copies (October 31) of last year, to be extremely edited and well made up and printed, wonder that it has been published so long. I must have it, the daily and Sunday editions, from this time forward and count me also as an enthusiastic agent for its circulation wherever I have any influence. Help me with any rising matter that you put out and make up a list of addresses that would do well to send samples to.

I like the tone and atmosphere of the word is suitable—of The Call. I hope that no Socialists need be asked to put into the hands of an outside a fair exponent of Socialism.

Now, a few words of personal introduction of myself. I won't take your explanation of my life during the twenty-five years. Nearly twenty of it have been spent in Dakota, in periods—1882 to 1888, and 1897 to present date. It health will account at least twelve of these years. I have been almost a recluse, living on a farm and never going even to the market town for eight or nine years. There are reasons—good ones, I think—for being so much out of the world. I will tell you of some of them as to why I have not, since about 1897, been a member of my political party, have always worked with it, except politics.

I enclose with this a letter from J. Morgan (Tommy Morgan, of days), which will assure you that what I say, I am sure that you trust me as being a genuine "underground" citizen. W. G. M. SMAR, Ashton, S. Dak., May 1910.

His opinion on the constitutionality of laws at that time didn't count. He was then Attorney General. His opinion as to what there was in the Constitution didn't count either. But one day President Roosevelt appointed him one of the judges. And now he knows what is and what isn't in the Constitution. Now he is one of the nine men who hold the destinies of this nation in their hands—the real sovereigns who make the laws of the land.

What happened to Mr. Moody that he suddenly became possessed of the power to know things which others cannot know, and which he himself so recently could not know? Why, nothing. Except that he ceased to be a representative of the people, subject to their will, and became independent of them. And herein lies the secret why the judges were permitted to usurp the sovereign power of the people, and why all those who live by plundering the people want this power to remain with the judges.

The enemies of the people in this country, as everywhere else, do not want the people to have real political power. They do not want the people to have the power to make laws for their own protection and benefit. So they contrived to place the Constitution in the way of the people, by claiming that the Constitution does not permit any such laws. And in order to carry out their scheme they gave to the judges the sole power of

